

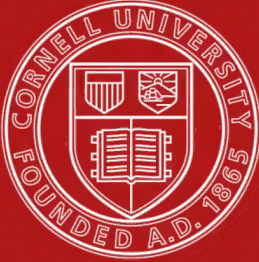
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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

* * Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR
OF THE
STATE PAPERS
RELATING TO
IRELAND
PRESERVED IN
THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

1647—1660.

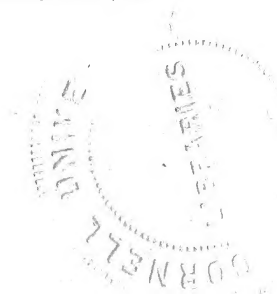
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PREFACE.

THE Preface to this Volume should begin with an apology for its abnormal size. The sheets up to page 725 had already been passed through the press, and the index was well advanced, when a considerable amount of fresh material relating to Irish affairs, and falling within the years of the Commonwealth, was discovered among the entry books of the Council of State. This material had not found a place in the Domestic Calendar for the period, though it contains many entries relating to Ireland. It was thought better to incorporate it in the present volume than to keep it for another, and thus hamper the Calendar of the years following the Restoration with documents which properly belonged to an earlier time. Accordingly, the addition was made. It resulted in extending the text of this Volume by 150 pages, with a consequent increase of the Index. All the documents dealing with Ireland in this period, except those selected by the Editor of the Domestic Calendar⁽¹⁾ are, however, now presented to the reader. I hope that the knowledge of this fact will compensate for the inconvenience of having to deal with so large a book.

The principal part of this volume deals with the period which commenced in August, 1647, when the Marquis of Ormond retired from Dublin, and closed in June, 1660, with the Restoration. It begins with the disappearance—though not the final disappearance—of the authority of Charles I. in Ireland and ends with the re-establishment of kingly power in the person of his son. The intervening years witnessed a succession of varied and complicated

⁽¹⁾ The reader is referred for further details to an explanatory note on *p.* 726.

episodes which it would be impossible to follow from the records preserved in the Public Record Office only; but if these be studied in connection with, or as a complement to, that which has already been written or published, they will be found to add much to our knowledge of this period. The main events of the years may be described in a few words. The Marquis of Ormond on his return to Ireland in 1648 was forced to recognise that he could not make Ireland the centre of a Royalist reaction against Cromwell and the Parliament. That courageous and loyal nobleman did indeed patch up a peace with the Confederate Catholics which was signed in January, 1649, a few days before Charles I. paid the last penalty for long years of mis-government; but the alliance was not based on any real community of interest and was unable to stand the test of the invasion with which Oliver replied to it. Throughout the years 1649 and 1650 the Marquis of Ormond struggled with inadequate means to support the cause of Prince Charles, who sent friendly messages, but nothing more, from abroad, and whose advisers ever pressed him to look to Scotland rather than to Ireland as a stepping stone to the English throne. Moreover, the idea of ousting Cromwell by means of an army raised and commanded by a Protestant and Royalist nobleman was distasteful to the Confederate Catholics, more particularly to the clergy, whose independent policy had by no means come to an end when the Papal Nuntio withdrew from Ireland.⁽¹⁾ The Marquis, feeling that his task was hopeless, left the country, depositing the Vice-regal authority in the hands of the Roman Catholic Marquis of Clanricarde. Lord Clanricarde struggled on for some months, and made a resistance which, considering the means at his disposal, may be called heroic. He was helped for a short time by the hope of subvention from the Duke of Lorraine, whose desire to have an irregular marriage sanctioned by the Pope led him for

⁽¹⁾ Rinuccini left Galway Feb. 22, 1649.

a moment to think of undertaking a kind of Papal crusade in Ireland. But the idea of this enterprise—perhaps the strangest of all with which we come into contact in the period—faded away when it became evident that the only object for which it could have been undertaken was not to be attained. Hemmed in by the Parliamentary forces and ill-supported by his own fellow countrymen, the Marquis of Clanricarde was compelled to retire from Ireland at the end of 1652. Isolated forts and towns still held out for the King or the Confederate Government till April, 1653, but in that year the Parliament of England was at length able to declare the war in Ireland “appeased and ended.” The retirement of the Marquis of Clanricarde and the departure of a large part of the Confederate army, under the command of different leaders, for France and Spain, made it possible for Oliver and his lieutenants to commence the constructive part of their work. The Act of September, 1653, was passed. The numerous civilian Adventurers who had advanced money or goods in 1642, 1643 or 1647, sent in their claims for land to the Committee established to deal with them at Grocers’ Hall in London, and throughout 1653 and the earlier part of 1654 the process of assigning lands in respect of these claims went rapidly forward. At the same time the Parliamentary army, though not disbanded, was much reduced, and steps were taken to allot lands to the officers and soldiers who had served through the campaign since Oliver’s arrival in Ireland in 1649. Attempts were also made, though without success, to meet the claims of those who had fought for the English cause before 1649, in cases where the soldiers and officers of that period had not been disqualified by serving against the Parliament of England. The difficulties of ascertaining the character and antecedents of each claimant, of dealing with encumbrances which had been created in good faith before the war on the allotted lands, of surveying the counties set out for the claimants, of giving each man his due, of

redeeming specific promises made to individuals outside the general contract made by Parliament—all these difficulties had now to be faced. It is safe to say, as a general judgment on the period, that, before Oliver died, very small progress was made towards overcoming them. When his authority and genius were removed and he was succeeded by an indolent and impotent son, the progress of his constructive work was arrested. The incomplete edifice ceased to rise : its foundations soon showed signs of weakness, and Ireland drifted rapidly towards political and social chaos. An attempt was made to get the machinery of a Republican Government to work in Dublin. Henry Cromwell, though he seems to have had little affection for Republican institutions, was loyal to his father and brother and struggled bravely to govern Ireland on their lines, reducing the army in proportion to the depletion of the Exchequer, promoting the interests of Protestant settlers, and endeavouring to found Protestant schools. But in England, after Oliver's death, the Royalist reaction proceeded apace. The Cromwellians had never been popular in Scotland, and Royalist feeling, which had concentrated itself in Scotland and among the refugees abroad, spread to England and Ireland, making its way first into the ranks of the army. To trace here the process of reaction is not my object or duty. It need only be said that, when the Restoration came, Ireland went back readily to her allegiance to the Stewarts. A few isolated leaders, like Ludlow, stood out for Republican institutions, but they speedily found themselves in a small minority and were compelled to abandon the country to the supporters of Monarchy. When, in June, 1660, King Charles II. landed at Dover, everything was ready for his acceptance in the capital of Ireland.

Before glancing at the documents which illustrate these changes, I should perhaps refer to the papers hereinafter calendared [on pages 41-362] which belong to the reign of

Charles I. These are undated papers to which I have attempted to give a date by using internal evidence and by the knowledge which I acquired whilst calendaring the dated papers. A good many of these undated documents were of course easily dateable, but those which are entered in these pages could not have been placed in chronological order with any approach to accuracy without delaying the publication of my earlier volumes for some years. As they stand at present they are of course merely complementary to the documents in those volumes, and I need not do more here than refer very briefly to their contents. The information given by Edward Eustace, probably Edward Eustace of Clongowes Wood, on pp. 67-69, about Spanish policy in regard to Ireland, evidently comes from a man who had very full intelligence on that subject, and one may compare it with a note by Sir Ralph Bingley on the same topic (pp. 86-7). If judged by their contents alone, these papers seem to belong almost to Elizabethan times. Once more we read discussions on the incredible wealth of the Spanish colonies. The danger of a Spanish invasion of Ireland, and the possibility of using Irish forces to fight against Spaniards are once more discussed. Sir Ralph did not think it imprudent to rely on the Irish—though by religion they were in sympathy with the Spaniards—to fight a campaign against them. “Bring them where they will gain,” he said, “and they will fight against their fathers.” The letter on p. 83, regarding the appointment of a Provost—or “Master” as he is incorrectly called—for Trinity College, Dublin, in 1626, seems to have been written by someone anxious to propagate Low Church doctrines in Ireland. It presages the disputes which took place later on in the College, and to which reference has been made in my earlier volumes. The controversy between Lord Bourke of Brittas and Lord Bourke of Castle Connell brings to light some information about the Bourke family (pp. 93-7). Other documents of interest belonging to the earlier part

of Charles I.'s reign are:—the project for erecting a Company of Saltmakers at Bandonbridge (p. 105), a draft letter from Lord Falkland on the difficulty of supporting the army (p. 110), Lord Falkland's defence in the dispute between himself and Lord Loftus (pp. 116-9), a memorandum on the desirability of a plantation of Munster which was inhabited by people "as barbarous in all respects as the Indians or Moors" (p. 128); a note sent to King Charles I. by "a Scottish man" who, in the course of a defence of Lord Falkland, protests against the promotion of lawyers to high places in Ireland (p. 136) and uses the expression "feather their nests" (p. 137) in the modern sense; and a reference to political songs sung in the streets of Dublin in 1629 (p. 137). The suggestions for an Irish herring fleet in the same year (pp. 146-7) show an intimate acquaintance with the habits of fish in the English and Irish waters. Lord Esmond (p. 165) points out the danger to Ireland of "the infinite number of idle people" who were to be found there. Capt. Robert Innes in the same year (p. 168) writes a vivid letter on the suppression of piracy by vessels rowed by sixteen men, two to an oar, or working a "Carmesell" sail.

Mr. Secretary Coke's letter to the Lord Deputy (pp. 176-7), about Nov. 1633, is the first of peculiar interest in the Wentworth period. It is followed by a detailed account of the case between the Lord Deputy and Sir David and Sir Henry Foulis of this date, to which reference is made in Strafford's published letters. On pp. 181-186 will be found a long report of Sir Vincent Gookin on the condition of Ireland at the time of Lord Wentworth's arrival, which describes the condition of the country with great detail. Readers who are intimate with Gookin's writings will notice familiar characteristics in this report. His contempt for the Irish character was in accordance with English opinion at the time. "They are crafty and subtile, but very shallow—mutinous,

but cowardly—very proud, but exceeding base—full of words, but to little purpose—promise much, but perform nothing—quarrel often, but fight seldom, but upon great advantage—are bloody as a wolf when they can overcome—live in their houses more beastly than barbarians or Indians.” “Their delights” he concludes “are in nothing but idleness.” One can imagine the effect upon Lord Wentworth of reports such as these when he arrived in Ireland, caring and knowing little about the Irish and viewing the government of Ireland simply as a means to attain defined ends in England. The word “mechanic” occurs in an unusual sense in Capt. Hone’s letter on p. 190. On p. 193 and the following pages have been placed a number of documents relating to the case of the King against the London companies. The date assigned to these is May 12, 1635, the date of the judgment of the Star Chamber which broke the patents given by King James I. at the time of the Plantation. On p. 227 will be found a learned review of Ussher’s work on predestination by Archbishop Laud, to whom it had been dedicated.

On pp. 237-9 there is an account, probably of the spring of 1641, of the system of farming the Irish customs, apparently drawn up for the purpose of Strafford’s defence in his trial for high treason. The petition of the clergy on pp. 254-6, and the declarations of several Bishops of the Established Church on the ensuing pages, illustrate the grievances under which they suffered and the boldness with which, at the outbreak of the insurrection, the Roman Catholic Church defied the jurisdiction of the Anglo Irish Government. On pp. 303-5 will be found the most graphic despatch in the volume—an account by Lord Broghill of his defeat of Muskerry near Dromagh, in June, 1651.⁽¹⁾ The description presents a vivid panorama of this battle which even

⁽¹⁾ The document should of course be placed at that date, but was calendared before I was familiar with the history of the Commonwealth period.

those who do not know the place will find it easy to realise. "We had a very fair execution," says Lord Broghill, "for about three miles—and indeed it was bloody, for I gave order to kill all. . . . I think there was never known better knocking in Ireland." Yet we read phrases of apparently sincere religious fervour spatchcocked in between these bloodthirsty expressions. "We relied on a better strength than the arm of flesh, and when their strength failed them ours did not fail us." Such contrasts help us to realise how diverse were the ingredients which composed the character of the Cromwellian soldiers. On pp. 312-3 will be found the copy of a curious letter endorsed by Lord Falkland which looks as if it had been written by or for King Charles I. at the time when he intended to marry the Infanta Maria of Spain. With it are some amatory verses in Latin and English which may possibly have been addressed to that Princess by her not very ardent lover.

On p. 314 instructions will be found for holding the meetings of the Privy Council in Dublin, copied from those in force at Whitehall and giving the procedure and etiquette of the Council in some detail. As a record of the early form of Cabinet procedure this document is of some interest, and one may notice that a special regulation was inserted directing that no member of the Council should make disrespectful remarks about another, or interrupt him whilst he was speaking. There is a memorandum on p. 326 from some person who sought to prevent the importation of French brandy and to convert the consumers of it to Irish whisky. The main object of doing so was to encourage home manufactures at the expense of the foreigner, and the memorandum contains some very interesting opinions on economic policy, on the foreign exchanges, the incidence of export duties, and so forth. The change is, however, also recommended upon hygienic grounds.

"By brandy" says the memorialist "is a sickly constitution of body begot, the radical moisture dried up, the stomach and liver burnt . . . whereas though strong waters are made of spirits and therefore likewise hot, yet by the joycy, oily quality and cordial nature of the ingredients whereof they are made, the malignant disposition of the spirit is altered and (not taken to excess) becomes grateful and cordial to the body." On pp. 360-61 will be found an account of the insurgent attack on Lisnegarvy on November 28, 1641.

These undated papers end at p. 363, and the dated documents of 1649-1660 then commence. Before taking up the story at that point I should, however, refer to the documents for the years 1647-9 in order that the continuity of the narrative which was broken off at the end of the preface of my last volume may not be interrupted. There are no dated papers of the concluding months of 1647, and the story for those months so far as it can be followed in these documents must be sought in the concluding pages⁽¹⁾ of my volume for the years 1633-47. These pages contain the proceedings of the Committee of Both Houses for Irish Affairs sitting at Westminster, first at the Queen's Court and later, apparently, in the Star Chamber⁽²⁾ which had been in existence since July 1, 1645; and on pp. 1-28 of the present volume the proceedings are continued down to 17 September, 1648, when they cease. Before this Committee ceases to give us records, however, another Committee for Irish affairs is sitting at Derby House and its records had been preserved from 17 November, 1646,

⁽¹⁾ Pp. 740-752.

⁽²⁾ See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 406; and *Cal. of S.P. Domestic*, 1645-7, p. 1; also p. 25, par. 3, p. 767, at bottom, and p. 5, par. 3 of the present volume, where persons disobeying the committee are ordered to appear "in the Star Chamber."

onward.⁽¹⁾ This Committee was constituted by the Orders of the House of Commons of 12, 14 and 15 October, 1646,⁽²⁾ for the purpose of dealing, with "secrecy and expedition," with the situation created by the resolution of the Irish clergy at the Congregation of Waterford on Aug. 26. A reference to these orders in the Journals will show that the Derby House Committee *on Irish Affairs* consisted of the members of the Committee of Both Kingdoms commonly known as the "Derby House Committee" *plus* the Lord Lieutenant, Sir John Clotworthy, Sir John Temple, Sir Wm. Lewis and Messrs. Holles, Fiennes and Goodwyn, M.P.'s. Several persons were members of both of the Committees at Star Chamber and that at Derby House—Mr. Annesley, Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir John Temple, Mr. Holles and others—but the functions of these bodies differed. The Derby House Committee was a spending body and directed the strategy of the Irish campaign, whilst the Star Chamber Committee was a financial committee, chiefly occupied in collecting, by what means it best might, the money which the Derby House Committee had to spend. The Derby House Committee was in frequent and direct correspondence with the Houses, and, as the Journals show, was consulted by them in the case of urgent appeals for help for the English forces in Ireland. The committees did not often meet on the same day, but we find that both sat on March 7, 1648⁽³⁾ when

(1) These records are recorded in the volume marked *S.P. Domestic Interregnum* E. 26, which it was supposed had been calendared by the Editor of the *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*. This was lately found not to be so, and consequently the contents of the volume and other entries from the Council Books of the Council of State were put in at the end of this volume. See the notes in the text at pp. 725-6 and 786, and the first paragraph of this Preface.

(2) For which see the *Commons' Journals* of those dates.

(3) Pp. 7 and 774. Mr. Annesley and Col. Jephson sat on both Committees the same day; so they must have sat at different hours. Parliament ordered on 15 Oct., 1646, that the Derby House Committee should sit in the afternoon, but on 20 Feb. and on 12 and 14 June, 1647, the Committee sat both morning and afternoon. See below, pp. 730 and 744.

Sir John Temple, Messrs. Annesley, Norton, Knightly, Jephson, and Scott, sat at Westminster, whilst Lord Wharton, General Cromwell, Sir Wm. Armyne and Annesley, Reynolds and Jephson, sat at Derby House. It is instructive to compare, for instance, the proceedings of the Queen's Court or Star Chamber Committee on pp. 1-10 of this Volume with those of the Derby House Committee on pp. 749 and 774 or other such pages. We find that when the financial Committee receives from Ireland papers inculcating a certain officer they are sent to the Committee at Derby House as the right body to deal with such matters.⁽¹⁾ On the other hand when the Commissioners appointed to collect money in Cornwall complained in August, 1648, of the burden imposed upon their county, and that complaint was made to the Committee at Derby House, they were answered⁽²⁾ that the right body to remedy their grievances was "Another Committee" at Star Chamber. The Derby House Committee is evidently the less powerful, and though it makes orders which involve the paying away of money, it often does so only in the form of a recommendation to the Committee at Star Chamber⁽³⁾ or of a decision to support the decisions of that Committee when they go to the Houses.⁽⁴⁾ On the other hand the Committee at Derby House had some control over the Star Chamber Committee not only in military matters but in those of general policy.⁽⁵⁾

(1) See below, p. 9 of the text, last par. but one.

(2) See p. 25, par. 3 and *Corrigenda*.

(3) See the proceedings of 18 March, 1648, at p. 737 below, also of 8 April (p. 739) 18 April (p. 740), p. 746, and p. 767, at bottom, where one Committee asks the other to find money for sending swords to Ireland.

(4) See p. 783, last entry.

(5) See the entries of 7 and 31 March, 1648, pp. 774 and 776.

The record of the proceedings of the Committee at Star Chamber ceases at 17 September, 1648,⁽¹⁾ but the Derby House Committee certainly made orders and wrote letters up to 28 November in that year. From that time forward there is, so far as we can read in these documents, a break in the continuity of administrative authority until February, 1649, when the Council of State wrote to Col. Monke "The Parliament has now settled us a Council of State and committed the managing of the affairs of Ireland to us." For the history of the months between August, 1647, and January, 1649, we are practically confined to the records of these two Committees. The proceedings of the financial Committee are not interesting, but are important as showing the great difficulty in which the Parliament found itself in raising money for the prosecution of the struggle in Ireland. The large and prolonged expenditure in which the war had involved Parliament had damped the ardour of many of their supporters, and they became month by month more unwilling to supply funds for an object so remote in locality and so doubtful of success as the subjugation of the Irish insurgents. I have already alluded to the sums which were raised by promises of Irish land. For these, at least, some consideration was given. But the levies made by order of Parliament in 1648 and 1649 were raised under the semblance of ordinary taxation. Distrainment was necessary in scores, one might say in hundreds, of cases, and in many of these the distraining officers were attacked and beaten, and had to contend with an active resistance of taxpayers armed with sticks or more formidable weapons.⁽²⁾ The military Committee at Derby House had various important affairs in its hands. It decided on 27 August, 1647, that the Marquis of Ormond should have the protection promised him by his agreement with

⁽¹⁾ See p. 28.

⁽²⁾ Simon Story, of Henley, resisted with a spit; and was fined 5*l.* (p. 26).

Michael Jones⁽¹⁾; and in November it asked leave of the House to spend £10,000, which had been raised for sending four extra regiments to Ireland, besides supporting those regiments which were already there. The year 1647 closed with both Committees anxiously watching the struggle between the Irish and Royalists on the one side and the Parliament on the other.

Meantime on his arrival in England, Ormond visited the King at Hampton Court, and many negotiations followed. Nothing however was settled, and on 9 November, 1647, the Marquis was compelled to desist from negotiation. The King both at Hampton Court, and in the Isle of Wight after his removal thither in November, kept up negotiations with the Scots, and, after Ormond's departure, agreed to close with them. Leaving London on Dec. 25, Ormond remained at Bristol till March, 1648, when he went to France, there to meet the Civil delegates whom the Confederate Catholics sent to negotiate with the English Queen for the return of the Stewart authority to Ireland. The negotiations between the Queen and the delegates were, however, hampered by the knowledge of the fact that the Roman Catholic clergy were standing aside, and nothing resulted for some time. The Royalists and Confederates could still muster large forces in Ireland, and the efforts of the two Committees to enable Col. Jones and Col. Monke to deal with them met with very little success. In January we find a grateful acknowledgment of the Star Chamber Committee of the contributions made in the Low Countries to the cause in Ireland, but throughout the year they are constantly hampered by need of funds. In February Inchiquin seceded from their side and started a campaign of his own against the Clerical Confederate Catholics, nominally in the name of the King. He summoned Jones from Dublin to his help,

⁽¹⁾ p. 762.

but Jones in an attempt to cross the Barrow, was beaten back by O'Niel, the best and indeed the only Clerical general. The Lay Confederates, eager for a return of the Royal authority, were anxious to come to terms with Inchiquin; whereas the Clericals, who now believed that Royalist reaction was going to carry the day, made overtures to Jones. At the end of March, 1648, Inchiquin's successes in the South of Ireland had created the nucleus of a fresh resistance to the authority of Parliament, and the military Committee in London, unable to bear the delay of the financial Committee, applied direct to Alderman Andrewes and the citizens of London for money for an Irish expedition. An ordinance of the Lords and Commons for raising £200,000 on the credit of the episcopal lands in Ireland had been in force for some months, but there are few references in these documents to sums received under it. Had it been successful as a means of getting money things would hardly in April, 1648, have been in so bad a way as they actually were. In this month, however, a substantial sum was collected and was sent not to Munster but to Colonel Jones in Dublin, whilst Captain Crowther who had taken the command of those forces in Munster which had remained faithful to the Parliament, received the thanks of the Committee at Derby House.⁽¹⁾ He was directed to keep the men together till a fresh force could be sent, and, if possible, to join Colonel Jones in Dublin. At the same time the Committee at Star Chamber were directed to look out for a skilful founder who should go over to Dublin, melt down the heavy guns there, and cast them into something more suited to the needs of an Irish campaign.⁽²⁾

Meantime the negotiations in Paris went on with little effect. Owing to their lack of authority the Clerical agents who had arrived there could come to no terms with

⁽¹⁾ p. 778.

⁽²⁾ p. 780.

the Queen. The civilians, Muskerry and Jeffrey Browne, urged Prince Charles to come over to Ireland, and begged the Queen to make no terms with the Scots, who would only support the King if he agreed to repudiate the doctrine and hierarchy of the Church of England. Inchiquin meantime was gaining ground with the civilian Confederates and in May effected a "cessation" with them in spite of the thunders of Rinuccini and the Irish Roman Catholic bishops. In the same month the officers of Col. Needham's, Sir Arthur Loftus' and Col. Stubber's regiments, who had been expelled by Lord Inchiquin at the time of his secession from the Parliamentary cause, had reached London. Parliament considered it a duty to pay them and the want of means to do so was severely felt. In addition to these difficulties the Legislature had to contend with the Scotch force in Ulster. The differences between the Scots and the English in Ireland which form so important a feature in the problem of the period are evident in the autumn of this year, when the Scots, in no spirit of obedience to the Parliament, occupied the strong places of Ulster and sent forces into England "in a hostile way."⁽¹⁾ The Duke of Hamilton's invasion of the north in August, 1648, greatly increased English dislike of the Scots, and the Derby House Committee believed that he was assisted from Ireland.⁽²⁾

In Ireland the Roman Catholic laymen, Clanricarde and Inchiquin, supported by Ormond's influence, spent the summer in endeavouring to reduce the influence of the Clericals, who were headed by Rinuccini. In July an agreement was made between Owen O'Niele and Michael Jones, the Parliamentary commander in Dublin, each of whom feared the revival of Royalist influence. Jones had even, in that month, to take measures against some of his own officers whom he feared would declare for the King, arresting

⁽¹⁾ p. 785.

⁽²⁾ p. 27 and p. 31.

them and sending them to England.⁽¹⁾ The knowledge of this fact caused Inchiquin to urge more strongly upon Ormond the necessity for his returning to Ireland. The Nuncio had been compelled to leave Kilkenny and had retired to Galway, which he endeavoured to make a centre of clerical power, but the town was besieged by Clanricarde and forced to make, on 1st of September, a declaration in favour of peace. At the end of September Ormond at last arrived at Cork. Without money, however, there could be little hope of his restoring the Royal fortunes in the country.

At the time of Ormond's landing, the Royal authority was confined to the counties of Munster and Southern Leinster, controlled by Inchiquin of the Confederate laymen, and to the area of Clanricarde's influence in Galway. Monke, Coote, and Jones had secured the rest of the country—Ulster, Dublin, Louth and the Midlands—for the Parliament. Monke, after taking Carrickfergus and Belfast from the Scots, had been made governor of Carrickfergus town and castle. It is worth noticing that in November he was given discretion to allow the Irish to sow, plough and reap within the area which he commanded—a discretion for which he had evidently asked. It appears that he, at all events, did not deem it practicable to dispense with Irish labour.

The negotiations between Ormond and the Confederate laymen, which began after the Marquis' arrival, were interrupted by various causes, but advanced more rapidly after by the return of the Confederate envoys from Rome. These delegates came with empty hands, bringing only a message which bade the lay Roman Catholics do what they thought best for the kingdom. This message, added to the "remonstrance" of the Army in England which was published in Ireland about the end of November, tended to overcome the scruples of the General Assembly.

⁽¹⁾ p. 32 and p. 783.

Finally they signed the treaty of common offence and defence on January 17, 1649.⁽¹⁾ The two parties pledged themselves to make common cause against the English Republicans. Irish Roman-Catholics were given the right of free exercise of their religion, but no concession of jurisdiction was made to them. They were to be left in the possession of such livings as they held at the time of the signature of the treaty, pending a settlement of that question by the King in Parliament. To these terms nine of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops agreed, and they published a declaration urging their acceptance. At this period however, the documents fail us altogether. We have indeed a copy of the proclamation of the Marquis of Ormond announcing the peace with the Irish, signed on January 17, 1649, but otherwise we are left in darkness during the last tragic days of King Charles.

The execution of the King and the receipt of the news of the Treaty of Kilkenny in London occurred practically at the same time. Parliament at once endowed the Council of State with the power of managing the affairs of Ireland, and the Council took up the work hitherto done by committees chosen from both Houses. The Irish business done by the Council of State is recorded in the Entry Books⁽²⁾ and from this source we are able to throw some light on the complicated history of the time. The Marquis of Ormond had achieved a great victory

⁽¹⁾ p. 40.

⁽²⁾ *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 94 *et seq.*, see also p. 786, note in text. A great deal of the Irish matter has already been made public by the Editor of the *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*. But as the whole of the Irish entries have not been published it was decided that I should give those which had not yet been published a place in this Volume. These entries, which appear on p. 786 and the following pages, do not include all the Irish entries, as it was, of course, not needful to publish what had already appeared elsewhere. The reader should therefore take this volume and the *Domestic Calendar* together.

in securing the adhesion of the Roman Catholic laity and moderate clergy to terms which did not undo the work of the Reformation. He had also gained a considerable force of officers and men experienced in Irish campaigns. The new King was proclaimed by his order throughout Ireland. Officers who had served under Preston and Castlehaven now took commissions from him, and, had he been able to provide the sinews of war, there is no doubt that he must have got together a formidable army. It was the want of it which destroyed his chances of coping with the Parliamentary forces in Ireland. Yet even without money he was powerful enough to draw Oliver to Ireland with a force of 8,000 foot and 3,000 horse and dragoons.⁽¹⁾ One may therefore regard this treaty as a most important event in the history of the period. The Irish Roman Catholic cavaliers, whilst rejecting the proposals of the clerical extremists, threw themselves on to the side of the Stewarts, and pledged themselves to restore the dynasty which had made itself hateful to the majority of Englishmen. It is not necessary to consider whether the Confederate Catholics hoped, by means of a successful vindication of the Royal rights, to establish ultimately an unanswerable claim for concessions to their faith in Ireland: nor was this question considered very closely at the time. It was enough that the Irish nobility and gentry should have declared that, without the Stewarts, there should be no peace. Oliver's invasion was the Republican reply to the Treaty of Kilkenny.

Ormond, though he had gained the Roman Catholic laity, could not bring over either Jones or Coote. Both officers refused his overtures in March, 1649, but Monke, fearing the power and ability of Ormond, opened a negociation with O'Niell and the Extreme party in the

⁽¹⁾ See p. 778.

north. Of this we have some account⁽¹⁾ and it is noticeable that one of the demands of the "Confederate Catholics of Ulster" is that "the said party be provided and possessed of a convenient seaport in the province of Ulster." It is instructive to see how high the pretensions of O'Neill's party rose at that time. The request for an independent seaport, rendering possible the freest intercourse with the Roman Catholic States on the Continent, had not appeared since the days of Queen Elizabeth. It could not be granted without an implied grant of territorial sovereignty; and its recurrence marks a high point in the ebb and flow of Irish national aspiration. Monke seems also to have engaged in negotiation with the Scots in Ulster and to have offered them terms which the Council of State thought too generous.⁽²⁾ But nothing resulted from them; and when Cromwell landed he was left to fight the Royalists and Roman Catholic gentry with English forces alone. The opening months of 1649 found the Republican interest in Ireland seriously imperilled by Ormond's diplomatic success. Shortly after the signature of the Treaty of Kilkenny, Prince Rupert arrived at Kinsale with the Royalist fleet; but he held a command independent of Ormond and seems to have been jealous of him. He never co-operated generously with the Marquis, and missed precious chances of blockading the Parliamentary forces in Dublin and Derry. The new "King" was hesitating at the Hague, ostensibly waiting for supplies from the friendly countries of Denmark and Sweden, but really the victim of his own indecision. The Scottish envoys urged him to go to Scotland, though the terms which he must make with the Scots were not by any means so good as those upon which he could have had the allegiance of the Irish under Ormond. In May, chafing under these delays,

(1) pp. 364-6. The terms were also published at the time.

(2) p. 789.

Ormond gave orders for an advance. Castlehaven, perhaps his best officer, speedily took Athy and Maryborough. On June 27 and July 15 Inchiquin secured Drogheda and Dundalk, many of the soldiers of those garrisons taking service forthwith under the Royalist general. The Parliamentary cause was, however, saved by Michael Jones' victory over Ormond's forces at Rathmines on August 2, a victory warmly appreciated by the Council of State.⁽¹⁾ During these critical months the Council of State were doing their utmost to help the Parliamentary generals and to make it possible for them to uphold the interests of the English Republic until Oliver should arrive in Ireland. The gratitude with which they heard of Col. Jones' victory at Rathmines is obviously sincere.

On August 15 Oliver landed in Ireland. With abundance of men and of money, or credit, he struck rapidly and with violence. The events of Drogheda and Wexford, which are so deeply graven in the memory of the Irish race, receive only passing mention in these papers, but a letter from the Council of State in October, 1649,⁽²⁾ seems to show that even the English supporters of the Republican leader were stunned by "the terror of that execution there done." It would be interesting to gather materials with a view to determining how far the garrison which was put to the sword was English and how far Irish. The massacres at Drogheda and Wexford were speedily followed by the taking of Ross, which surrendered on Oct. 22. Part of the Republican army now crossed the Barrow into Waterford, whilst Oliver was completing a bridge of boats over the river. Castlehaven however compelled the English force to raise the siege of Duncannon and the year 1649 closed with Kilkenny and Waterford still in Royalist hands. On the other hand Cork had declared for the Parliament, and, before the armies went into winter quarters, the garrison in

⁽¹⁾ p. 791.

⁽²⁾ p. 792.

the smaller Munster seaports seceded from the Royalist side. Lord Inchiquin's influence, though always exerted in favour of Ormond, had not been strong enough to keep them true to the Royal cause. Ormond was further weakened by the want of patriotism and cohesion among his supporters. Even when the fort of Passage, which had been taken by the Cromwellians, was attacked by a force from Waterford, the magistrates of that city would not permit Royalist cavalry to pass through their city and over the river in support of the attack.⁽¹⁾

In February, 1650, the campaign re-opened and was continued throughout the year, but the documents in this volume shed little or no light upon the course of affairs. Kilkenny surrendered on honourable terms at the end of February, and it is said that Cromwell paid a high tribute⁽²⁾ to the valour of the garrison of that town. It was shortly followed by informal negotiations between Ormond and Cromwell and these resulted in an agreement dated April 26, which offered to the Royalists and Roman Catholics terms far more favourable than they could have expected. Many officers accepted this offer, which was kept open for six months, and it contributed much to bringing the war to a close.⁽³⁾ But the fortune of war, too, was with the Republicans. On May 8, Clonmel surrendered after having cost Cromwell, as is said, nearly two thousand men. The terms on which Cahir Castle—the fortress which had so bravely resisted Essex—was surrendered will be found on p. 375, and is an illustration of the kind of terms usually given to these garrisons. After the loss of Ticroghan Ormond thought further resistance useless—not perhaps on military grounds, but from disgust at

⁽¹⁾ *Carte's Life of Ormond II.* 103-4. I have used Carte's narrative frequently in this Preface.

⁽²⁾ *Carte II.* 114.

⁽³⁾ See pp. 580, 582 for terms. This negotiation is briefly mentioned by Carte, who dates the agreement April 30. See *Carte II.*, 120.

the way in which he had been treated. With the Roman Catholic clergy intriguing against him on one side, and the Scotch Protestants on the other urging the King to a course which he did not approve, he felt that further resistance could effect nothing. The Clergy published a resolution against him at their Congregation at Jamestown in September, and a day or two after it had been passed he received news of the King's annulment of the peace of Kilkenny. These two events caused him to take a step which he had long contemplated. On November 15 he summoned the General Assembly to meet at Loughrea and at once communicated his intention to them. In spite of protests from the clergy, which came too late in the day, he left Ireland on 7 Dec., 1650, handing over the Viceregal authority to the Marquis of Clanricarde as his Deputy.

Although Clanricarde was a Roman Catholic, he found himself immediately surrounded and harassed by the intrigues which had baffled the Marquis of Ormond. He did indeed prevent the General Assembly from making terms with the Parliamentary Governor of Kilkenny, but was unable to get together any substantial force to oppose the Republicans. Ireton, who had been left as Lord Deputy by Cromwell, opened the campaign in 1651 with intent to crush all organised resistance in the south and west. Limerick, which had refused to admit a Royalist garrison offered by Ormond, also refused one at the hands of his successor, and in this year, 1651, sustained a long siege. In June, Muskerry advanced from Kerry to relieve it, but was repulsed by Lord Broghill near Dromagh in an engagement of which a vivid description has been preserved.⁽¹⁾ The city surrendered in October, but the long siege broke the health of Ireton, who died on Nov. 26th.⁽²⁾ In May, 1652, Galway

⁽¹⁾ pp. 303-5. History of the Rebellion from the Cliffe MSS., p. 299.

⁽²⁾ See pp. 385-6.

surrendered without consulting the Lord Deputy, and though Clanricarde entrenched himself in Donegal and remained there for the rest of the year no further organized resistance took place. After he had withdrawn from Ireland at the end of the year, the remaining fortresses surrendered one after another, and in September, 1653, Parliament was able to declare the war in Ireland "appeased and ended."

The war which thus ended contains a good deal that is of interest from the military point of view. The Royalist and Irish forces possessed very great strategic advantages and were undoubtedly the stronger if only heads were counted. They possessed, in Ormond and Castlehaven, two leaders distinctly above the average, and Preston, though he was generally unfortunate in actions, had shown, in the earlier years of the struggle, that he was a man capable of overcoming more than ordinary difficulties. The length of time which was necessary in order to subdue the country is in itself proof that a great number of places in it must have been defended by garrisons more or less large. Yet even with respectable generals and considerable forces, the Royalists were never, after the battles at Rathmines and Drogheda, ready or able to place a combined force in the field. Though agreed in opposition to Cromwell, the various parts or ingredients of which the Irish force was composed were hopelessly at variance with one another on all political and religious questions. The consequence was that the forces were divided into small bodies, scattered about in the fortified houses of the old English and Irish gentry, unable and unwilling to co-operate, reflecting in the chaotic and discordant disposition of their military strength the manifold differences of their policy and belief. At such a time only the greatest of men could have led them to success ; and at that time Ireland possessed men of considerable talents and resource, but none who was equal to the emergency of the moment. England on the other hand had,

for the moment, unity of purpose and money wherewith to to carry out that purpose. The majority of Englishmen were determined that Monarchy with the Stewart dynasty was not the proper constitution for England, and that neither the champions of the Stewarts nor the influences of Roman Catholicism should be allowed to invade England from the sister island.

These objects were attained, for a time, by Oliver. Having conquered at once Monarchy and Roman Catholicism, he could proceed to plant Republicanism and Protestantism. The surrender of Galway and departure of Lord Clanricarde left open the way for the "Adventurers for land." On the subject of the Acts of 1652 and 1653 for satisfying these persons, I shall here say nothing, since they have been dealt with in the last volume of this Calendar.⁽¹⁾ The documents calendared on pp. 394-535 in this Volume are supplementary to those already published relating to the Adventurers. They throw little extra light on the subject except that they enable us in many cases to see the actual dates on which the persons mentioned drew for their lands at Grocers' Hall. In 1654 the documents resume a narrative character, though the story which they disclose is but an incomplete one. We have also the Irish entries in the Minute Books of the Council of State,⁽²⁾ and these help us to see, to a certain extent, what was passing. The documents of these years consist mainly of petitions to the Council of State by persons who had claims of various kinds on the Government, and of entries which show what course the Government took to satisfy them and with what difficulties it had to meet in doing so. From 1652 onwards a committee, called the Committee "for Relief upon Articles of War," sat in London, generally in the Court of Exchequer Chamber at Westminster, and dealt with the claims of important people who had got "articles" on some special occasions or had surrendered within

⁽¹⁾ *Cal. S.P. of Ireland, 1642-59*, published Sept. 1903.

⁽²⁾ p. 786, *et seq.*

the time specified in the Articles of 26 April, 1650, and consequently claimed preference to the Adventurers in the matter of restoration or compensation. The claimants appeared in the Exchequer Chamber and the Attorney-General appeared on behalf of the Crown to show cause, if there were any, against preferential treatment; or objections might come from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. Thus Sir Henry Tichborne⁽¹⁾ had a considerable claim against the Government, and in July, 1654, was promised, in compensation, the house and lands of Bewly in cos. Louth and Meath. The Lord Deputy and Council, however, decided that they had no power to grant him these lands, inasmuch as Louth and Meath had been set apart for the Adventurers. Ultimately, in 1656, and after his case had given trouble for two years, he was given equivalent lands in Wicklow. This example illustrates the greatest difficulty with which the Cromwellian Government had to deal. There was scarcely a valuable estate in Ireland for which two claimants could not be found. The plan of giving it to both men and letting them fight for it—a favourite device of Stewart political genius—did not commend itself to the Cromwellian Council. The consequence was that they were involved in many difficulties, which will be apparent to anybody who cares to study the documents.

The application of the Cromwellian settlers in Kilkenny in February, 1655, for a Charter⁽²⁾ is interesting, especially as the names of the petitioners are given. In April, Henry Cromwell, who went over to Ireland in July, 1655, received a petition from the merchants of Dublin,⁽³⁾ which shows that trade was once more beginning in that city, but that the old restrictions were still severely felt. We have no record of how the Council of State dealt with the matter. In the North, Lord Conway's

⁽¹⁾ pp. 604-6 and p. 829.

⁽²⁾ pp. 561-2.

⁽³⁾ See p. 572-3. The names of the merchants are there given.

agent was endeavouring to develop lead mines and potash works, and "pot ashes" were ordered to be sent to Dublin to the order of Alderman Wybrants.⁽¹⁾ In September, a military establishment was drawn up upon a much reduced scale. There is no indication as to how rapidly the reduction was effected, but we know that in May, 1656, soldiers embarked in large numbers from Carrickfergus for New England.⁽²⁾ Of the rest of the documents of the year the most interesting are those dealing with the complicated case of Viscount Montgomery of Ards. At the end of 1655 the Council of State were alarmed by the number of Scots settling in Ulster, and on November 30 of that year it was suggested that the London merchants, to whom the estates taken away by the decision of the Star Chamber in 1635 had been returned, should plant only with English inhabitants. This suggestion is confirmed in the instructions to the Lord Deputy⁽³⁾ of February, 1656, which directed that special terms for pardon should be offered to Scotsmen who had offended against the Parliament provided they moved out of Ulster and Louth before September, 1657. Even the Scotsmen against whom no charge could be brought were ordered out of Ulster on pain of losing half their estates. These instructions⁽⁴⁾ show that the main difficulty in Ireland was the satisfying the Adventurers, and it was at this time that an additional security was given them by allocating the insurgents' lands in Wicklow, Donegal, Longford, Leitrim, and on the *lisière* of the Shannon to meet their claims. Steps were also taken to relieve the towns and encourage trade there by the denization of foreigners and the restoration of the forfeited charters, whilst a generous scheme for erecting public schools was set on foot. Another order which is

⁽¹⁾ See pp. 591, 602, 620, 650.

⁽²⁾ See p. 608.

⁽³⁾ Fleetwood, though he was no longer in Ireland, held the title. He was present at the Council meeting when these minutes were entered. See p. 824.

⁽⁴⁾ See pp. 824-6.

worth mentioning is that which directed that there should be ministers in every parish, and that parishes should be so reduced in size that all people might be within reach of a church, where they should attend on Sundays. A letter of Major Rawdon, dated 29 Aug., 1657,⁽¹⁾ shows that this work was zealously undertaken and that local personages were consulted as to the best way of dividing the larger parishes. But, like the other endeavours of the Cromwellians, these designs disappear from view as the country drifts back to Monarchy.

The documents for the year 1656-69 call for little comment, and may be briefly reviewed in a preface which it is desirable to compress. They deal almost exclusively with the treatment of Adventurers and with the means adopted to satisfy specific claimants. Numerous legal questions arose as to the interpretation of the Acts,⁽²⁾ but the vital difficulty was due to the fact that the Cromwellian Government had burdened Ireland with a debt far too great for her to pay. The last pages of the volume are almost entirely taken up with the complaints of people who had claims upon the Commonwealth, and the record of attempts made to meet them. Occasionally we get glimpses of private life from Major Rawdon's letters to Lord Conway, or from incidental words in some of the petitions, but on the whole the record is meagre and insufficient. One of the interesting ventures of the period is recorded in the negotiations between the Protector and Council and Richard Eccleston and James Rand, whose proposal was discussed on 18 Aug., 1657.⁽³⁾ These men offered to buy up £12,000 of arrears in Ireland in the manner described in the text, and to use the profits which arose out of the transaction for founding

⁽¹⁾ p. 645.

⁽²⁾ See p. 613 and, generally, the many petitions at this part of the Volume; *e.g.*, pp. 646-7.

⁽³⁾ pp. 846-7.

an Academy of Science and Art in Dublin. The scheme of the Academy is set out in great detail in the proposition of Eccleston and Rand, and need not be here repeated. It is curious that the proposers should not have mentioned the possibility of working in connection with Trinity College, Dublin, which would probably have benefited much by the increase of students and teaching staff. The papers in this volume do not enable me to say what the fate of the proposal was, or how far it had been carried before the Republican Government came to an end.

The instructions to the Lord Deputy of November, 1657,⁽¹⁾ are really a confession of failure. They show an earnest desire to govern the country efficiently according to the lights of the Cromwellian Government of the day, but they sound like instructions given at the beginning rather than at the end of an administrative period. It is evident that the Councillors of State who signed them, and Oliver, if he drafted them, realised that very little had been done in all the years of war and negotiation. The whole machinery of administration was still to be formed, and that, too, in the face of an immense amount of administrative work. For a few years that work had been got through in a certain fashion; but there had not been, and was not to be, sufficient time for a system of government to form and take root in the place from which the old system had been uprooted. In 1657 trade was paralysed by the existence of bad coinage in Ireland, and the attempt to remedy this evil⁽²⁾ by proclamation was not successful. Mayor Rawdon's letters of 1657 also contain many references to the difficulties of the coinage, and there are one or two references⁽³⁾ to a superstition about moss gathered from skulls of slain men, which I cannot explain. In June, 1657, Major Rawdon has sent "over all

⁽¹⁾ p. 849, *et seq.* for some interesting details.

⁽²⁾ p. 635.

⁽³⁾ p. 638.

Ulster". to look for such moss, and with little success. "There is enough in churchyards," he says, "but these are not valued as to my lady's purpose by our chirurgeons," and in the next month⁽¹⁾ we find that he has sent "a good proportion of moss" and part of the skulls with it, to Chester. The same letters give some account of Irish wolf-dogs which were much sought after in England, and which were most useful in Ireland for killing wolves. Hawking was a favourite pastime in the country at this time, and even General Fleetwood, when Lord Deputy, applied to Lord Conway's agent for a hawk; but the wolf-hunting which went on on his estate made it difficult to find the eyries. "The wolves did so haunt and undo the tenants in those islands by the loughside that their noise, hunting and horning, was very like to have skarred the hawks."⁽²⁾ A memorandum on the assessment of Killultagh, drawn up by the agent on that estate, gives a good account of the "whole territory of Killultagh," a tract of just 30,000 acres of which above half was mountain, wood and bog. Wolves, hawks, and wild deer seem to have abounded in the wild parts of this great estate. An amusing passage about a box of pills is to be found on p. 657, and there is a letter of 23 June, 1658,⁽³⁾ from the Earl of Thomond to General Ludlow worth noticing, as it contains a statement as to the rate of servants' wages. The word "muzzle" for a horse, spelt in a curious way, occurs in it.

In 1658, the inherent difficulties of the situation became more pressing. The number of claims put in against the State increased, and the difficulty of meeting current expenses did not diminish. A letter of 29 April expresses the difficulty of paying the arrears, which now amounted to £120,000 and suggested certain expedients. On the other hand the Irish coast was in this year infested with pirates, and steps were taken to provide "nimble frigates" to guard them. The suggestion of Strafford that Ireland

(1) p. 641.

(2) p. 667.

(3) p. 670.

should be independent in naval defence from England appears in 1658, in an interesting manner.⁽¹⁾ Among the last papers of 1659, for which year our information is meagre, is a statement⁽²⁾ of the daily pay of the army, showing the strength which Richard Cromwell's Government hoped to maintain. The army was, however, by this time permeated with Royalist feeling, and General Ludlow, who had been set over it after Ireton's death, found it gradually drifting from him. Col. John Jones alone adhered to him, and his other subordinates were in open mutiny when he returned from England—whither he had gone to attempt a reconciliation between the army and the Parliament on December 31, 1659. The controversy between Ludlow and his subordinates is set out in detail in a number of letters⁽³⁾ at the end of the volume, which add a little to our knowledge of that episode.

The documents relating to this period of Irish history preserved in the Public Record Office are on the whole disappointing, and it is impossible to review them without feeling that the main sources of information are elsewhere. These papers, however, enable one to confirm the information already published, and to express the general opinion that the Cromwellian system never had a fair trial in Ireland. The severities of Drogheda and Wexford were probably prompted by a desire to strike terror into the hearts of the Royalists and Confederates, and were sanctioned rather from a desire to shorten the war than from merely vindictive motives. Once the combined resistance of the Royalists and Irish had been overcome there is reason to believe that the Cromwellians wished to live at peace with them. The destruction of a combined force for the promotion of Prince Charles' claim to the throne was essential to Oliver's policy; but, that object once attained, the permanent source of disunion was not the race or nationality of the Irish, but their religion. The time had not yet come

⁽¹⁾ p. 671.

⁽³⁾ p. 692-3.

⁽²⁾ p. 704, *et seq.*

for religious toleration, and we see no indication that in that matter Oliver was in advance of his time. But he was anxious that the poor Irish should become Protestants and should live amongst the English ⁽¹⁾ As I have stated elsewhere, he was only able to take the initial steps in a policy of construction before his short period of power came to an end. He seems to have been lacking in commercial toleration for the Irish⁽²⁾; but on this point the information in the volume is not sufficient to found an opinion. Whatever his commercial policy may have been, its result was that Ireland at the end, as at the beginning, of this period was quite unable to pay her way. In the six years which elapsed after the surrender of the last Confederate forts nothing was done to help her to make money, and the first documents of 1660 contain frequent assertions and proofs of her poverty.

I must again express my gratitude to Mr. Story Maskelyne, Mr. Johnson and the other members of the permanent staff of the Public Record Office for help kindly given to me in the preparation of this volume. Mrs. Lomas has also been so kind as to send me suggestions and corrections, and Mr. Grattan Flood, of Enniscorthy, has helped me frequently in the identification of names. My sister has made the Index.

R. P. MAHAFFY

Chancery Lane,
December, 1903.

⁽¹⁾ See for example, p. 853, clause 25. ⁽²⁾ See pp 572-3.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 8, margin, *for* "May" *read* "Mar."
- „ 18, last par. but 2, *for* "Lachens" *read* "Zacheus."
- „ 22, entry of 2 Aug., line 2, *for* "in Ireland" *read* "for Ireland."
- „ 25, third entry, line 4, *for* "the Committee" *read* "another Committee."
- „ 28, fifth entry, line 4, *for* "*Ibid.* p. 178" *read* "*S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, p. 178."
- „ 52, six lines from bottom, *for* "Walton" *read* "Walden."
- „ 137, par. 2, line 4, *for* "your" *read* "you."
- „ 142, par. 3, line 1, *for* "Dublin" *read* "Derry."
- „ 143, line 12, *for* "her" *read* "his."
- „ 162, first line from end, *for* "her" *read* "his."
- „ 189, second heading, *for* "Archbishop" *read* "Archbishops."
- „ 191, second heading, last line, *for* "are" *read* "one."
- „ 202, line 3, *for* "thier" *read* "their."
- „ 213, 17 lines from end, *for* "Conociae" *read* "Conaciae."
- „ 223, third entry, heading, *for* "Cronin" *read* "Croning."
- „ 225, line 18, *for* "Sir Edward" *read* "Sir Robert."
- Same, *note*, *for* "February, 1637" *read* "April, 1638."
- Page 227, par. 2, 3 lines from end, *for* "Gentuim" *read* "Gentium."
- „ 278, The Petition of Viscount Valentia should be dated before 1642. He died in that year.
- „ 289, the date of the first list should be 1660 or later. Lord Shannon cr. 1660.
- „ 303, last par., the date of this document should be June, 1651.
- „ 358, 2nd entry, line 7, *for* "a pretence" *read* "on pretence."

Page 367, the book of orders mentioned as *S.P. Ireland* 282, 1, has been removed to, and become, *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 29.

- „ 379, fourth entry, for “Robert Parker” read “Ralph Parker.”
- „ 427, line 8, for “Honinton” read “Honiton.”
- „ 452, line 1, for “Bagelhose” read “Baglehole.”
- „ 519, line 13, for “Waxtham [&]” read “Waxchan [dlers’].”
- „ 740, margin, for “18 April” read “10 April.”
- „ 781, entry of 19 May, for “Lord Sae” read “Lord Say.”
- „ 827, first entry. For “Frizer’s Castle” Mr. Grattan Flood suggests “Castle Treasure.”
- „ 830, first entry, par. 2, for “Nelson’s petition” read “Nelson’s case.”

INDEX.

Page 889, line 3, read “at Queen’s Court or Star Chamber.”

- „ 903, Under Flood, Grattan, add 624*n.* and 827*n.*

IRELAND.

CHARLES I. AND COMMONWEALTH.

1648.

1648.

6 Jan.
[Westminster.]

ORDER of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Annesley, Masham, Jephson, Scott and Alderman Berkley.

Moses Boddicott, William Warner, Henry Hamond, John Alleson, Wm. Gardner, James Pierson, Thomas Saunders, and Geo. Devins of Kingston, in Surrey, were recently summoned to appear before the Committee to answer certain charges regarding the collection of Irish assessments and various depositions made regarding them. [*Details given.*] Boddicott to remain in custody till he pays a fine. Hardwick to arrest those who have not appeared.

Other details.

Letters to Sir Peter Temple and Sir Richard Ingoldsby to be written hoping that they will pay their assessments as an example to others.

The names of members of both Houses who have not paid their subscriptions for Ireland to be given to the Committee.

Hardwick to summon John Norwood, of Bread St., grocer, and — Lewis, of Old Change, London, draper, to answer charges.

Same to arrest Adrian Lenthall, potter, in Bridge Ward, and bring him before the committee to answer certain charges.

Other details.

Tho. Peerse to be agent in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Flint, Merioneth, Denbigh, Carnarvon and Anglesey for the Irish assessment, in the place of George Studdert.

Other details.

Letters to be written urging the Committees of Carnarvon and Anglesey to pay in their assessments.

At the request of William Spencer, agent for Somerset and Dorset, letters to be written to the Committee of Dorsetshire urging them to issue warrants for the collection of all they owe. Order accordingly to Mainford of Langburton, Caldecott of Shaftesbury, Sansom of Bridport, Hervey of Dorchester, and Child of Wareham.

1648.

The Committee of Dorsetshire to be informed of the ill carriage of Richard Toope, Cleater, Deacon and Peter Cox. They must either punish these people to protect those employed in their (the Dorset Committee's) service, or certify them here for the same.

Polidor Parsons, high collector of Ransome hundred; Robert Hill and John Champion, collectors of Glastonbury hundred; Henry Barron, collector for Wells; John Berry and Walter Francis, collectors for the Catash hundred, Richard Coomes, collector for Frome hundred, and Jo. Cottle, collector for Kilmardon hundred, to pay in the money in their hands or appear before the Committee.

The mayor of Bath to order the collectors of Bath to pay in their assessments and gather in the arrears.

Other details.

At the request of Henry Hubbart, agent for Norfolk, the Committee of that county to be stirred up to gather in money.

The Mayor of Lynn to assess the £461 1s. 4d. due from his town (whereof £106 8s. 0d. is unpaid), the sum to be paid in at once.

The Relief Loan Treasurers to consider and report on the petition of John Tichborne, the Committee's agent for sale of distresses in London, taken for non-payment of the assessments for Ireland.

Hawkins to prepare a certificate of the cloth, &c., furnished by Mr. Downes for clothing the army in Ireland.

Certificate for Hawkins and others and Hardwick for attendance at their Committee.

Other details.

Hardwick to arrest Henry Hamond, William Gardner, James Peirson and Thos. Sanders in Kingston-on-Thames, and to bring them before this Committee to answer charges of contempt.

Authority to be given to Woderich and Fielder to examine Perkehouse his business.

Polidor Parsons and the other collectors for Somersetshire (*see above*) to pay in the sums they detain or appear before Committee.

Mainford, collector for the division of Longburton, Chalde Coate [Caldecott], collector of the division of Shaftesbury, Sansom, collector for the division of Bridport, Harvey, collector for the division of Dorchester, and Nathaniel Child, collector for the division of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, to return their accounts or appear. Wm. Spencer, agent for that county, to give them notice of this order.

Other details.

Pp. 6. S.P. Ireland 266, 6, pp. 70-75.

10 Jan.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS by the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Temple, Priestly, Rigby, Scott, Jephson, Masham, Knightly and Berkley.

Letter to the President of Connaught or Col. Munck to do for Mrs. Cunningham as the Derby House Committee have ordered the Ulster Commissioners to do.

1648.

The Cornwall Committee to be directed to examine into the complaint made by Mr. Buller and Mr. Biscawen touching the messengers' deputy Row, and taking bond of one Pethen and one Oxingham. Mr. Gawden to deal with the messengers' deputy.

A letter to be sent to the sub-Committee of Warwick, concerning £50 paid them by Mr. Rainsford. Order to Rainsford in same matter. (*Details given.*)

Hawkins to estimate the value (after all deductions for theft, loss, &c.) of a barque load of corn sent by one John Bamber and others out of Lancashire towards Ulster, in Ireland and afterwards taken at sea by the Wexford rebels but again rescued by one of the Parliament's ships and delivered to Lord Inchiquin. The ship has been valued at £140.

Capt. Hampden to set down the terms upon which he will take his troop of 100 horse, now in Warwickshire, to Munster.

Other details.

Draft of a letter to the Committee of Devonshire urging it to bring in the assessments. Those who sell for distresses for non-payment to receive a fee of not more than 1d. per 1s.

Same to Cornwall.

If Dixon, of whom complaint is made here for hindering the committee's service in Worcestershire clear himself, Valentine Dobbins, the Committee's agent in Worcestershire, of whom complaint is made thence, shall receive due punishment. He is not a receiver of those monies, but merely a solicitor to bring them in.

Some of the Collectors, Churchwardens, &c., of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire are detaining Irish assessment money in their hands. John Bunbury and Valentine Dobbins to repair thither and take in those monies, giving receipts.

John Norwood of Bread St., London, grocer, and — Lewis of the Old Change, London, draper, appeared before the Committee to-day, to answer a charge of contempt. Norwood confessed "that he did not pay the said assessments when they were demanded of him, and that he did rescue his goods when they were distrained for the same," and Lewis confessed "he did say he would pay none of those assessments until an account was given of what was already given for Ireland and that he would take his course in law against him that came to distrain for them." Norwood to be imprisoned by Hardwick, and Lewis to pay before next Thursday or appear again.

Draft of certificate to the Commissioners of Excise of clothes, &c., furnished by Mr. Downs, for Ireland. *Pp.* 4½. *S.P. Ireland*, 266, *pp.* 76-80.

17 Jan.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Masham, Jephson, Knightly, Priestley, Scott, and Berkley.

1648.

Sir Hardress Waller's bond for raising and the transporting 70 horse to Ireland to be delivered to him as he has fulfilled its conditions.

John Yeo, one of the collectors of Irish assessments in Exeter, confessed to the Committee that he had not levied the whole sum assessed or attempted to get it in by distress (saying some were too poor to pay the sum assessed and others too eminent to distrain upon). Committed and fined £5.

Nicholas Sommers, John Lavers, Geo. Edmonds, Henry Rowdiff, Philip Burroughs, jun., and Geo. Shapcott, collectors of the weekly assessments for Ireland in Exeter to be fined £5 each for remissness in collecting.

Further details.

Gilbert Addington, Francis Taylor, Symon Penycote and Wm. Archer to be assistants to the collectors in the several wards and divisions of the city of London and the liberties thereof.

Watson, surgeon, of London, to be free of a charge of doing violence to one of the collectors.

John Norwood, of London, who has paid what he owed, to be free of a similar charge. *Pp.* 2½. *Ibid.*, 81-3.

15 Jan.
[Westminster.]

ORDER of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT, assembled.

£1,000 which is to come in on the late Ordinance for Adventurers in Ireland, to be paid to the Vice Treasurer at Wars for Ireland and sent to Munster, together with the letters of the Committee for Irish Affairs at Derby House. *P.* ½. *Followed by*

20 Jan.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

The residue of monies coming or to come in to Grocers' Hall to be forthwith sent to Munster. *P.* ½. *Endd.* *In all*, p. 1. *S.P. Ireland* 266. 1. *See H.L. Journals*, IX, 663 and 670.

20 Jan.
In the prison
at Middleburg
in Zealand.

— PLUNKET to his UNCLE, GENERAL PRESTON.

Hopes for release.

Transferred to *S.P. For. Holland* for this date.

24 Jan.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present:—

Annesley, Sir John Temple, Col. James Temple, Prestley, Masham, Jephson, Scott and Berkeley.

The committee have taken into consideration the account of the treasurers "employed for receiving and disposing of the contributions brought in unto them from the good people of the United

1648.

Provinces in the Low Countries towards the relief of the Protestants in Ireland, as the said account hath been presented by Adam Laurence, Dierick Foste, Maurice Thompson and Nicholas Corsellis, merchants of London," who were appointed to negotiate that business. Beck and Hawkins to cast up the accounts, confer with "such of the Committee of Citizen Adventurers at Grocers' Hall as managed that business," and report to the Committee.

The Commissioners for this business to send in a statement of their expenses.

"And that the declaration or manifest now drawn and prepared for acknowledgment to be made by the Parliament of England to the people of those provinces of their pious and charitable sense of the miserable condition of the Protestants in Ireland, expressed by their benevolence towards their relief," be transcribed and reported to the Houses.

John Goddard, Edward Martin, Robert Browne, Gabriel Martin, Thomas Goddard and Wm. Jesse, persons acting as a select Committee for the divisions of Marlborough, Devizes, Warminster and part of Selkely, in Wilts, had by their order and command taken from the high collectors £370 or so. These monies, which they diverted to other uses, they have not yet restored. If they do not do so by 10 Feb. they must appear in the Star Chamber to answer for their conduct.

Hardwick to arrest and bring before this Committee Thos. Waldron, high collector of the hundred of Ramsbury, Thomas Dogrell, late constable of Meare hundred, Edward Daniell, late constable of Lurgishall in Aynsbury hundred, and Richard Staples, collector of the parish of Boram, all in Wilts; also John Langley and Charles Wrench, the now and late tithingmen of Norton Bavant in the hundred of Warminster, and William Humphreys, tithingman, of the Chantery in the hundred of Westbury, Wilts. If they give proper security for payment they may be discharged.

According to the order of the Lancashire Committee, Richard Fleetwood and John Bamber shipped certain meal, &c., on the *Charity* from Wyer Water for Ireland.

The Committee learn by letters of Lord Inchiquin that the *Charity* was taken by the Wexford rebels, and then recovered by Capt. Laurence in the *Tenth Whelp*, after which she went to Cork for relief of the Protestant forces there. Capt. John Hodder, the Parliamentary Commissary there, got certain provisions from her, and others were embezzled. (*Details given*). £400 to be allowed by the Houses to Bamber and Fleetwood for ship and cargo.

John Yeo discharged (*see above p. 4*). £50 to Thos. Scott for taking a troop of horse to Munster. *Pp. 3½. S.P. Ireland 266, 6, pp. 84-7.*

17 Feb.
Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Brereton, Scott, Prestley, Knightly, Berkely, Alenson, Temple.

1648.

Mrs. Grace Gill has been brought before the Committee for suing and getting damage, in the hundred court of Lifton, Devonshire, from Thomas Newton. She sued him for trespass when he came upon her land to get her contribution for Ireland. She is discharged, but must pay £1 19s. 0d. to the Devonshire Committee

Details.

John Morris, of Twickenham, to attend the committee and answer charges.

Warrant to Hardwick to arrest Richard North, collector of the Irish assessment in the ward of Basinghaw, in the city of London.

This Committee have no present means to pay the £200 to Sir John Borlase, which the House recommend.

Lord Inchiquin to favour John Newton, clerk, vicar of Athnowens or Owens in Munster, who is loyal to the Parliament.

Lord Inchiquin's certificate shows that he received about Mar. 13, 1645, 53,207lb. of cheese, out of a vessel called the *Patrick*, of Liverpool, John Little, master. These goods belonged to Sir Wm. Brereton, kt., and to Wm. Harris, Thomas Browne and George Goldsmith. The public faith for £300 to be given to Brereton, the balance to be paid to the others.

John Goddard and others of the Wilts Committee to have time given them to pay back the £370 which they had diverted to other uses from the Irish assessments.

The officers and artificers of the late train of artillery appointed to attend Lord Lisle to Ireland to be called in and told that this Committee never listed them and that they are to expect no pay since the time the army was dissolved. This Committee, will, however, inquire into their grievances and do them justice.

Mr. West, lieutenant of the train, to appear before this Committee for the purpose of investigation.

Certificates of attendance to Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick.

The Committee of Accounts to send in an abstract showing the income and outgoings of the Irish assessments.

Hawkins and Beck (the secretary and auditor to the Committee) to examine Rowe's account for the £5,000 put into his hands for Ireland in accordance with his petition.

Details.

Edward Rainsford, who should have paid £50 to the Committee, says that he paid it long since to the Sub-Committee of Accounts of Warwickshire, Sir Simon Archer, Richard Townsend and Mathew Holbeche being present. The Sub-Committee bear out his statement; but they asked for the money a second time. They are to be reproved for doing so.

Mr. Hawkins to investigate the offer of Mr. Harvey to sell some arms, &c., which he has at Kinsale in the charge of Mr. Trestram Whetcombe.

Henry Dixon to have till Monday next for answering certain charges against him, which he denies, but which are proved by the letters of the Committee of Worcestershire.

Henry Leman, agent of this Committee in the North, to receive

1648.

the clipped money which the Committee of Yorkshire have in their hands; the Committee at Grocers' Hall to receive the money, issue it at what it will bring and debit the Yorkshire Committee with the loss. No further clipped money to be received.

Boddicott, Warner, Alleson, and other collectors of the weekly assessments in Kingston-on-Thames to be discharged.

Hardwick to summon Col. Purbeck Temple, Capt. William Paterson, Capt. Verdon and Capt. Edmond Temple to answer charges regarding the transportation of their troops to Ireland.

The Assessment Treasurer to pay £50 to Thomas Clayton, Commissary for the Musters in Ireland.

Other details.

Letters to be written to the Surrey and Sussex Committees to hasten the sending in of Irish assessments. Similar letters to the Committee of Suffolk.

Other details:

Further letter to Mr. Wolveredge, of Hants, desiring him and other Justices of the Peace to investigate the charge against Parkhouse, of Alton.

Warrants to be sent away for John Rudston, Joseph Carr, John Chantry, Mathew Denham, Matthew Hicks, John Way, John Baynam and Peter Clark, as assistants to be employed on the Committee of Exeter and Devonshire.

Austin and Muddle, high collectors in Sussex, who have long kept money in their hands, to bring it in by 10 March or appear.

Robert Middleton, of Whetston, Derbyshire, in the township of Tidswall, to appear and answer the charging of rescuing a distress made upon him. He beat the collector.

The Committee of Derbyshire to inquire into the charge against Richard Skinner, an assessor in Derbyshire, and remove him if he is guilty of the offences charged to him.

Mr. Davies to bring in names of men suitable as new Committeemen for Berks and Surrey. Dennis Gawden and John Spencer, of Bedfordshire, to be collectors in Bucks and Beds.

Further order for Mr. Woldrich [Wolveredge] regarding Parkhouse of Alton.

Austin and Muddle to pay in the money they owe from Sussex or appear.

Hardwick to arrest Robert Middleton, of Whetston, Derbyshire, to answer the misdemeanours laid to his charge. *Pp.* 10. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *pp.* 88-97.

7 Mar.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Temple, Norton, Knightly, Jephson and Scott.

Capt. Campbell's bond for sending horse to Ireland to be delivered up, he having fulfilled its conditions.

With regard to Col. Temple's two foot companies, ninety-six mustered at King's Road in May, 1647, and these shall be counted

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as one foot company. He alleges that he was prevented from keeping the others together by not having got in some money which was owed him in Oxfordshire. His former bond shall be delivered up, and he shall enter into a new one with regard to the second foot company.

Other details.

Henry Dixon, recently charged before the Committee with having obstructed the collection of the assessments, is discharged on an assurance that he will help in that service in future; the Committee of Worcestershire to encourage him and the rest of their Sub-Committee of Accounts.

£20 to Richard Smith, master of the *John and Robert*, who took provisions at Lord Inchiquin's request to Youghal instead of Cork.

Licence to Mrs. Margaret, relict of Thomas, Lymeburner to transport certain articles of clothing from London to Carrickfergus. *Addressed to the Customers of London, &c.*

Other details.

Pp. 3. Ibid. pp. 98-100.

17 May.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Temple, Earle, Knightly, Norton, Corbett and Rolles.

Mr. West to deliver fifty handmills which he has in his possession to Dobbins, commissary for sending provisions into Ireland.

Sundry drums, spades, &c., to the value of £3,247 in all, which were to be delivered in Ireland by Davies, Gawden, Chesten and Rodberd, shall not be delivered; but their value in corn shall be sent thither.

Details follow.

Certain provisions to be delivered in Ireland.

Details follow.

Notice accordingly to be sent to Col. Muncke, Lord Inchiquin and Col. Jones.

Mr. Thomas Pigot who has suffered great losses in Ireland shall seek out some part of the assessment which has not yet been paid in. He shall receive half the sums so brought in up to £400.

The authorities given to Edward Barker, John Chesten and Dennis Gawden, to take accounts of ministers employed in the assessments for Ireland, being agreeable to the authority given to Mr. Gawden were signed.

Same for John Bunbury, Edward Barker, John Chesten and Dennis Gawden.

Instructions given to Armiger Warner to negotiate assessments in Hampshire and Somerset.

Certificates of attendance for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick.

Henry Stephens states that he recently carried some corn and salt to Ireland as an adventure, and relieved the Protestants in Ireland. For this he was prosecuted by the Irish party in France

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and lost large sums by the King's ships. Some of his hides which had paid duty into Ireland were also requisitioned by the Lords Justices. The House to be asked to pay him £1,400 in compensation.

Licence to James Hamilton, of Bangor, and John Wilson, of Newtown in the north of Ireland, to transport certain quantities of cloth, &c., from Chester and Liverpool to Strangford, Bangor, or Carrickfergus.

Same to Edmund Davies, of Carrickfergus, to transport other cloth and arms, &c., from Liverpool to Carrickfergus. *In all, pp. 5. Ibid. pp. 101-5.*

27 Mar.
[Westminster,]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Norton, Roll, Temple, Prestly, Knightly, Jephson, Corbett and Lisle.

The Lord Mayor to allow Davies, Chesten, Gawden and Rodberd to export wheat to Ireland.

Capt. Lisle was not paid in full or punctually for the horse troop he raised for service in Ireland, under Col. Chidley Coote. His troop is consequently disbanded. Col. Coote to be informed of this. The money given to Col. Lisle to be entered.

Other details.

Col. Jephson's bond for raising, &c., a troop of horse for Munster to be delivered up, he having fulfilled its conditions.

The Committee have considered those resolutions of March 2nd, 1646-7, for recruiting Col. Jephson's regiment with 100 horse. None of the means proposed have availed to raise the required horse. £970 to be paid to Jephson for buying and arming 100 horse.

Capt. Fisher, who has landed his troop in Dublin, to be paid.

Davies to be paid at the usual rate if he provides arms and saddles for Capt. Colvile's troop in Ulster. Col. Munk, commander of the Parliamentary forces in Ulster, to give a certificate of the goods delivered before payment is made.

Lord Colvile's bond to be delivered up to him, no money having ever been paid to him.

The petition of Richard Warburton and John Madden to be considered by the Treasurers at Grocers' Hall.

Samuel Dunch, Thomas Fettiplace, of Fernham, Richard Knowles, Timothy Averie, William Trumbull, Wm. Hide, Wm. Barker, Charles Fettiplace, Ralph Knight, Humprey Dolman, Samuel Whitwick, Richard Dew and Edward Jennings, to be added to the Committee of Berks for assessments.

The papers and examinations sent by Sir Wm. Cole concerning one of his officers, Major Wm. Graham, to be delivered to the secretary of the Committee at Derby House.

Other details.

Letters to be sent to the Committees of Cumberland and Stafford, Carnarvon and Anglesey to expedite the assessments.

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£25 to be paid to Mr. Rowe, secretary to the Parliamentary Commissioners, Dublin, in payment for his pains in receiving and paying money in Ireland.

£970 to be paid to Col. Jephson. (*See above.*)

Lord Forbes' petition considered. (*Details.*) It was formerly recommended by this Committee that he should receive £602 towards what seemed justly due to him for providing arms, &c., for Ireland. Other sums appear by certificate of the Commissioners of the Navy to be due to him. [*Details given at length.*] The House to be asked to take some course for his relief in the particulars before mentioned.

The Committee are informed that several sums are due from various parishes in Hereford. From Hampton and Tupslee in Grimesworth hundred, whereof Wm. Smith, John Bound, Thomas Barker and William Ravenell are sub-collectors; from Wellington and Dynmore [Dynedor], within the said hundred, whereof William Webb, John Morvarn and Edward Wolridge are sub-collectors; from Norton Caunon parish in the same, whereof James Kirwood and George Smith are collectors; from Lyonhalls parish within the hundred of Stretford, whereof Robert Estop, John Tranter, Edward Hall, Wm. Driver, Richard Smith and Richard Horneblow are sub-collectors; from Kingsland parish, in the same, whereof William Baldwin, William Jenks and Henry Barrar are sub-collectors; from Clifford parish in the hundred of Huntington, whereof Philip Higgins, John Rossas, Henry Rogers, John Penley and John ap Thomas are sub-collectors; from Eye parish within the hundred of Wolsy, whereof William Yeavans, Wm. Williams, Robert Whitehill and John Vale are sub-collectors; from Rickaits [Richard's] Castle parish within the same, whereof Wm. Towne and Edward Gilley are sub-collectors; from the ward of Wigmarsh in the city and liberty of Hereford, whereof Francis Jenkins, John Philpotts, Wm. Price and Wm. Hayward are sub-collectors; from the parish of Bosbury in the hundred of Radlow, whereof Wm. Nash, Richard Blecher, Philip Phibinch, Richard Baker, James Powell, Launcelot Farlee, Edward Wood and Richard Moore are sub-collectors; from the parish of Cradly in the hundred of Radlow, whereof Richard Lous, Thomas Stokes, John Turner, Richard Harvey, Leonard Hill, Rowland Hayles, Mathew Stopton and John Smith are sub-collectors; from Bishop's Froome, whereof John Freeman, Lancelot Skinner and Thomas South are collectors, and whereof Richard Browne, John Arundell and Richard Mayfield are under the ordinances of August 15, 1645, and March 9, 1646, also collectors, such sums [*details of sums due in each case are given*] are due. These persons shall pay them to Thomas Careless, high collector in Herefordshire, or else appear before this Committee.

John Hutton, John Harben, John Righam, Joseph Michell, Hercules Toby, Henry Port, Henry Meach, George Masters, George Briggs, George Gregory, Simon Tarr, Samuel Bull, William Hunnyburne, William Childes, Wm. Ivory, Robert Markes, Richard Outing, Thomas Cooke, Laurence Ceele and Anthony Combs to be assistant collectors of the assessments for Ireland in Dorsetshire.

1648.

The Treasurers of the weekly assessments to pay £154 to John Davies for saddles. *Pp.* 8½. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, 106-114.

7 April.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Temple, Earle, Norton, Morley, Moore, Knightly and Scott.

Beck, the auditor, to audit and state the accounts of Col. Simon Needham, Lieut.-Col. George Cooke, Major Philip Pincham, Captains John Loftus, Henry Harbottle, Hercules Arnett, Robert Todd, George Walker, Lieuts. Thomas Conkley, John Franklin, Faithful Chapman, Ensigns Thomas Bonnett, John Wilmot, Robert Orchard, Matthew Todd, Marshall James Houghton, Surgeon Francis Lisle, and Paule Sele, minister for service in Ireland, these being officers in Col. Needham's regiment. He shall also audit and state the account of Lieut.-Col. Phane Beecher, Col. Francis Roe, Col. Hunks, Captain Scott, Major Pitson, Captain Sidenham, Cornet Ware, Cornet Temple, Captains Nelson, Playford, and Ruddock, and Mr. Pechell, also of Major Bethell, killed at the siege of Bristol, to whom the said Pechell is executor. [*Three copies of this passage—two loose. S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *p.* 115 *a* and *b.*]

Certificates for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick.

£320 12s. 8d. to be paid by the Treasurers of weekly assessments to Capt. Henry Fisher so soon as other orders are satisfied. This with previous orders pays what is due to him for a month's pay and transportation for his troop of horse. As he transported his men before he got the money, he is to receive interest at the rate of 8 per cent. since January 7 last, the day he shipped his horse and men for Ireland.

The Mayors, bailiffs, &c., of England and Wales to assist in arresting several troopers who have run away from Capt. Henry Fisher's colours after receiving pay.

Commission to Peter Byram to be quarter-master in Capt. Henry Fisher's troop of Col. Michael Jones's regiment of horse.

Same for Robert Bromwell to be lieutenant of the company of foot soldiers in Col. John Moore's regiment in Leinster.

April 13. Pass for the *Hopewell*, of London (Paul Dod, master), to carry to Dublin certain pease, &c., which Mr. Gawden has laden upon her. *Add. to the Customers of the ports, &c., and dated April 13.*

Same for the *Sarah and Susan* (Richard Davies, master), laden by the Gawden with guns for Carlingford. *Pp.* 3¾. *Ibid.*, *pp.* 115-8.

17 April.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Sir John Temple, Jephson, Col. Temple, Morley, Moore, Knightly and Chaloner.

This Committee hear that certain provisions, arms, &c., which they recently ordered Mr. Davies and others to ship for Munster, to

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the President of the province, have now been shipped on the *Nicholas* of London (William Bray, master). They are to be sent to Dublin to Col. Jones, who commands the Parliamentary forces there.

Pass for this ship to go to Dublin. *Add. to the Customers, &c.*

In accordance with the order of the House of Commons of 13th April last, Beck, the auditor, is to audit and state the accounts for Irish service of Col. Sir A. Loftus, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hooper, Captains W. Fynte, Thos. Hart, John Jefford, Henry Gibbon, Capt.-Lieut. Dudley Loftus, Lieuts. Adam Loftus and Edward Westby, marshal. officers of Sir A. Loftus' regiment; also of Col. Stubber (Col. of a regiment of foot in Munster), John Gray, Major of that regiment, Thomas Davies, lieutenant in it, and of Capt. Alex. Barrington, capt. of a company of Col. Needham's regiment. These officers are come over and were driven from their commands under Lord Inchiquin.

Commission to Col. James Trayll, to be captain of a company of foot soldiers in the regiment of Viscount Claneboy. *Pp. 2. Ibid. pp. 119-20.*

20 April.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

Sir John Temple, Colonel Temple, Jephson, Moore, Prestley and Chaloner.

Col. Moore to report to the House of Commons that Richard Fleetwood and John Bamber be more speedily paid £400 owing to them for provisions sent to Munster for the army.

Captain Adam Meredith has mustered and transported to Ireland his troop of horse as promised. His bond to be delivered up to be cancelled.

Beck to audit and state the accounts for Irish service of Capts. Adam and Wm. Meredith.

Some of the officers who are claiming the benefit of the order of the House of Commons of the 13th inst. were resident in this Kingdom for some time before the order was made and did not come from Munster on the occasion mentioned therein because they were driven out by Lord Inchiquin. Only the accounts of those mentioned in the House's orders shall be so stated.

Several of these officers cannot produce good certificates of what has been paid to them for part of their service already.

The auditor shall make it a rule to include in the audit for such service no more than each man's personal pay.

Other details.

Ralph Whistler is reported for obstructing the levy of the Irish assessments in Berks. He shall appear before the Committee and answer.

Other details.

Capt. Ruddock, of Col. Henry Grey's regiment, landed and mustered in Munster a foot company of ten officers and 95 men. His bond to be delivered up to him to be cancelled.

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Captain Thos. Chandler of the same has landed and mustered in Munster a foot company of 105. £6 5s. 0d. to be deducted for the five men wanting to make up 110.

Capt. Fen of the same has mustered and transported 10 officers and 83 men. His bond to be delivered up to be cancelled. £21 5s. to be deducted for the 17 men short.

Derrick Hoost, Nicholas Corsellis, Adam Lawrence and Morris Thompson have sent in an estimate of their expenses during the journey to the Low Countries to negotiate a contribution thence for the distressed Protestants in Ireland, in 1643, 4 and 5. The House to be asked that £1,000 more may be divided among them according to their various services.

Beck to audit the accounts for Irish service of Major Christopher Elsyng of Col. Blount's regiment, and Capt. Thos. Chandler of Col. Stubber's regiment, who were driven from their commands under Inchiquin.

Other details.

Hardwick to arrest and bring before the Committee the following delinquents: Christopher Purnell of Webly, William Pace of the parish of Longney, John Matchin of the parish of Barkley, Hugh Purnell of the parish of Thornbury and Thomas Russell of the parish of Marshfield, all in the division of Blakeley in the county of Gloucester. If they pay or give satisfactory security, he may release them.

Matthew Crew and the rest of the assessors of the parish of Alderlidge, Gloucestershire, refuse to make a rate for their parish for the Irish assessments. They shall at once do so or appear to answer.

Thomas Shaw, high constable of Halfshire hundred, John Wild, gent., high constable of the same, John Sheffield and Edward Nott, high constables of Doddingtree hundred, James Rosse and — Yareton, late high constables of Doddingtree hundred, and John Hunt, high constable of Blakenhurst hundred, all in Worcestershire, have refused to bring in certain accounts and statements regarding the Irish assessments in their county which were recently ordered. They shall make these returns within ten days or else appear here.

John Widows, jr., Anthony Dyde, William Oakley, Wm. Allen, Ralph Milles, John Wells, Richard Corlett, Wm. Weale, Richard Fletcher, Richard Capman and John Higgins, sub-collectors of the weekly assessments in the east part of Oswaldslowe hundred in Worcestershire, have neglected their duties in collecting the Irish assessments. They shall make their collections or appear here.

Same for Wm. Rande, of Ingborow, Worcestershire, to obey the order of Richard Trennell, high constable of his division, or appear here.

Same for John Marten of North and Middle Littleton, John Hiett of Church Honyburn and Poden, John Beard of Wickamford, Edward Asherine of Bredforton, Francis Grone of Badsey and Aldington, John Newington of Offenham, and Thomas Beard of

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South Littleton, in Worcestershire, have neglected their duties as collectors. They are to obey their high constable or appear here.

Same for Thos. Farmer of Week Epo and Kenswick, John Walker of Lindridge, Thomas Wyatt of Knighton, John Lincock of Kempsey, Thomas Malton of Claynes, John Bullard of Hartlebury, Thomas Branfield of Hallowe, Edward Cox of Battenhall, Whittington and Sidbury, William Willietts of Wolverley, Thomas Dennis of Kipple, Wm. Clarke of Berrow, Richard Mayo and John Jackman, sen., of Prudock, Francis White and Wm. Lane of Kidmarley Dabirott, [Redmarley d'Abitot] and John Jeffe of Upton-upon-Sabryn, in Worcestershire, sub-collectors of the weekly assessments for Ireland in the hundred of Oswaldsloze. They are to obey their high collector within 10 days or appear here.

Same for Thomas Howsman of Kidderminster, "Forrayne and burrough," and Walter Boyer of the same, and for Valentine Lamb and Francis Hoghmay of Chadgoley [Chaddesley] Corbett, Wheeler Perks, John Whyte, Walter Brace, John Gibson, Roger Higgins, John Bennett of Belbroughton, Wm. Clymer, Wm. Hunt, Wm. Aston, John Bacon, and Edward Pillett of Stone, Anthony Yate, John Nash, Charles Webley and Thomas Norris of Rushook, William Field, John Best, Humphrey Thatcher and Charles Bacon of Elmely Lovett, William Batch, John Incks, Thomas Baynes, John Hodges, jr., John Shaw, Henry Peyton of Dudley, William Gosling, Wm. Smith and Richard Southall of Franckley, John Jeston, jr., Ralph Goodyard and Robert Vincent of Hagley, Francis Taylor, John Darby, Francis Witten, John Maning, John Compson and William Hancocks of Old Swynford, John Patchett, William Cox and Edward Miller, jr., of Pedmore, all in the hundred of Halfshire, in Worcester-shire. They shall obey their high collector, John Cole, or appear here.

Charles Gwynn, of Gwempa, to pay the money he has in his hands which has been collected in the co. Carmarthen for the British army in Ireland to the treasurers at Grocers' Hall or else appear here.

Other details.

£100 from the weekly assessments to Auditor Gabriel Beck.

The Committee have considered the claims of Adam Lawrence and others (*see above*), negociators for the Dutch contributions; also whether some fitting manifestation should be made to the people of the United Provinces who have charitably contributed £31,218 12s. 5d. for the poor Protestants in Ireland. They offer the manifestation drawn up for the Houses' approval and suggest that £1,000 more be divided among the Commissioners for the contribution. *Details given.* Pp. 9. *Ibid.* pp. 121-9.

24 April.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

Annesly, Temple, Temple, Priestley, Massam and Moore.

Mrs. Price to have payment of the £30 ordered for her from half

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of certain concealed monies, which she says she has discovered to be at the disposal of this Committee.

Letters to be written to Devonshire and Berkshire for laying on and bringing in assessments. *P.* 3. *Ibid.* p. 130.

28 April.
Kilkenny.

THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS [of the Confederate Catholics] to
GENERAL PRESTON.

They have sent reinforcements for the artillery and are labouring with the Commissioners of the Co. Kilkenny to provide for Preston's force there. *Other details.* *P.* 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 266, 2.

3 May.
Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH
AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Sir Algernon Sydney, Sir John Temple, Cols. Temple and More, Westrow, Chaloner and Prestley.

Resolved upon the question, That it is the opinion of this Committee that those officers who were driven out by Lord Inchiquin or escaped from fear of the defection should be looked on as driven from their commands, and have their accounts audited as if they had been particularly named by the order of the House relating to these who were driven out by Lord Inchiquin. All subsequent commissions by Lord Inchiquin should be considered void.

That Captain Thomas Harley who had no command, Captain Thomas Keslack, who was never in actual service, and Ensign Symon Noble, who died in August, are not of this order.

That officers who discover delinquents or concealed monies shall have half their arrears paid out of such monies.

Beck to audit the accounts for Irish service of Lieut.-Col. Crispe, Capt. Robert Manley, Capt. Samuel Jervoy, Capt. Thos. Hayford, Lieut. Bennyworth, Lieut. William Battle, Quartermaster Wm. Stotesbury, Ensign John Gethings, and Ensign John King, officers of several regiments in the province of Munster, who have been driven over from Lord Inchiquin's army.

Other details for Beck's guidance.

Colonel Temple offers 100 new pikes to Dobbins in part execution of this undertaking, for raising, &c., 100 men for Ireland. Dobbins to receive and appraise them in this sense.

Other details.

Col. Symon Nedham [Needham] in execution of his bond transported and mustered in Ireland a regiment of 805 common soldiers. This is 195 men short of his contract, for which £243 15s. should be deducted from the money promised him. As however the regiment was diminished by delays due to the Lord Lieutenant's order, only £143 shall be deducted.

Certificates for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick,

1648.

On 10 May instructions were drawn to Mr. Thomas Peers to hasten the assessments from Somersetshire. *Pp.* 3 $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *pp.* 131-4.

11 May.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—

Lord Lisle, Annesley, Knightly, Moore, Scott, Chaloner and Priestly.

Beck to audit the accounts of Capt. Richard Cope, Col. Purbeck Temple, Commissary Wm. Hartwell, Capt. Walter Clifford, Cornet Cadwalidor Wynn, Lieut. Wm. Walker, Lieut. Walter Pymcent, Ensign Wm. Moore, Capt. John Sidenham, Lieut. Josias Petty, Thomas Michell, Ensign Gressingham and Drum-Major George Symons for service in Ireland. They have been driven from their commands by Lord Inchiquin.

The House to be asked that the accounts of Col. Henry Grey, Capt. Lieut. Wm. Pinckney, Ensign Symon Noble, deceased, and of Sir Wm. Fenton, kt., and Col. Edmund Temple, Lieut.-Col. Robert Phayre, and Major Nicholas Purdon, prisoners in Ireland, be audited in like manner as those of the officers lately come over here.

Same for Major Robert Manley of Col. Needham's regiment.

Report to the House concerning the defalcation from Col. Needham's pay.

Other details.

Alex. Geering, merchant, to appear before this Committee in connexion with the charge against Capt. Robt. Thornton, late Mayor of Londonderry. Mr. Harrington to bring up any papers regarding the question which he possesses.

Benjamin Goodwin to appear here on Tuesday to answer the charge in the petitions of John Gibbs, master of the *Pembroke*.

Nicholas Combe and Elizabeth Wagstaff, poor people of Ireland, to be relieved from one-half of sums concealed, due for the Irish service, which they say they can collect.

The auditing of the accounts of the officers who have been driven from their posts by Lord Inchiquin show the following sums to be due.

List follows of sums due.

(1) To the following officers of Col. Needham's regiment:—

Col. Needham, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Cooke, Major Pincham, Captains John Loftus, Hercules Arnett, Robert Todd, Robert Manley, Henry Harbottle, and Alexander Barrington; to Lieutenants Geo. Walker, John Francklyn, Thomas Conkley, Faithful Chapman, and Wm. Walkes, to Ensigns Thomas Gressingham, John Wilmott, Thomas Bonnett, Matthew Dodd, and Robert Orchard, to Marshal James Houghton, to Surgeon Francis Lisle.

(2) To the following officers of Sir Arthur Loftus' regiment:—

Sir Arthur Loftus, Col. Geo. Hooper, Capt. William Tynte, Capts. Henry Gibbon, Thomas Hart, John Jefford, Capt.-Lieut. Dudley Loftus, Ensign Adam Loftus, and Marshal Edward Westby.

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(3) To the following officers of Col. Stubber's regiment :—

Col. Stubber, Major John Gray, Capts. Thomas Chandler, Samuel Playford, Andrew Ruddock, Lieuts. Thomas Davies, Bennyworth, and Wm. Battle, to Ensign John Gething, and Qr.-Mr. Wm. Stotesbury.

(4) To the following officers of other regiments :—

Col. Francis Roe, Lieut.-Col. Hunks, Capts. Thos. Heyford, Richard Cope, and Th. Scott, Major Christopher Elsyng, Lieut.-Col. Peter Crispe, Capts. Samuel Jervoy, Walter Clifford, Lieut.-Col. Phane Beecher, Col. Purbeck Temple as Major and Capt. of Horse, Cornet Cadwallader Wynn, and Commissary Wm. Hartwell, and Cornet John Ward.

It is difficult to find out what has already been paid them. The Committee suggest that debentures for two thirds of these sums be given to these officers and that the remaining third be retained in case it is necessary to make charges upon it in the future for money already paid.

Instruction to be drawn up for Elisha Coles to be agent for bringing in the Irish assessments for Northamptonshire and Northampton town and county. The contributions from Northampton to be hastened in. Hardwick to arrest John Wood of Stanton Harcourt, high constable of Wotton hundred in Oxfordshire, upon the complaint of the contractors with this Committee.

Letters to be sent to the counties of Berks and Oxford to hasten their payments.

All goods taken by way of distress in Devonshire, Exeter, Essex and Cornwall shall be brought to Thomas Whitacre and Robert Cox, or any one of them. These shall appraise and sell them, and deliver their proceeds to the local collectors.

John Goddard, Thos. Goddard, Gabriel Martin and Robert Browne, who have not yet restored some money belonging to the Irish assessments which they had by their warrant diverted from the hand of a Mr. Strange in Wiltshire, and applied to some other use, must pay in that sum before June 14, or appear here.

Other details.

Thomas Lampard, Abiell Coles and John Clendon to be assistant collectors in Oxfordshire.

The Committee of Worcestershire to proceed against its own neglectful collectors.

Same for Herefordshire. *Pp.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *pp.* 135-40.

8 June.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Annesley, Temple, Knightly, Col. Sydney Moore, Prestley and Scott.

On the order of the House of Commons of 30 May for Berkshire, certain provisions were made regarding the contribution of the county to the Irish service.

Details given.

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Lord Fairfax's letters concerning the providing of £1,000 for the relief of Youghal to be reported to the House.

According to the desire of Sir Charles Coote knight, the £560 which was to have been paid to Sir Thomas Meredith for raising troops shall be devoted to recruiting two troops of horse in Connaught.

Other details.

Certificates for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick.

The warrants of 27 March for John Raymond, Symon Tarr, George Gregory and Richard Outing (as collectors in Dorsetshire) to be resumed.

Lieut.-General Algernon Sydney has mustered a troop of horse consisting of 100 men and officers near Bristol. The troop has been transported to Ireland. Lieut.-General Sydney's bond to be delivered up to him to be cancelled.

Upon the report of Hartwell that he mustered at Youghal on 14 Feb., 1647, a troop of 64 officers and troopers mounted, transported under the command of Capt. Edward Doyley, and on April 12, 1647, a troop of 74 officers and troopers mounted and transported thither under the command of Sir John Bridges. These were both transported under the agreement with Col. Algernon Sydney with this Committee on July 30, 1646. His articles and bond to be given up to him.

Beck to audit the accounts of Cpts. John and James Parsons and of Colonel Edmund Temple during their period of service in Munster.

Capt. Oswald Croome, employed as a collector in Berks, to appear and make good his charges against Ralph Whistler, who has denied them.

Ralph Hardwick to summon the following collectors from Southwark before this Committee:—John Holmes, John Collington, Thomas Jerman and Richard Loe of the parish of St. Olave's, Charles Foxe and Caleb Phinins of the parish of St. Saviour's, John Tidman and Thurston Massey of the parish of George's, and Luke Aden, Lachens Perkins and Mr. Gurford of the parish of Thomas.

Beck to audit and state the accounts for their Irish service of Captns. Randall Clayton and Thomas Brocas, Cornet Richard Brocas, Captains John Ridgeley and John Hynton, Surgeon Thomas Smith, Surgeon Thomas Weldish, Captains Thomas Harley, Philemon Owen, Samuel Norwood, Humphrey Hurd, Charles Cranley, Thomas Raymond and John Millington, Quartermaster Wm. Jones, Captain Robert Mallery, Lieut. Wm. Sippens, Ensign Richard Ames, Ensign John Halfeaker, also officers of several companies in Munster. Also the accounts of Wm. Weldish, Frances Fenner, Matthew Walbank, and Richard Martin, troopers, that are come over and were driven from their commands under Lord Inchiquin. He is to report same to the House.

The Assessment Treasurer to pay £400 and interest to Richard Fleetwood and John Bamber for provisions sent to Ireland. Their

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barque was taken by the Wexford rebels and re-taken by the Parliamentary forces.

The same to pay £100 to Capt. Henry Fisher, as a compensation for his possible losses in procuring the money ordered to him by this Committee.

The same to pay £122 8s. 0d. to Tobias Norris, for his services as Commissary for the Ulster army.

Same to pay £27 to James Cook, for same as Commissary at Chester, Liverpool, &c. This, with £10 previously paid, makes £37 for 111 days.

Thomas Robinson, Thomas Williams, Anthony Slatford, Richard Hawkins, John Hunt, Patrick Brees, Michael Godfrey, Wm. Corps, Wm. Harwood, Wm. Gyles, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Davies, Wm. Edwards, Thomas Cox, Richard Greene, James Dudley, Solomon Moore, Stephen Clarke, Michael Crips, William Cole, Wm. Andrews, Edward Bolton and Thos. Greenwood, who are amongst the collectors in Oxford city, have neglected their duties. They shall send in accounts and reports within ten days to Grocers' Hall or appear here.

Similar order for George Damzell, John Haywood, Richard Allen, John Giles, Richard Pinder, and Francis Stephens, collectors at Henley-on-Thames. *Pp.* 8. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, 141-8.

9 June.

[Westminster.]

ORDER of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Concerning the pay of the officers sent from Munster. *See H.C. Journals, V.*, 590-591. *Pp.* 2. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 266, 3.

15 June.

CERTIFICATE in favour of COL. FRANCIS ROE.

In pursuance of the order of the Committee of both Houses for Irish Affairs of this day, these are to certify that there is due to Col. Francis Roe for his service in Ireland £1,514 4s. 8d.

£504 14s. 10d. to be paid to him at once, the other third to be charged upon lands in Ireland after the Adventurers first satisfied.

The other third to be kept back in case there be anything to charge against it within two years. If within that time no charge is brought against it, the residue shall be paid as the House of Commons think fit, and as by the vote of the House of Commons of 9 June, 1648 [see foregoing], may appear. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Followed by*

Memorandum that on 15 Oct., 164-, Col. Roe assigned to Robert Earl of Loudon the one-third part within-mentioned to be paid out of the British assessments. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *On back of the certificate.* *In all, p.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 266, 4.

15 June.

[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Annesley, Sydney, Temple, Moore, Jephson and Prestley.

The House to be asked to order £200 and interest to Lady Borlase.

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Certain words to be omitted from the order recently sent to Berks.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Commons of 9 June, [*see last page*] concerning the officers who have served in Munster, it is ordered that £9,188 19s. 9d. be charged on the weekly assessments for Ireland, to be paid after all former engagements are quit towards the satisfaction of these commanders.

The assessments of London, Westminster, Middlesex and Surrey are £24,991 10s. 3d. in arrear. These officers to be paid out of that sum with the consent of the contractors. After each £1,000 of the arrears has been brought into Grocers' Hall, £100 shall be paid for the officers. This shall be the rule until the contractors have got £7,000 and the officers £700. After that, payment of these officers shall be a first charge in the arrears. The Treasurers at Grocers' Hall to make payment accordingly to the contractors and to Henry Aldrich, Esq., Deputy Treasurer at Wars for Ireland.

Auditor Beck to deliver to each officer mentioned in the House of Commons' schedule of the 9th, an account of the pay due to him, dividing the same, as prescribed, into three parts.

Letters to be drawn up to help the contractors to bring in the arrears from London, Middlesex, Westminster and Surrey.

Licence to Captain Henry Fisher to take some woollen cloth, &c., from Liverpool to Dublin. *Addressed* to the Customers, &c. of Liverpool, Chester, &c.

Other details regarding officers' accounts.

The Assessment Treasurers to pay £220 12s. 2½d. to Captain Jasper Hartwell for one-third of the pay due to him as captain of a foot company in Ulster.

Commissary Hartwell and Munster to certify what service Capt. Pinchbank performed in Ireland.

The contractors should be empowered to take up certain monies now lying in Yorkshire, which cannot be safely brought up to London, giving acquittance for the same sums to the Grocers' Hall Treasurers. This plan has worked well hitherto.

The late Capt. Thos. Beale, commanding the ships in Munster, delivered certain artillery and ammunition in January and February, 1645, at Duncannon and Haleboling, to the value of £70 13s. 4d. His widow, Katherine, now married to Roger Drayton, merchant, should be paid the sum. Report accordingly to the House.

Benjamin Goodwyn to appear and answer the charges of John Gibbs, master of the late ship *Pembroke*.

Lord Inchiquin's son, now in the kingdom, should be sent to the ships on the coast of Munster and offered in exchange for Sir Wm. Fenton, Major Purdon and Col. Phayre. Report accordingly to House.

Beck to audit the accounts of Cornet Josias Petty, who served without commission as a cornet in Ireland, from 7 Oct., 1646, till July, 1647, after which Lord Inchiquin commissioned him a lieutenant. He afterwards left Ireland in dislike of Lord Inchiquin's proceedings.

John Collington, Thomas Jerman and Richard Loe, of the parish

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of [St.] Olave's, Charles Fox and Caleb Phinims, of [St.] Saviour's, Thurston Massy, of [St.] George's, Luke Aden, Zacheus Perkins and Wm. Gurford, of [St.] Thomas', all in Southwark, being collectors for the assessments for Ireland, appeared to-day before the Committee, and promised to do their best to collect the sums due. They shall return their accounts within two months.

Licence to Robert King, of Enniskillen, to export to Ireland, customs free, certain bridles, cloth, buttons, &c., to Londonderry for the use of the English army.

Add. to the Customers, &c. of Liverpool, Chester, &c.

Same for Hugh Edwards, of Londonderry, to export, customs free, similar articles to Londonderry for the use of the army there and in Connaught.

Add. as above.

Same for Gilbert Eccles to export similar articles to Antrim for the use of the army there.

The Treasurer of weekly assessments to pay £200 to Lady Borlase, the relict of Sir John Borlase, as part of what was due to Sir John for his service in Ireland. *Pp.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland*, 266, 6, *pp.* 149-158.

4 July.

[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

Temple, Knightly, Chaloner, Moore and Scott.

The Court of Aldermen in London to be requested to conform to the ordinance of Parliament of 9 Mar., 1646, by issuing warrants for the collection of assessments.

Other details.

Sir John Temple, Col. Moore, Mr. Chaloner and Mr. Scott to be a Sub-committee to treat with the creditors of Sir Arthur Loftus.

Other details.

The contractors for the arrears in London, Middlesex, Westminster and Surrey are willing to pay to the Munster officers £100 out of the first money they get in.

The contractors to arrange details.

Eleven of these officers to be employed as assistant collectors in these places as follows :—

In the city of Westminster and liberties thereof—

Lieut.-Col. Phane Beecher, Capt. Samuel Playford and Commissary Hartwell.

In Middlesex—

Captains Henry Harbottle, Faithful Chapman, Edward Westby and James Houghton.

In Surrey—

Captains Thomas Hart, Henry Gibbon, John Jefford and Dudley Lottus.

The petition of the city of Oxford touching the assessments to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

1648.

Beck and Hawkins to revise Sir Arthur Loftus' accounts for expenses before the cessation in Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. Phane Beecher to present his English account separate from his Irish.

Beck to audit the accounts for Irish service of Marmaduke Lyn, apothecary to the army in Munster, Sergeant-Major Sadler, Capts. Benjamin Woodward, Benjamin Baker and Richard Hart, Lieut. Warren, Lieut. Everard, Quarter-Masters John Sherman, John Grey and Thomas Farloe, Wagon-Master Wm. Russell, Lieut. Isaac Lemon, Trumpeters Thomas Woffard, John Adams, Edward Ford, Robert Tucker and Robert Broome, Master Gunner Thomas Mason, Gunners' Mates Roger Whislade and Nath. Bennett, Battery-Master John Lawrence, Trooper Sir Garrett Raynsford, knight, and Trooper Surgeon's Mate Francis Millington.

£600 or £700 have been collected for Ireland in Carmarthenshire, but have not been paid to the Treasurers at Grocers' Hall. William Williams, agent for that county, is authorised to collect the sums in the collectors' hands and to give them receipts.

Those refusing to give up the sums in their hands must appear here.

Certificates of attendance for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick. *Pp. 3. S.P. Ireland 266, 6, pp. 158-161.*

2 Aug. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to the CONTRACTORS for IRELAND.⁽¹⁾

Directing that the rest of £20,000 be forthwith paid to the Treasurer (for loans in Ireland). The want of money seems likely to spoil all chances of action this year in Ulster and Connaught, though plenty of provisions have been sent over. *P. ½. S.P. Ireland, 266, 10, p. 1.*

3 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH
[Westminster.] AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Brereton, Temple, Clotworthy, Knightly, Prestley and Moore.

The Committee of London to be asked to issue their half-yearly warrants for money as required by the ordinance of Parliament of 9 Mar., 1646.

Details.

Sir William Parsons, Sir Paul Davyes and Secretary Hawkins to look over Sir Arthur Loftus' accounts for service in Ireland before the cessation.

Hawkins to cast up the account of pay due to Capt. Jasper Hartwell and present it to the Committee.

⁽¹⁾ This is the first entry in a book of letters written by order of the Derby House Committee, covering the period Aug. 2—Nov. 28, 1648. Many of the proceedings of the Committee are recorded in the Domestic Calendar for 1648-9; but the contents of this book have not been so recorded. Unless otherwise stated, the letters are addressed from Derby House.

1648.

Captain Thos. Betts, Deputy Muster Master in Ireland, to be recommended to Col. Jones for promotion in the service.

The warrants desired by Davyes and Rodbert, on behalf of the contractors, for arresting or admonishing backward contributors, to be prepared.

Capt. Maypother to be recommended to Col. Jones.

Other details.

Richard Hooke, who lost his eyes in the wars in Ireland, to be recommended to the Committee for Maimed Soldiers and Widows at Christchurch, London.

Other details.

Thomas Watson, collector of Middlebailwick, Peter Blancherd, collector for Wilton Brecon, Gregory Hobson and John Todd, of Beverley, — Wilberfosse, Alderman of Beverley, collectors for the Irish service in several parishes and divisions in Yorkshire, detain certain sums in their hands. They shall pay them in or appear here.

Thomas Shipman of Hanby, and Thomas Dickenson of Cleypool [Claypole], high collectors for the Kesteven division of Lincoln; John Randall of Smitteston, and Richard Draper of Bicker, collectors of Kyrton parish; John Parrish of Gristoft, and Peter Pickering of Butterwick, collectors for the Irish service in Skirbeck parish in Lincolnshire, detain certain sums in their hands.

They shall pay them in promptly or else appear here.

Nicholas Summers, John Lavers, John Yeo, George Shapcott, John Gibbon and Philip Burroughs, jr., collectors for Ireland in Exeter, have neglected their duties.

Details given.

To be fined £5 each if they do not perform them within a month.

William Rivett of Derby, high constable of Upton and Greisly [Gresley], in the county of Derby, has neglected to obey the warrants sent him for collecting weekly assessments for Ireland. He is to obey or appear.

Hardwick to arrest John Goddard, Thomas Goddard, Gabriell Martin and Robert Browne, in Wilts, and bring them before the Committee to answer certain charges.

Same for arrest of — Read, of Wilton.

Same for arrest of Simon Story, of Henley-on-Thames.

If Goddard and the others pay to the credit of the assessments for Ireland the sum which they diverted from it to their own use, they need not be brought up here.

Certificates of attendance for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick.

There is £10 in the hands of Richard Litler, deposited by Mr. Ethuell Smart, minister of Wambourne, in Staffordshire, being part of the money collected of that parish for the relief of Ireland.

Litler to pay the money to Nicholas Comber and Mrs. Elizabeth Wagstaff, who have been despoiled in Ireland.

Other details.

Armiger Warner to be assistant collector in Hampshire. *Pp.* 9 *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6. *Ibid.* p. 162-9.

1648.

4 Aug. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. JONES.

Recommending Sir Arthur Loftus for military employment in Ireland. He has lost his command in Munster through loyalty to the Parliament. *P.* ½. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 2.

8 Aug. The SAME to COL. MONKE.

We have already approved of your accepting the services of the Scottish regiment which has applied to you. The Scotch have no right under the treaty to occupy Belfast nor has Munro any right to raise the troop of which you speak. *Pp.* 1½. *Ibid*, *pp.* 3-4.

Same. The SAME to COL. JONES.

Advising him to reduce the weaker regiments now that the sending away of prisoners has made divers places of officers void.

The more disloyal regiments should be first reduced. *P.* ½. *Ibid*. *p.* 4-5.

14 Aug.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present:—

The Earl of Suffolk, Clotworthy, Evelin of Surrey, Moore, Whitehead and Waller.

Oatmeal to the value of £3,000, which is now ready, to be sent at once to Carlingford and Dundalk for the use of Colonel Munk's forces. Several Irish officers recommend this.

The Irish officers [now in London], including Sir Wm. Parsons and Sir Gerard Lowther, to give their opinions as to whether certain oats, also in hand, should be sent to Col. Munk's forces or to those in Dublin.

The Committee find that certain sums due from the Parliament to the late Lord Ranelagh were by him assigned to Wm. Dumville, of Lincoln's Inn. The Relief Loan Treasurers shall make these sums (£1,100 odd) good to Dumville.

The accounts for Irish service of Capt. Henry Banistre to be audited.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *p.* 170-171.

15 Aug. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. JONES.

Colonel Roger Fenwick had collected men to send away to Ireland, but, owing to the troubles in South Wales, they ran from him hoping to make better use of themselves. Men raised for other regiments did the same. He is returning to Ireland and should be allowed to recruit his regiment out of others, which you may cast. *P.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *pp.* 5-6.

1648.

15 Aug. THE DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to the COMMITTEE of COVENTRY.

Appointing Mr. Naylour to receive the contribution of Warwickshire. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 7.

Same. The SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of CHESTER.

Ordering them to pay in advance the sums ordered on Feb. 16 last. If necessary force will be used to collect them. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 8.

Same. The SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of CORNWALL.

The burden you complain of is no other with you than with all the Kingdom. The execution of the three former ordinances is not in our province. It is under the control of the Committee sitting in the Star Chamber. The last, of 16 Feb. last, has been added by Parliament to previous ordinances with full knowledge of previous facts and of the necessities of the case. Ireland must be reduced. If it is not, your country will be the first to suffer.

Other details.

We ask you to assess and pay in advance the sums due from you lest it become necessary to use force. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* *pp.* 9-11.

17 Aug. SAME to MAJOR SHELBOURNE and MAJOR BUTLER KELSIE.

Ordering him to appoint twelve of his horse to enforce the payment of the sums due, from ————shire on demand of James Winde, the Committee's agent for that county. These horse to behave well. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* *pp.* 12-13.

18 Aug. SAME to SEVERAL COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Ordering them to pay in at once the sums assessed on them under the ordinance of 16 Feb. This delay is ruinous to the contractors and destructive of the authority of Parliament. *Pp.* 2. *Ibid.* *pp.* 13-15.

24 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH
[Westminster.] AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Annesley, Clotworthy, Waller, Knightley and Priestly.

Aldermen Andrews, Chambers and Vyner to appear here and explain the remissness of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in issuing warrants for money for the Irish service. They are the constituted authority for London.

No further steps to be taken against Gabriell Martin, of the Wiltshire Committee. He has appeared here and exonerated himself. Fresh warrants to be issued for arresting the Goddards and Browne

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(see above p. 17, par. 7). Unless the money diverted be made good this Committee will prosecute the collectors. Letter to the Wiltshire Committee accordingly.

Simon Story, of Henley, ran at Thomas Cluer with a spit when officers came to destrain for payments due for the Irish service. He is fined £5, and shall remain in the custody of Hardwick till he has paid that sum.

Letters to be written to Col. Jones recommending that Sir Robert Knight enjoy the Abbey of Connell, co. Kildare, and St. Katherine's, co. Dublin, leased to him by Sir Nicholas White and two of his sons.

Capt. Banistre's account for service in Ireland to be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it be paid in the usual way.

Thomas Rodberd, Dennis Gordon and John Chesten to ship away certain oats which are in their hands, to Colonel Jones in Dublin, and Col. Munk at Dundalk.

Hardwick to arrest John and Thomas Goddard and Robert Browne in Wiltshire, and bring them before the Committee.

Before arresting them he shall go to Mr. Strange, high collector of the weekly assessments for Ireland in the divisions of Devizes, Warminster, and part of Selkeley, and see if they have paid in the money which they diverted from the Irish assessment fund to their own use. If they pay within three days of their apprehension they need not appear here.

Licence to Archibald Moore to export from Liverpool to Carrickfergus twelve bags of hops, sixty pair of shoes and certain cloth, &c.

Add. to the Customers, &c., of the ports of Chester, &c.

Similar licence to John Read of Antrim, co. Antrim.

James Ceney of Laurence Waltham, Henry Burgess of Burfield, John Bayle, of Sallamstead, William Norlett of Ufton, Wm. Blackman of Aldermason, and Henry Harbert of Wolhampton, in Berks, collectors of the Irish assessments, detain certain sums in their hands. They are to repay it in within ten days of notice hereof or appear here.

Richard Basset, Nicholas Higgs, Richard Browen and John Easdel, collectors for Thatcham parish, John Grantham, Wm. Cooper and John Cooper, collectors for Mortimer parish, Richard Avery, collector of Barfield parish, Thomas Payte, collector of Broadfield parish, and John Bromer, of Highfield parish, all in Berks, also detain certain sums collected for the Irish service. Same warning as foregoing. *Pp.* 4½. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 6, *pp.* 172-6.

26 Aug.
Derby House.

THE DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE TO CAPT. ROBERT CLARKE.

Giving orders as in letter of 5 Sept., *q. v.* *P.* ¼. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 17.

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28 Aug.
[Westminster.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present :—

Clotworthy, Chaloner, Moore, Scott and Alderman Andrews.

A letter to be sent to the Court of Aldermen, who are the Committee in London for the weekly assessments for Ireland, requesting them to issue warrants for the collection of the money ordered by Parliament to be collected, or to give reasons for not doing so.

Beck to audit the accounts for service in Ireland of Wm. Juory, as cornet in Col. Temple's troop of horse.

Simon Story, of Henley, lately committed to the custody of the messenger (*see above p. 23*) is discharged, having confessed his error and paid his debt.

Sir Roger Langsford's suggestion for raising and arming a troop of dragoons in Ulster to be followed up. They shall be listed amongst those who serve under Col. Munk. £400 to be given for providing horses and arms for them.

Pp. 1¼. S.P. Ireland 266, 6, 176-7.

29 Aug. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MUNKE.

You are to use all your power to put Belfast—which the Scots should never have had—into the hands of Parliament.

We have written to Captain Clerke to ply up and down to prevent armed persons hostile to the Parliament from landing in Ireland. *P. ⅓. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, p. 15.*

5 Sept. SAME to SAME.

You have probably already heard of the victory of our forces over the perfidious Scots who invaded this Kingdom under Duke Hamilton. We desire your information as to who the persons were who conspired to send over some of the forces in Ireland to help the Duke's army. *P. ¾. Ibid. p. 16.*

Same. SAME to SAME.

We are sending money and 1,100 suits of clothes; 600 of them for the Earl of Glencarne's regiment. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 17.*

5 Sep. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MUNKE.
Recommending Sir George Blundell. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 18.*

Same. SAME to COL. JONES.

Send your charges against the prisoners you sent over in July last. They are now at Chester. *P. ¼. Ibid. pp. 18-19.*

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8 Sept. SAME to SAME.

Col. Munk was directed to occupy Dundalk, in order that he might operate jointly with the army in Leinster, and have a convenient basis of supplies. We now hear that Col. Moore's regiment is in want owing to its having evacuated Dundalk. We desire you to care for him, and to allow him to take the corn which he sowed at Dundalk. *P. 1. Ibid. pp. 19-20.*

Same. SAME to COL. MUNKE.

Similar to foregoing. *P. 2. Ibid. pp. 20-21.*

Same. SAME to COL. JONES.

Mrs. Gilbert complains that Major Gilbert cannot have the law of White for a just debt, as White is protected by Lord Moore. We are sorry such things should happen. Represent this to Lord Moore. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 22.*

13 Sept. SAME to the CONTRACTORS.

Hats and clothes to be sent promptly to Ireland. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 21.*

17 Sept. [Westminster.] FURTHER ORDERS of the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Certificates for Hawkins, Dobbins and Hardwick. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 178. Ad fin.*

This is the last entry in the entry book of proceedings of the Committee of both Houses on Irish affairs. It is placed at the date and at S.P. Ireland, 266, 6.

19 Sept. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to the CONTRACTORS.

Regarding despatch of clothes to Ireland. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, p. 23.*

Same. SAME to SIR THOS. JERVOICE, MR. WALLOP, MR. LISLE, MR. LOVE and the rest of the COMMITTEE for HAMPSHIRE.

Earnestly requesting them to use their influence for collecting the sums due for the Irish service. *P. 2. Ibid. p. 24.*

Same. SAME to the LORD MAYOR and rest of the COMMISSIONERS for assessing the monies for IRELAND.

The frequent letters urging you to collect the money for Ireland upon the ordinances of 16 Feb. last have proved fruitless. We have

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powers to compel the refractory to pay, but we are very unwilling to use them. We urge you to collect and pay the money. *Pp.* 2. *Ibid.* p. 25-6.

21 Sept. DRAFT of ORDERS of the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE.⁽¹⁾

The Chancellor of Ireland is dead that the Houses should replace him.

Sir Adam Loftus should pay Mr. Terence his debt.

Other details.

Col. Wetton should have interest added to his capital pay.

The letters to Col. Jones to be put in cipher and sent to him and Col. Monnke. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 9, p. 1.

22 Sept. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MUNKE.
Derby House.

We have written on important matters in cipher to Col. Jones. You should give him a meeting and hear them. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, p. 27.

Same. SAME to COL. JONES.

Desiring that the sender of the enclosed petition may have justice from one White. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

26 Sept. SAME to the MAYOR of the CITY of CHESTER and the rest of the COMMISSIONERS for assessing the Monies on the Ordinance [of 16 Feb.] for IRELAND.

Concerning the payment of the assessments for Ireland. They hope that these will be soon paid. The Contractors cannot be kept out of their money. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 28-9.

Same. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Present:—

The Earls of Kent and Mulgrave, Lord Lisle, Fiennes, Danvers, Evelyn, Annesley, Temple and Trevor.

Col. Jones' charge against the prisoners now at Chester to be reported to the House.

Other details.

P. $\frac{5}{6}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 9, p. 2.

(¹) This is the first entry in a book containing 12 pages of rough entries of orders apparently of the Committee at Derby House which deal with Irish affairs. The orders have not been calendared in the Domestic Calendar for 1648-9, [*q. v.*], although it contains a record of the proceedings of the Derby House Committee.

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4 Oct.

DRAFT OF FURTHER ORDERS of the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Present:—

The Earls of Denbigh and Manchester, Lords Cranburne and Howard, Fiennes, Annesley, Danvers, Evelyn, Armyn, Gerard, Temple, Goodwin, Knightly, and Clotworthy.

The order for the convoy of Lord Inchiquin's son to Bristol by Col. Butler to be cancelled.

The Committee of the Navy to expediate the Houses' wishes with regard to Ireland.

Other orders [*see* letters of this date in next entry.⁽¹⁾]

Col. Ashton and the Committee of Lancashire to say whether they cannot furnish 500 men.

Same for the Lieut. General [Cromwell?] and for Col. Mitton and the Committee of North Wales.

Col. Wetton and Major Westmorland to be sent for and to answer this Committee on the performance of their contract.

The House to be asked to give special attention to the report concerning Major Rawdon. He has done good service in all these wars and especially in the return [?] of Carrickfergus and Belfast.

Other details.

P. 1½. Ibid, pp. 2-4.

Same.

The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MONCKE.

On hearing through Capt. Clerke that you had successfully taken those towns from the Scots, the Houses of Parliament appointed you governor of Carrickfergus town and castle. As it is important that this and other towns on the coast should have garrisons of undoubted loyalty, you shall garrison Carrickfergus with men of your own regiment, or such other English as you think fit. We await your selection of a governor for Belfast in order to approve it. We hope that clothes and money will soon be with you. The money was ordered to be at Chester a fortnight since, and the clothes will be there soon. We had to send them overland, "because the fleet being otherwise employed cannot afford convoy," and the narrow seas are infested with pirates. Distribute them only to those who are willing to march and serve under you, and not to ploughmen who remain at home. *Pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, pp. 32-3.*

Same.

The SAME to LORD FOLIAT.

We have relieved you of the government of Londonderry as you desired, though we are very sorry to lose your services. A Commission for your successor goes over. Meantime we hope you will look after this important place. We have recommended you to the House for payment of some part of your arrears. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. pp. 33-5.*

(1) Where the letter is written and appears in the next entry, the order for the letter if given here is not entered in the calendar.

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4 Oct. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE and COL. GEORGE MONCK.

“We are informed that many officers in the regiments under your command have been assisting in that traitorous design of sending over men for the invasion of this kingdom under Duke Hamilton, both themselves and those men being under the pay and entertainment of this kingdom.” We do not think these men should continue in their posts, and yet perhaps their removal might increase the present confusion in Ireland, and give your forces trouble. Therefore, arrest these officers gradually, and, if necessary to their safe-keeping, send them to England. *Pp. 2. Ibid. pp. 35-7.*

11 Oct. DRAFT OF FURTHER ORDERS of the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Present:—

The Earl of Mulgrave and Lord Howard, Danvers, Trevor, Mr. Solicitor, Temple, Armyne, Masham and Knightly.

Nicholas Baignell to have the governments in Ireland which Sir Arthur Tyringham had; and to act of instructions sent to him and Col. Munk.

Capt. Norwood to have £600 for 70 horse transported to Ireland, and £6 for each horse above the 70.

Other details.

Col. Hunkes to have £100 to enable him to take up his post at Londonderry.

Walter Bodley to have a post to go to Ireland and return.

Mr. Meadley, of Daventry, to be brought before the Committee to answer why he does not pay the money collected in his hands for Ireland.

Other details.

There shall be allowed for such troops of horse as shall go to Ireland £4 a horse-man and arms and a further month's pay for officers in commission, provided the horse be 70, besides officers, in a troop. They shall be transported at the State's charge, and shall have 12*d.* a man and horse for each day they shall be at the water-side.

Other details.

Major King to report the exact numbers and condition of the Irish horse.

Mr. Gluncoe's petition to be reported to both Houses.

Other details.

Palmer and Fleetwood to report the names of the Deputies in the Wards of the City of London who do not make their assessments, in order that they may be proceeded against.

The Bailiffs of Yarmouth to be written to to hasten the collection of money for Ireland.

Jeremiah Whitworth, agent for Middlesex, to be sent for to give account for his remissness in his division.

Other details.

P. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 266, 9, pp. 4-5.

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17 Oct. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. JONES.

We are glad your march has been successful and hope it will give you a chance of getting more provisions there, for of course they cannot always be expected to come from here so regularly as they have done.

We approve of your having sent over those prisoners to Chester; you acted within your powers in doing so, and prevented serious mischief by acting as you did. Some of them are on bail, but they will not be allowed to return there till things are "in such a position as it shall be out of their power to disorder." *P. 2. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, pp. 30-31.*

Same. SAME to WALLEY [at CHESTER].

The provisions, &c., for Ireland sent overland to Chester to be shipped by Timothy Palmer, the contractors' agent there. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 37-8.*

18 Oct. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS to the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The regiments of Lord Castlestuart and Col. Baily to be cast and used for recruiting. *Other details. P. ½. S.P. Ireland 266, 9, p. 6.*

19 Oct. SAME to COL. JONES.

We have got your letter concerning the appointment of Sir Arthur Loftus and Col. Willoughby's regiment.

Details.

We have commissioned Col. Arthur Culme to be Col. of Col. Flowers' late regiment. The regiments of Castlestuart and Baily may be forthwith reduced. *P. ½. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, p. 40.*

Details.

20 Oct. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

The Earls of Manchester and Mulgrave; Lord Lisle; Masham, Trevor, Annesley, Temple and Swinfen.

Details.

The Committee of Herefordshire to be ordered to deliver over their disbanded foot to Major Westmorland for service in Ireland.

A month's pay to be paid to the Herefordshire horse on condition of their going to Ireland under Lieut. Burgh.

Lord Ranelagh's petition to be presented, with favourable comment, to the House.

Other details.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 266, 9, pp. 6-7.

21 Oct. SAME to LORD FOLIAT.

We have appointed Sir Charles Coote to take charge of Londonderry till your successor, Col. Huncks, arrives. You may, therefore, cease to be governor as soon as this reaches you. *P. ¾. Ibid. p. 38-9.*

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Same.

SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE, PRESIDENT of CONNAUGHT.

Until Col. Hercules Huncks comes over you are to take the command and regiment at Londonderry, which Lord Foliat is giving up. Till Huncks arrives you will take care of the safety of the town of Derry. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S. P. Ireland* 266, 10, pp. 39-40.

24 Oct.

DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

The Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Cranborne and Lord Lisle, Masham, Trevor, Temple, Knightly and Swynfen.

Additional allowance to be made to Major Reynolds. He is to have a commission as Colonel of a regiment of horse and to take them to Ireland at least 500 strong.

Mr. Aldrich to go to Goldsmiths' Hall and see how their account with Weavers' Hall stands. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S. P. Ireland* 266, 9, p. 7.

26 Oct.

The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to WALLEY.

Directing him to provide shipping for Col. Reynolds' regiment.

Details. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S. P. Ireland* 266, 9, p. 41.

27 Oct.

DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

The Earl of Mulgrave, Lords Cranborne, Lisle and Wharton, Danvers, Annesley, Gerard, Clotworthy, Galway and Swinfen.

Details.

Articles with Major Reynolds for a troop of horse for Ireland to be approved and passed.

Other details.

Col. Conway to be appointed Governor of the town of Coleraine.

Major John King to be Governor of the town of Belfast.

Mr. Walley's orders for providing shipping for Col. Reynolds' regiment to be signed and passed.

£50 Lady Giffard for amount of her husband's company which she has handed over to Parliament. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S. P. Ireland* 266, 10, pp. 7-8.

1 Nov.

DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

The Earl of Mulgrave; Armyne, Temple, Annesley, Goodwyn, and Swinfen.

The charges against the Mayor of Hereford to be brought in.

The Committee of the Navy to hasten about Colonel Riches' post-bark.

Other details.

Col. John Moore to have liberty to raise and take to Dublin four companies of 100 men.

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Details.

Colonel Reynolds' security to be taken alone now. The other sureties to fill in their names afterwards.

Major John King may raise and carry over 200 men to Ireland in two companies. *P. 7. Ibid. pp. 8-9.*

4 Nov. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MONKE.

Send Lieut.-Colonel O'Connell's petition and order a full examination of the case, or else a trial, as he desires, by a Council of War of both brigades. The trial may be at Coleraine. O'Connell was the man through whom the design on Dublin at the beginning of the rebellion was frustrated. *P. 1/2. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, p. 42.*

6 Nov. SAME to the COMMITTEE OF WILTS.

Urging the sending in of the money due from the County for Ireland. *P. 1/2. Ibid. p. 43.*

Same. SAME to CAPTAIN GRIFFANTIUS PHILLIPS.

Mr. Philpot, late Mayor of Hereford, who has been brought here on your summons does not seem to be guilty of the negligence with which you charged him in the matter of the Irish assessments. You should not have brought him up here without first taking him before the County Commission and then consulting us. The journey is a serious one for a man of his age. We shall support your endeavours to collect money, but keep close to your instructions "that the public lose not more by the alienation of men's affections by unnecessary and unjust molestations (such as we conceive this was) than will be gained by bringing in the monies. We are informed that if he would have paid £10 he might have staid at home; which if you had taken you should not have given so easy an account of it here as he hath of that you call his neglect." *Pp. 1 1/5. Ibid. pp. 44-5.*

6 Nov. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS for HAMPSHIRE, the ISLE OF WIGHT, and the TOWN and COUNTY of SOUTHAMPTON.

Ordering that the sum due from them for Ireland under the ordinance of Feb. 16 be paid in at once. *P. 1/2. Ibid. p. 45.*

Same. The SAME to the GOVERNOR OF WALLINGFORD.

Asking him to lend twelve horse to help the Agent in Wilts to collect monies for Ireland. *P. 1/3. Ibid. p. 46.*

Same. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS for ESSEX.

Our agent, Mr. Fenning, informs us that he meets with many obstructions in your county in getting in the money there assessed

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for Ireland. We desire you to appoint a time when he may warn the offenders before you and that you will use the powers given you to carry out this necessary work. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* pp. 46-7.

8 Nov. SAME to the COMMITTEE of DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, NORTHAMPTON, CHESHIRE, LANCASHIRE and WARWICKSHIRE.

You are to give all the help you can to Major Mathias Westmorland who is engaged in carrying over to Ireland some foot which were raised in your counties, but which (by the goodness of God) are no longer required there. The removal of unemployed soldiers will free you from an obvious danger. We therefore recommend the matter to your special care. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* p. 47-8.

8 Nov. CERTIFICATE by SIR CHARLES COOTE.
Londonderry.

That £126 0s. 3d. were received and raised out of an estate left by Thos. and Widow Hamond belonging to Col. Francis Roe for the maintenance of horses, &c., for the garrison. This has impaired the estate, and Sir Charles Coote makes the certificate in order that Col. Roe may be the better able to get compensation from the State. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* (*Hol.*) *S.P. Ireland* 266, 7.

8 Nov. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

The Earls of Kent and Manchester, Annesley, Masham, Evelyn, Knightly, Clotworthy and Goodwin.

Colonel Monke to have the same liberty to protect as was given to the Commissioners who were sent to Ireland.

£500 to him for a train and carriages.

The House to be informed that there were several gratuities given to those who did good service at Dungan Hill, and that the payment of these sums came before this Committee, but that the funds at the Committee's disposal were already allocated.

Sir Henry Tichbourne should return back to his charge in Ireland. The House will be asked to find means for paying him.

Lord Castlestuart to be recommended for a sum of money upon consideration of his dismissal from his command in Ireland. He is to be recommended to Col. Jones for promotion.

Details.

A sub-committee to confer with Sir Robert King concerning his offers.

Capt. Tuthill shall have £400 out of the money of Weavers' Hall now in Goldsmiths' Hall.

The House to be asked to do something for Lord Valentia who was already in Munster, when £200 was ordered—about last December—to four Privy Councillors for going there.

Major John Asherst to have the usual terms for transporting a regiment of foot to Ireland, viz. a month's pay for officers and soldiers, transportation at the public charge, and 6d. a day for each

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private soldier during the time they stay at the water's edge.
Details.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 9, *pp.* 9-10.

14 Nov.
 [Westminster.]

DRAFT of FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—

The Earls of Salisbury and Manchester, Lords Lisle and Cranborne; and Armyne, Vane, Annesley, Clotworthy, Fiennes, Temple, Masham, Swinfen and Jephson.

£40 to Mr. Harvey for his journey from Ireland.

£100 to Col. Temple for his journey to Munster.

Other details.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 11.

15 Nov. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

The Earls of Salisbury and Manchester, and Lords Lisle and Cranborne, Annesley, Fiennes, Trevor, Clotworthy and Knightly.

Sir Robert Stuart promises to attend this House to-morrow till it rises or settles his affairs, and then attend this Committee daily till the same.

Other details.

Knightly to report to the House Sir Charles Coote's charge against Sir Robert Stuart, who has been sent over here by him.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 11.

15 Nov. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COL. MONKE.

We leave you a free land as to the employment of Irish, to plow, sow, and live within your quarters. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 49.

17 Nov. JOHN ASHERST to WM. ASHERST, M.P.

I think others have had better terms for raising a regiment for service in Ireland than those which you have sent me. If you cannot get them altered I must give up thoughts of this employment which would be a trouble to me. If I take soldiers to Ireland, "a wett and rawe countrie," I must have coats, hose, and shoes. There is no mention of these. If I go, every soldier must have a sword as well as a pike and musket. There is no allowance for drums, coolers [colours], halberts and paltisons. The men have none of these, for they came from country towns and parishes where there are masters "to whom for [custody] they are to be restored."

For pay I am offered credit: but the soldiers, who are alarmed by the news of scarcity which they hear from Ireland, demand ready money. I would spend money on it if I could have assurance of

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repayment, but as much of my money is my wife's fortune, I am bound to lay it out according to her father's desires and those of some of her other friends. They are against expense of this kind. I cannot close the contract without six weeks' pay, and I think no one will give better terms than that.

If you cannot get these terms for me I will raise the men and find the money if you get such conditions as please yourself, and give me a bond for repayment in six months. My wife's people would agree to this. Otherwise let Major Brooke, who is well off, take the command. He can probably get better terms from the Parliament than I can.

The soldiers should be paid before they go: for they think that if they go for Ireland now they will lose their arrears.

Pp. 1½. Signed. (Hol.) Add. to Wm. Asherst, Esq., a member of the honourable House of Commons at his lodgings in the Little Cloister in Westminster. S.P. Ireland 266, 8.

21 Nov. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to COLONEL JONES.

Referring to him the petition of Elizabeth, widow of Captain William Chambers, and asking that relief be found for her. *P. ½. S.P. Ireland 266, 10, p. 50.*

Same. SAME to SAME.

Same regarding the petition of Sergeant Major Ashton. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 51.*

Same. SAME to COLONEL JOHN REYNOLDS.

Walley, at Chester, writes that he has ships ready to carry your horse to Ireland, but you have not brought them to the coast and the ships must either be paid demurrage by the State or else depart on their own occasion. Please see that your horse are made ready at once. *P. ¾. Ibid. pp. 51-2.*

22 Nov. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—

The Earl of Mulgrave, and Lords Lisle, Howard, and Cranborne, Annesley, Temple, Gerard, Trevor, Jephson and Rossetter.

Details.

The money lent from Weavers' Hall to Goldsmiths' Hall, being money appointed for Ireland, should be repaid to the Irish Treasurers at War.

Details.

Captain Thelwall to have the same terms as Col. Reynolds had, except that [his] quarters at the water side be paid.

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Details.

The Committee of Lancashire to be directed to pay Major Ashhurst's first of the forces for Ireland.

Details.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 9, *pp.* 11-12.

24 Nov. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to the LORD ADMIRAL.

Desiring him to find a convoy for the *Elizabeth* of Hull (*peirson*, master) now about to be sent to Hull with ammunition. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 52.

Same. SAME to SAME.

We are glad to hear you have arrived safely in the Downs. *P.* ⅓. *Ibid.* *p.* 53.

23 Nov. The SAME to WALLEY.

We desire you to confer with the masters of the ships you have provided for the transport of Reynolds' horse and settle some way of paying them demurrage. We shall do our best to get fair terms for them. We have also agreed with Colonel Tuthill for the transportation of a regiment of foot, and desire you to ship away such of them as shall come to the waterside. You will receive a copy of the contract in order to see how to treat them. *P.* ¾. *Ibid.* *p.* 53-4.

Same. The SAME to the MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

Many troops are ready to embark shortly from your port for Ireland. You can be very useful to us by exercising your influence with the masters and owners of the port and river. "We therefore desire you to improve to that purpose," and assure you that we shall be very grateful for your help. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* *p.* 55.

Same. The SAME to JOHN ST. AUBYN and WILLIAM CECILY, ESQUIRES, two of the COMMISSIONERS in CORNWALL for the IRISH ASSESSMENTS.

We have your letters from Marhazion of the 15th, concerning the contempt of Mr. Frances Burgess of St. Earth to act according to the ordinance of Parliament of 16 Nov. last. You are to summon him and if necessary, exercise the power of fine and imprisonment which is vested in you by that ordinance. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* *p.* 56.

1648.

25 Nov. DRAFT of FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—

The Earl of Mulgrave, Fiennes, Rossetter, Vane sen., Armyn and Swufe[n].

Certain terms to be given to Captain Norwood as Captain of a troop of horse in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 9, *p.* 12.

This is the last entry in the book of rough drafts of the orders of the Derby House Committee. It is placed here at S.P. Ireland 266, 9.

28 Nov. The DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE to the LORD MAYOR and COURT OF ALDERMEN.

Ordering them once more to execute the ordinance of 10 Feb. last. *P.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 266, 10, *p.* 57.

Same. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS for LYME REGIS.

Ordering the collection of money for Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 58.

Same. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of BERKS and WORCESTER.

Ordering that the money collected be paid to Thomas Boteman, Alderman of Reading. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 59.

Same. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of BERKS.

Assessment and collection to be made at once in the Reading division, which is behind the other parts of the County. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *pp.* 59-60.

Same. DRAFT of SAME to the COMMITTEE of SUSSEX.

In spite of many letters nothing has yet been done to get in money from the Rape of Pemsey in your county for the Irish service. We must therefore use the powers given us by Parliament. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* *p.* 61.

Note of similar letters to the Commissioners of Bucks and others, according to Mr. Wind's paper. *Ibid.* *p.* 61.

This is the last entry in the book of letters of the Derby House Committee. It is placed here at S.P. Ireland 266, 10.

8 Dec.
Chester. LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION granted by the PRINCIPAL OFFICER of the CONSISTORY COURT of CHESTER, EDMUND MAINWARING, LL.D., to ELEANOR NORMAN *alias* SULCHETT, the relict of RICHARD SULCHET and now wife of JOHN NORMAN, of Weston, in Cheshire.

Granting her administration of all the goods and chattels, debts, rights, &c., of Richard Sulchet at the time of his death. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Latin with seal (destroyed).* *S.P. Ireland* 266, 11.

1648.

15 Dec. The PRINCE of WALES to the MARQUIS of ORMOND.
The Hague.

Concerning an attempt made by Sir Robert Walsh on Lord Culpeper, with enclosure. Transferred to *S.P. For Holland for this date.*

Dec. GEORGE CRUISE to GENERAL PRESTON at WATERFORD.

I send you a copy of a warrant for taking up monies which I found in the hands of a collector with whom I met. I hope for pay. "My relation" is now 100 though for the fort it was three score. I leave it to you what shall become of the rest. *P. ¼. Hol. enclosing on same paper—*

15 Dec. *Copy of Warrant for collecting monies in the Barony of Shilebyrne.*

Authorising the collection of means for 18 soldiers for a week. They belong to Col. Roche's company, some of which are already garrisoned in Duncannon, and the rest of which are to be quartered in the barony.

In all P. 1 in Cruise's hand. The warrant signed by Thos. Rossceter, Hugh Rockfort, and Wm. Whitty. Endd. S.P. Ireland 266, 12.

1649.

1649.

17 Jan. PROCLAMATION by the MARQUIS of ORMONDE.
Kilkenny
Castle.

Announcing that on behalf of the King he has concluded a peace with the General Assembly, representing the Roman Catholic subjects of the King. All the King's subjects in Ireland are to take notice of it. The King assures himself that the peace which puts an end to the troubles of war will be readily accepted. *P. ½. Printed at Kilkenny by William Smith. S.P. Ireland 266, 13.*

CHARLES I. ADDENDA.

- 1616-1617. COPY of PETITION to SIR RALPH WINWOOD, Principal Secretary⁽¹⁾ and Privy Councillor, of DERMOT CAVANAGH, on behalf of his father, DOLYN MCBRYAN CAVANAGH, gentleman, and his assignees showing that :—

Petitioner's father was serving in the Low Countries with Sir William Stanley at the time of his traitorous revolt there. He then left Stanley and asked the Queen that he might surrender his lands in Ireland and have a re-grant of them by patent. The Queen's Privy Council, on March 14, 1588, ordered that this should be done, but owing to the Protestant wars in Ireland, the petitioners got no benefit of these letters. In the second year of the present King's reign His Majesty granted to Sir Henry Broucard, Kt., the town and lands of Oulart and other lands in Co. Carlow, being now in Co. Wexford, in Farronhamon. These were petitioner's lands. Broucard afterwards conveyed these lands to petitioner's father in fee farm. Petitioner is also seized in fee simple without any patent of the town or village of Ballingeale, and other lands in Clanhenrick, Co. Wexford, and of the moiety of three mart lands in Clanhenrick aforesaid in service, out of which he has certain chief rents.

After petitioner's father had been long in possession of this land, an injunction has, upon the occasion of the new plantation, been granted out of the Court of the Exchequer for dispossessing him : "and thereupon the Sherife of the said County with force broke open the doors and beat the women that were in the houses and violently turned them and the petitioner's father out of possession." He has been restored, but a *custodium* of all petitioner's lands in Wexford has been granted to Sir James Carroll, Knight, his Majesty's Remembrancer there, to the great loss of petitioner and his father.

He prays that a letter may issue to the Lords Justices⁽²⁾ for restoring his father to his lands held by patent and for removing the *custodium* from his lands. He prays that the King will accept a surrender of his father's town of Ballingeale and of his lands in Clanhenrick. P. 1. *Endd.* S.P. Ireland 267, 1.

⁽¹⁾ April, 1613—Oct., 1617.

⁽²⁾ Archbishop Jones and Sir John Denham, appointed December, 1615. See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 101.

1617-20.

About
Same.

COPY of PETITION to the SAME of ELLYNOR CAVANAGH, on behalf of her husband, DANIELL CAVANAGH, Esq., *alias* SPANIAGH, and the FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the parish of TEMPLESHANBOW, in the co. Wexford, showing that:—

In reward for his loyalty, the Privy Council of England ordered a pension of E. 10s. a day to him on 22 August, 1603. From them he has only received Ir. 10s. a day, and so lost 2s. 6d. a day. Since then her husband purchased from Sir James Hamilton, the King's patentee, the towns and villages of Clonemullen, Carrickdaff, Kilbrannes [Kilbraney] and Greavan, with other woods, lands and hereditaments in the co. Carlow. He also purchased the town, &c., of Cloghny, co. Wexford, from Sir H. Brumkard, the town and village of Ballaghney, and other towns and lands in co. Wexford of the natives, who held them by descent. In spite of the fact that her husband had these lands by purchase, he is expelled from the lands which he bought from natives. The intended plantationers are disputing his title and that of the native freeholders and inhabitants of Templeshanbow. He is not allowed to make profit by the woods.

He prays for justice, &c. [*Details given.*]

P. $\frac{4}{5}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 2.

About
Same.

COPY of PETITION to the SAME of MORGAN CAVANAGH of Polmont, co. Carlow, showing that:—

Petitioner and his ancestors have time out of mind held the town and lands of Polmont, co. Carlow. In 1604 petitioner purchased Askemore, co. Wexford, from Sir Henry Broncard, the King's patentee. He now answers rents and services for these to the King.

He has now been expelled from these [*under circumstances similar to those detailed in foregoing*]. He was restored, but a *custodium* of his lands in the plantations was given to Sir James Carroll. He has also been put out—by a writ of *amoveas manus* out of the Exchequer—of the castle of Baleane now in co. Wexford without any summons or legal proceedings against him at the suit of one Nicholas Busher.

He is now asked for the arrears of a rent supposed to be due on a regrant to him of his lands by Queen Elizabeth. This regrant was never made.

He prays for justice [*as in foregoing*] and that a surrender and regrant may be made of the lands which he holds in cos. Wexford and Carlow by inheritance and without patents.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland, 267, 3.

April 5.
1620.

COPY of DECREE of the LORD CHANCELLOR in the case of the WESTONS.

The case between Anne Weston *alias* Anne Sedgrave, relict of Nicholas Weston, and John and William Weston, her sons by that marriage, was depending before the Lord Chancellor. The

1620.

defendants had claimed certain deeds and writings, whilst the plaintiff claimed the title of dower or jointure and divers goods and chattels of the late Nicholas. The Lord Chancellor thought that the case was one which should be settled by arbitration. It was referred by mutual consent to Walter Sedgrave, alderman of Dublin, brother of the said Anne and uncle to John and William, and to Thomas ———, alderman of Dublin, and Nicholas Stephens, of Dublin, merchant, near cousins of the parties or allied to them, and to Thomas Allen, merchant of Dublin, as arbitrators. These arbitrators have heard evidence from all the parties and perused the deeds, &c., and gave as their opinions:—

* * * * *

We think right that Anne Weston should have all the rooms [?] * * * [which were?] not leased to William Weston in the lifetime of his father [or?] during her widowhood and that John Weston shall pay to his mother in full satisfaction of all manner of challenge and demands which the said Ann can and hereafter may claim to be due to her, either by law or custom, £33 a year during her life, payable out of such rents as the testator died seized of in the city of Dublin, which is £3 more per annum than the testator left her by will. We further think that Ann should deliver to John and William all such monies, writings, &c. as are in her possession and were bequeathed to them. William should also pay Ann £3 a year during her widowhood in consideration that Ann shall allow him to enjoy the rooms [?] let to him by his late father. John and William are further to give Ann £10 for her better maintenance out of the money left in the house at the time of the testator's death. All which we leave to your honour's consideration ——— dated, 29 January, 1619-20. We also wish that she be assigned to the tenants for her payments.

The parties accepted this award before the Lord Chancellor and promised each to carry out his part. As it is reasonable the Lord Chancellor orders that it shall be carried out. This Court shall insist on its execution upon complaint from either party. 1 *large p. Parchment. Signed (not hol.) Adam Loftus: and endd:* This was shown to James Grace upon his examination to the tenth interrogatory.]

Endorsement signed (Hol.) Sa. Mayart, Ja. Donnellan, Ja. Ware, P. Percivall. *S.P. Ireland* 267, 4.⁽¹⁾

1620.
Dublin.
12 May.

COPY of the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to SIR ARTHUR SAVAGE, Vice Treasurer and Receiver General of the King's rents and revenues and casalties in Ireland and to the VICE TREASURER.⁽²⁾

. [The King recently let to farm?] to Nicholas Weston, alderman of the city of Dublin, all fines, fees, amercements of

⁽¹⁾ See *Weston and Westons*, case of the, in *Index to Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32.

⁽²⁾ See *Same*.

1620-21.

jurors and other casual profits in Ireland for 21 years at £1r100 a year. As Weston made little benefit from this lease the King sent instructions to stop the profits of the lease and to have these funds paid into the Exchequer. We, the Lord Deputy and Council, were to make terms with Weston accordingly. He presented many petitions to the board for restitution to the profits or for compensation. The arrangement finally made was that he should be bought out for £E2,000 and absolution from all liability to pay any of the rents &c. in the future You are to see the same duly paid. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, *much damaged.* *Signed (not hol.) by* Ad. Loftus (canc), Arthur Savage, He. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfield, J. Blenerhassett, Fra. Angier, Thoby Caulfield, Henry Power, Francis Ruish, Edward Blaney, Ja. King, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, *and endd.* on back with names of Sa. Mayart, Ja. Donnellan James Ware and Philip Percivall. *S.P. Ireland* 267, 5.

1620. COPY of the LORD DEPUTY [ST. JOHN] and COUNCIL to SIR ARTHUR
12 Nov. SAVAGE, his Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in
IRELAND.

According to the King's warrant of 13 August, 1614, we ordered you on May 12, 1620, to pay William, son and executor of the late Nicholas Weston, £2,000 in compensation for the surrender of a patent, granting him all fines, issues and amerciaments of jurors and other casual profits arising in Ireland. He complains that this compensation was not large enough. You are therefore to allow him £E100 more. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten with,*

1621. Receipt by Wm. Weston. *Endd.* Showed to John Wogan on
3 July. his examination of the tenth inter[rogatory]. *Endorsement signed (Hol.) as the foregoing.* Copy certified by Sir J. Ware. *In all, Pp.* 2. *S.P. Ireland* 267, 6.

[Under
James I.]

LIST of such COMPANIES as are now remaining in the GARRISONS
of CARRICKFERGUS, NEWRY, DUNDALK and CARLINGFORD.

In Carrickfergus.

					Horse.	Foot.
Captain Constable	...	...	...	...	25	60
Captain Griffith	...	...	...	...		50
„ Atherton	...	...	...	...		50
„ Fisher	...	...	...	...		100
„ Thawts	...	...	...	...		50
„ Rawe	...	...	...	...		60

In Newry.

Sir Henry Bagnalde	...	...	...	...	40	100
Phelim O'Hanlon	..	...	...	...	20.	
Sir Richard Wingfield	...	...	...	...		50
Captain Stafford	...	...	...	...		60
„ Freeleton	...	...	...	...		50
„ Treavor	...	...	...	...		60

1622-4.

					Horse.	Foot.
In Carlingford.						
Captain Henchlive	...	...	...	...		60
In Dundalk.						
Sir Thomas Wingfield	...	...	...	...		100
Captain Pooley	...	...	...	...		60
„ Skipwith	...	...	...	...		50
<i>P. 2.</i>	<i>Endd.</i>	<i>S.P. Ireland</i>	267,	7.		

1622-3. NOTE on the EARL of ORMOND'S SON.

The Earl comes to Lord Conway and signifies his Majesty's pleasure to be that a letter be written to the Archbishop of Canterbury⁽¹⁾ to fetch his son from thence. As there is no direction as to what shall be done with him when he comes from thence Lord Conway suggests that as he has been hitherto bred in conformity in religion, which will be quite lost if he be left to his father's disposing, if the intent be to place him elsewhere, it should be thought on from whence he shall have maintenance, he having none now but from the Lord Archbishop. *P. 1/2. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 267, 8.

1623.
20 May. RECKONING of LORD DOCWRA with SIR FAITHFUL FORTESCUE, as Agent to SIR F. CONWAY, 20 May, 1623.

Showing the amount due to Fortescue for himself as captain (at 10s. a day) a lieutenant at 2s., an ensign at 18d. a sergeant, a drum, and surgeon at 12d. a day, and forty-five footmen at 8d. a piece a day.

The account runs from Oct. 1, 1619, to 31 March, 1623. Details are given, and there are also entries of payment of [his] pension for the same time, of deductions for money lent to his wife, &c.

Pp. 3/4. Underwritten: This reckoning was made with Sir Faithful Fortescue, kt., May 20, 1623, authorised to do it by letter of attorney from Sir Fulke Conway. I have a copy of the document signed by the said Sir Faithful of this date. Henry Docwra. *Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland* 267, 9.

15 Feb.
1624. DRAFT of the SECRETARY OF STATE to the LORD DEPUTY.

I have acquainted the King with your letters of 9th, 24th and 25th of January. The Lords were rather apt to criticise your actions, but I represented that, by the 33rd article of the directions lately sent to you, you had full power to act as you did. The King thereupon exonerated you completely from all blame; but only charged me to signify to you "that, concerning the Recusants, you are to forbear and suspend the execution of those articles and directions of 12 December last,⁽²⁾ and to follow other directions, past

(1) Probably the letter refers to James, afterwards Duke of Ormond, grandson of Walter, Earl of Ormond, and son of Lord Thurles. He was under the tutorship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. See *Carte* i. 4-5.

(2) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, art. 1098 and note, and art. 1034, cl. 37,

1625.

or future, received from the Lords; his Majesty's gracious pleasure being to suspend the execution of the penal laws against them for the use of their consciences in private houses, or for not coming to church. But insolencies or tumultuous and inordinate assemblies, or innovation by erecting of religious houses, holding of public or private conventions which may be dangerous to the State, scandalous, or conduce to novelty and alteration—these your lordship must depress and reform." *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Conway Papers.* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 267, 10.

General
Date.
Feb. 1625.

LIST OF CAPTAINS to have the command of the companies to be now levied for the Army.

The Earl of Desmond.
The Earl of Clanricard's son.
Capt. Thinn.
Sir Robert Yaxley.
Sir Arthur Terringham.
Sir William St. Leger.
Sir John Ogle.
Sir Faithful Fortescue.
Charles Price.

The Deputy of Ireland should keep the 25 horse he has in the state in which they now are. He should have 25 more to be added to them to make up 50, which are to have officers added to them and be subject to muster.

Lord Cromwell leaving to go with Count Mansfelt,⁽¹⁾ twenty five of the new levied horse may make Sir William St. Leger a company. The rest of the new levied horse to reinforce the old companies.

The thirty that remain should be assigned to the three Provost Marshals of Munster, Connaught and Ulster.

[Recommended as] Lieutenants. Ensigns :—

Mr. Musgrave.	Robert Barber.
Robert Maxwell.	William Gilbert.
Lodworth Steward.	Henry Lewis.
Richard Hipplesley.	Mr. Bowes.
Mr. Stapleton.	Mr. Firwitt.
Mr. Pitcairn's kinsman.	Mr. Grimes of the Moate.
Mr. Williams.	Theodore Steevens.
Mr. Harris.	James Pringle's kinsman.
Mr. Sherley.	Mr. Foulkes.

Captains that served in the Palatinate whom the Prince [of Bohemia] recommends to this employment :—

Capt. Fane.
Capt. Bonython.
Capt. Lane.
Sir Robt. Knowles.

(1) Count Mansfelt was in London twice in 1624, in April and November, and left Dover Jan. 31, 1625. See Gardiner *History of England*, 1603-42, V. 222, and 272, and 287.

1625.

Capt. Wayneman.
 Capt. Thos. Conway.
 Sir John Wentworth.
 Sir Wm. Haydon.

Lieutenants in the same service recommended also to captains' places by his Highness:—

Lieutenant Henry Barkeley.	Lieutenant Capt. Leake.
„ David Wallace.	Mr. Sigismund Alexander.
„ Jukes.	Mr. Winter.
„ Killigrew.	Sir John Manwood.
„ Matthews.	Capt. Kevet.
„ Gunter.	Capt. Fowler.
„ Courtney.	Mr. Bony.
„ Slauter.	Sir Warham St. Leger.
„ Merrich.	Capt. Grice.
„ Vere.	Capt. Wood.
„ Wentworth.	Mr. James Hubbard.
Lord de la Ware.	Mr. John Luke.
Lord Mountjoy.	Capt. Williams.
Henry Wentworth.	Mr. Antony St. Leger.
Sir Henry Crofts.	Mr. Gorges.
Sir Dudley North.	Sir Walter Waller.
Mr. R. Terringham.	Lieut. Farrar.
Mr. Cromwell.	Davis (<i>this was my brother's</i>
Capt. Hammon.	<i>man</i>)
Mr. Hyenes.	Capt. Latham.
Mr. William Brett.	M. Vandenbrooke.
Mr. Arthur Goring.	Sir Walter Devereux.
Mr. Terret.	Captain Swinton, specially
Mr. Richard Crane.	recommended by the
Mr. Henry Skipworth.	Prince and the Queen
Mr. Greenfield.	of Bohemia.

The following have been petitioned to your Majesty for companies:—

Sir John Owseley, who hath been a soldier and pretends merit and debt.

Sir William Bruncard.

Mr. William Briges, brother of the late Lord Chandois. He has served in the Low Countries and the Countess Dowager of Exeter is an humble suitor to your Majesty for a company for him.

Sir Carie Lambert.

Captain Bell is a suitor for Sergeant Major's place, and a company. He is insufficient for this place and there is little ground in the other pretences.

Sir Sigismunde Zinzan.

Sir Wm. Heydon.

John Burgrave.

Mr. Todmore Cotton, one of the carvers.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ This and the following probably refer to the levy of men for Ireland in Feb. 1625. See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, Arts. 1244, 1356 and 1357.

1625.

Pp. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$. Endd. Two copies of the first part as far as the words, "Munster, Connaught, and Ulster."

In the shorter document the following two notes are inserted and signed (Hol.) by Sir Edward Conway :—

(1) *[after the list of new captains ending with Capt. Price :] These are the captains who in the presence of the Prince and the Duke of Buckingham were allowed by his Majesty and are now to go over. You are to appoint them to their charges and send them over at once. The King approves the disposition of the horse.*

(2) *After the list of lieutenants and ensigns ending with Mr. Foulkes :—*

These lieutenants to be assigned to the captains afore named. In all pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, and pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland, 267, 11 and 12.

Same.

Further list of CAPTAINS, COLONELS, &c. [recommended for service in Ireland].

Serjeant Majors :—

Swintun.
Seaton.
Thos. Conway.
John Coniers.

Lieutenant Colonels :—

Sir John Burlacie [Borlase].
Sir John Raclif [Ratcliffe].
Sir James Levinston.
Sir Ch. Rich.
Sir Edward Connoway [Conway].

Colonels :—

Earl of Southampton.
Earl of Oxford.
Earl of Essex.
Earl of Morton.
Lord Robert Willoughby.

Lieutenants :—

Vere.
George Keere.
Gunter.
Courtney.
Killgrew.
Mericke.
William Bret.
Hen. Skipworth.
Greenfield.

Further list of Officers :—

Capt. Fane.
Sir Robert Knollis.
Capt. Thos. Conway.
Sir William Haydon.
Lord de la Ware.
Lord Mountjoy.
Mr. Henry Wentworth.
Sir Henry Crofts.
Sir Dudley North.
Mr. Robert Terringham.
Mr. Cromwell.
Mr. Arthur Goring.
Mr. Terret.

Sir Sigismund Zinzan.
Mr. Wm. Ashburnham.
Capt. Wayneman.
Mr. Henry Barkeley.
Mr. Jukes.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. Hyems.
Mr. Matthews.
Mr. Slater.
Sir Wm. Bruncard.
Ed. Halie.
Clappam.
Wigmore.

1625.

Mr. James Hubbart.

Capt. Hammon.

Capt. Thos. Hunkes.

Sir Thos. Littleton.

Sir John Ouseley.

Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland, 267, 13.

General
Date
Jan. 1625.

COPY of EDWARD LORD CONWAY [afterwards LORD CONWAY and
KILLULTAGH] to the ELECTOR PALATINE.

May it please your Highness. I beg that your Highness will be pleased to honour me so much [which will also stand with the contentment and service of the States] as to procure unto my eldest son, Sir Edward Conway, the place of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for my brother, Capt. Thos. Conway, who has been twenty years a Captain and of whose sufficiency his life and actions have given good witness, the place of a Lieutenant-Colonel or Serjeant-Major.

I am also a suitor for a company for my younger son, Captain Thomas Conway. He has been bred a soldier and was Captain of Sir Horace Vere's company in the Palatinate.

I further beseech your Highness for a company for Captain Thomas Hunkes, a gentleman of good birth, a valiant and practised soldier. He had a good reputation in the Low Countries but lett his employment there, went to Ireland, and so is out of service.

I hope you may be able to agree to these requests.

There are two kinsmen of my Lord of Buckingham's, one, Mr. Ashburnham, who has been and now is a soldier in the Low Countries, and Brett, who is now an ancient there.

There is also Mr. Fane, brother to Sir Henry Fane, your Highness's cofferer, who served in the Palatinate, is a very worthy and well deserving gentleman, whom your Highness may be pleased to remember with a company.

There is also Capt. John Conniers, who now commands Sir Horace Vere's company. He has been bred a soldier from a page, and is as good a one as any man of his rank.

Mr. Crane, late gentleman of the horse to the Duke of Richmond, is a suitor for a company. I have enquired of him and find that he served in the Low Countries and carried himself extraordinarily well in Denmark.

These I humbly beseech may have companies, and I guarantee their efficiency.

Captain Ashley is recommended to your Highness by the Queen of Bohemia to be a Lieutenant-Colonel or Sergeant-Major.

Her Majesty likewise recommends a son of Sir Francis Goodwin for a company, who was an officer in the Palatinate. There are recommended to your Highness from Sir Dudley Carleton Lieutenant Dacres and Ensign Carleton for companies. I also recommend Lieutenant Smith, now lieutenant to Sir Thomas Meautis, and Mr. Kennipthorpe, who has long served in the Low Countries, and is now ensign for Sir Charles Morgan.

Pp. 1½ and 1. Two copies, one with a few omissions. One

[1625.]

Endd. "Persons recommended to the Prince."⁽¹⁾ *The other signed (Hol.) Ed. Conway. S.P. Ireland 267, 14 and 15.*

FURTHER LIST of OFFICERS [proposed and recommended] for service in IRELAND.

Captains :—

The Earl of Toumont [Thomond].

Earl of Desmond.

Earl of Clanricarde's son.

Sir Thos. Dutton.

Sir Wm. Sellinger.

Sir Robt. Yaxley.

Sir A. Tiringham.

Charles Price.

Capt. Thinne.

Capt. Grice.

The Lord Deputy to have 50 horse, &c. *See note on p. 46, par. 4. with which this is identical.*

Lieutenants recommended :—

Mr. Musgrove.

Mr. Robt. Maxwell.

Mr. Richard Hipperley.

Mr. Lodwick Steward.

Mr. Stapleton.

Mr. Pitcarnes, James Bringle's kinsman.

Mr. Williams.

Mr. Grimes, of the Moat.

Ensigns :—

James Steward.

Robert Innes.

Robert Barber.

Wm. Gilbert.

Hen. Lewis.

M. Terwitt.

P. 1. Endd. "List for Ireland." S.P. Ireland 267, 16. Similar to S.P. Ireland 267, 11, but with omissions and additions.

About
Same.
[Feb.
1625.]

LIST of some of the SUITORS for COMPANIES in IRELAND, with their recommendations :—

Sir James Blunt.

The Commissioners for Irish Affairs certify that they have long since promised him the first company that should fall void in Ireland. He has surrendered a pension of Ir.100*l.* a year, and will abate another 100*l.* when he gets his company.

⁽¹⁾ Probably about the date of the raising of men in England to serve under Count Mansfelt. See note on p. 46.

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Sir Edward Bushell.

He pretends service in the wars of Ireland, service to his Majesty in Scotland and Queen Anne in England, without recompense. Upon his own charge he attended the Earl of Rutland, Ambassador to Denmark, and the Earl of Bristol by command into Spain.

Sir Peter Hayman.

Is recommended by Sir Robert Naunton.

Mr. Mosgrave.

Mr. Anthony Mansell. He is a gentleman pensioner extraordinary. Was lately a gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber and offers to surrender a pension of 400*l.* a year. He pretends to have served in the Low Countries, and is recommended by the King under the hand of Sir Sidney Montague.

Sir Robert Maxwell.

Sued for by Mr. Jas. Maxwell and recommended by the King. Will be content with a Lieutenant's place.

Michael Williams.

Pretends to have a letter from the King for the first company that should fall in Ireland.

William Baly.

Brother to Mr. Lewiston, recommended by the King.

James Ramsey, Lord Croston.

Specially recommended by the King.

Capt. Burton. Same.

Suitors for Lieutenants' places :—

Ludovic Stuart.

Mr. Stapleton.

Grimes of the Moat.

For Ensigns' places :—

Richard Harris, son to the Gentleman Usher; served as gentleman of a company in the Palatinate. Is recommended by the King.

Further suitors for Companies :—

Mr. Bridges.

Mr. Crane.

Capt. Skipworth was Lieutenant Colonel to Lord Carew and is recommended by Sir George Goring.

James Lesley.

Capt. Dixon.

Has served the King 18 years as Sergeant of Arms and is recommended by the Lord of Andover and Sir William Howard.

William Lane, cousin german to the Earl of Oxford.

Capt. Chamberlain.

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Suitors for Lieutenants' places:—Francis Woodhouse, recommended by the Earl of Leicester and Lord Leppington.

Mr. Thos. Russell, second son to Sir Thomas Russell. He has served 9 years as a gentleman of a company in the Low Countries under Captain Corbett.

George Falkenor.

Is recommended by Sir Henry Mildmay.

Robert Innes.

Is recommended by Lord Gourdon.

James Dawson.

Is recommended by Mr. Crane and Mr. Pay.

John Barber.

Pretends to have served against the Mackreegors. Sir James MacDonnell in Holland, Bohemia and the Palatinate.

Suitors for Ensigns' places:—

Godrick.

William Dishington.

Recommended by his brother, Sir Thomas Distington.

Stephen Deane.

Pretends to have served in the Low Countries, Bohemia and the Palatinate. *In all, pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 17.*

Same.

FURTHER LIST OF OFFICERS FOR [IRELAND].

Contains about 60 names similar to those in the foregoing. *Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 18.*

About
Same.
[i.e. Feb.
1625.]

LIST of 2,250 SOLDIERS to be levied for service in IRELAND.

By the Earl of Derby :

In Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
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In Lancashire	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
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By the Earl of Cumberland :

In Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	100
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By Lord Clifford :

In Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	50
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By Lord Walton :

In Westmorland	...	...	...	...	...	50
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By Lord Russell :

In Devon	...	...	...	...	...	50
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By the Bishop [of Durham]:

In Durham	...	...	...	...	...	50
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By the Lord Chamberlain :

In Cornwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
„ Denbigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
„ Radnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ Flint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ Brecknock	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
„ Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
„ Glamorgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

By the Earl of Northampton :

In Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ Merioneth	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ Carnarvon	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
„ Cardigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
„ Pembroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

2,250

*P. 1. Headed as above. S.P. Ireland 267, 19.*About
Same.

DRAFT OF PETITION from LORD CONWAY to the KING.

Asking that military appointments be given to his son Sir E. Conway as Lieut.-Colonel, to his brother Capt. Thos. Conway as Lieutenant-Colonel or Serjeant-Major, and to Capt. Thos. Hunks, Jeremy Brett and Wm. Ashburnham. *P. 2/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 20; see above Ibid. No. 14.*

April or
May, 1625.

NOTES on the case of the EARL OF CORK and SIR WM. and MRS. POWER.

Sir Wm. Power relied much on the Earl's favours till the Earl recently made some purchases in his neighbourhood.

Sir Wm. Power's brother married the Earl's sister, and they had a son.

In my petition there is nothing requested that prejudices the claim of the Earl ⁽¹⁾, nor the Earl of Cork in his estate. I am anxious to be taken into the Earl's favour, though to the loss of part of my small inheritance, so as my old father be not impeached in his poor credit.

P. 2/3. Endd. Mr. Power. S.P. Ireland 267, 21.

Before
May, 1625.

[The LORD TREASURER to SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL, Treasurer for Ireland.]

Mr. Treasurer. I have been moved to write to you for several Captains now in Ireland to help them in the arrears due to them and their companies.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, Index s. v.* "Earl of Cork, and Sir Wm. Power.

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I particularly desire the satisfaction of Sir Fulk Conway. His burden is greater than the others and "it is just and fit he should receive favour upon all occasions for his noble and wealthy brother's sake, of so eminent place in this Court." I desire he should find that as much has been done for him as can be done without breach of the Instructions. I hope you will give him the full satisfaction which he deserves for his own and his friends' worthiness.⁽¹⁾

P. 1. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 267, 22.

16 June. JOYCE, LADY BLUNDELL to LORD CONWAY.

Stating her case. The debts of her recently departed husband,⁽²⁾ resulting from charges incurred in the King's service, prevent her from finding a livelihood for her children. She cannot get in sums due to her husband without great expense owing to "the unlimited circuit of law."

She prays that she may have warrants from the Lord Deputy and Council to bring her husband's debtors before them.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 267, 23.

About June. The ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH and [Dr.] T. RIVES to [LORD CONWAY and KILLULTAGH].

They send a petition concerning the office of Prerogative and Faculties in Ireland. They pray that it be presented to the King and that [Lord Conway?] will favour it.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) Ja. Armachanus, and T. Rives.⁽³⁾

Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 24.

26 July. DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for THOMAS STOCKDALE.

Ordering that he be allowed to take the fees arranged.

Pp. 2. Signed (Hol.) J[ames] Ley.⁽⁴⁾ Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 25.

[Aug.] [GEO. RAWDON to] LORD CONWAY.

Has sent a bill of exchange to Lord Conway for £300. People are anxious about London, and proclamations have been issued for a certain monthly post in Ireland, and another proclamation restraining persons or goods to land till after a certain time, or good testimony that they come from no infected place.⁽⁵⁾ Gives domestic details.

Pp. 1½. Conway Papers. Imperfect. S.P. Ireland 267, 26.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, Art 52.

⁽²⁾ Sir Francis Blundell died before May 1625.

⁽³⁾ See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, Art. 112. &c.

⁽⁴⁾ *Ibid.* p. 685, Art. 2202.

⁽⁵⁾ Afterwards Earl of Marlborough.

⁽⁶⁾ Possibly the Lord Deputy's proclamation of 4 Aug., 1625. See the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' *Hand List of Proclamations for 1625*.

1625.

Before
Sept. 30.

HUMBLE REMEMBRANCES of JOYCE LADY BLUNDELL with regard to
SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL to LORD CONWAY.

Asks that Lord Conway will plead her cause with the Duke of Buckingham. She desires £1,000 to help in the education of her younger children in lieu of a greater sum promised to her husband by the late King.

Asks that Lord Conway will also intercede with the Duke to get her son George of the reversion of Sir Roger Hope's pension of 6s. a day.⁽¹⁾

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 267, 27.

About
Same.

PETITION of the SAME to the KING.

Showing that her husband had purchased a pension and had letters patent for having a grant in reversion of it to [George] Blundell, one of his sons. The pension is placed on the third list in the establishment, but is in arrear.

She asks for arrears and pension.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 28.

About
Dec.

DRAFT of three KING'S LETTERS for the same LADY BLUNDELL.

(1) Duplicate of letter calendared in *Cal. of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, Art. 132, q.v.*

(2) Similar to (1).

(3) Granting Lady Blundell's petition of 16 June, for which *see last page.*

In all, pp. 3½. S.P. Ireland 267, 29, 30 and 31.

About
1625.

NOTE of the LORD DEPUTY'S views on the IRISH ARMY.

The army is distressed and most of the new Companies are in mutiny for want of pay.

He prays that the absentee officers may be compelled to come over to Ireland or else that he may have leave to appoint others in their places.

P. ⅔. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 32.

Dec.

NOTE concerning the PRESIDENT of MUNSTER.

The President of Munster has no fit house or estate. Instructions should be given that the first escheated lands of value in that province should be reserved to be annexed to the Presidency.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 42, Art 132.*

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Sir Edward Villiers desires that the co. Clare or Thomond be added to Munster, &c. *Rest of document a duplicate of S.P. Ireland, 241, 171. See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 64, Art. 171. P. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 33.*

About
1625.

[CAPTAIN PAYLIFF'S PROPOSITIONS concerning the FISHING PATENT on the COAST of MAYO.]

Asks for privileges similar to those recommended to be given in the next document but one.

P. 1. *Endd.* as in title, and with words "Examined and allowed," in Falkland's hand. *S.P. Ireland 267, 34.*

About
Same.

FURTHER MEMORANDUM on the SAME SUBJECT.

Lord Falkland moved the King for a patent to be granted from Ackley [Achill] Head to the Stags of Broadhaven in the Kingdom of Ireland and ten leagues out to sea to seek a bank of fishing ground, &c. [*Conditions of grant stated.*] The King referred it to "this honourable table," who appointed Lords Falkland, Cary [Carew], and Brooke, and the Master of the Rolls to consider it. For their assistance they asked the help of Lords Grandison, Dockery [Docwra] and Harvey. They reported, and their report is still now in the keeping of the Clerk of the Council. We pray that a patent be granted on the terms recommended in that report. We will build a town, and, if exempted from customs for four years, we will pay the King £500 a year for the customs after that. In four years we can employ £10,000 or more in this business; and will be ready to surrender our patent if within four years we do not make good these promises.

P. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland 267, 35.*

About
Same.

REPORT [to the PRIVY COUNCIL] on a project for the improvement of the FISHING in IRELAND.

We have considered the project put before us and have taken the advice of Lords Grandison, Docwra, and Harvey. We think it is plausible and easy, if there be sufficient fish. Many gentlemen are willing to work at it. The natives of the part where it is to be settled are disposed to it. This country affords all things required for the work, and the harbours to be used are many and convenient. The undertaking will increase trade, shipping, mariners and the customs and will give an occasion for starting a new plantation and building towns. A rebellious part of the country will thus be quieted and the sea freed of pirates, who now infest it. We suggest the following ideas:—

1. The King should grant to the undertakers for 21 years "all that circuit or distance from Achill Head to the Stags of Broadhaven in the County of Mayo, containing ten leagues more or less, and

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ten leagues into the sea," to seek for a bank or fishing ground; within which limits not any nation whatsoever shall fish without licence of the patentees.

2. The people owning land along the coast within these limits should be allowed to fish as free as the patentees, but not the inland proprietors. This regulation shall not be evaded by collusion. All ancient rights of fishing shall however be recognised.

3. The said borderers shall not sell any fish *to be transported* but to the patentees, if they will give as much as any other *without fraud or force*.

A water bailly [bailiff] should be appointed to see good government among the fishermen and among ships coming to the place, and we should have a prison.

The patentees should be freed from all new taxes upon the fish, they paying customs.

The patentees should have the right from time to time to establish officers for packing, salting, tale, &c.; *the Lord Deputy for the time being first allowing these officers and orders*.

The grant to be void if the patentees do not set to work in this year.

Two copies. Pp. 1½ and 1½. Endd. The italicised words, put in as additions in Lord Falkland's hand in one copy, are embodied in the other. The other is signed (Hol.) Falkland, G. Carew,⁽¹⁾ F. Brooke, F. Edmonds, Jul. Caesar. S.P. Ireland 267, 36 and 37.

1625. NOTES entitled REMEMBRANCES for a NEW ESTABLISHMENT in IRELAND.

Lord Grandison's pension of 10s. a day to be provided for.

Sir James Ware, Auditor for the Wars, to be put in at 10s. a day. Reversion to his son as by the Lord's letters of March last.⁽²⁾

Other details.

Sir John King, Muster-master, [to go in] for his deputy's fee of 18d. a day, granted to him by his letters patents and left out of the last establishment.

To consider if a third commissary of the musters should be added in view of the remoteness of the garrisons.

The Lord Chancellor's pension of 9s. a day to be better provided for.

Details.

The Presidents and Officers of Munster and Connaught to be set before the army for payment.

Lord Clanricarde [to be paid as] President of Galway.

Details.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 38.*

⁽¹⁾ Became Earl of Totness, 5 Feb., 1626. See a similiar report in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 579-81.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 572, Art. 1383.

1625.

After 1625. NOTE concerning the late ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH and the LANDS
Jan. 3. of the VICARS CHORAL of the CATHEDRAL.

In 1609 there was an Inquisition taken called the Great Office wherein the King commanded that all lands which paid any rent to the Bishop should be settled as they formerly had been. These lands of the Vicars Choral of Armagh paid rent to the Primate. He, being a Commissioner, settled the lands upon the Dean and Chapter, as had been done by his predecessors. Question being made of these rents before the Lord Deputy and Commissioners the Lord Primate showed that the rents were expended upon the re-edifying of the demolished cathedral, the singing men having no place to sing in before the church was rebuilt. The Primate brought up an organist and singing men in his own house which at his death he commended to the Dean and Chapter for their places.

The information came by the malice of one Dawson against the Primate's executors,⁽¹⁾ and the undue prosecutions of one Chass to find an office opposing the Great office. The now Lord Primate and his officers knew nothing of it.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 39.*

End of
1625.

NOTES by [SIR PIERCE CROSBY] for her Majesty's service on the
STATE OF IRELAND.

Pp. 2½. Similar to part of a document on the same subject which is calendared in Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1625-32, pp. 73-4, Art. 190. Pt. 5, q.v. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 40.

PREFACE to SIR JAMES PERROTT'S History of Ireland, entitled :—
A continuance of the Chronicle of Ireland beginning at the year
1584,⁽²⁾ where the last writers of that country's history left.

Containing a commencement of peace with endeavours to work reformation in that kingdom practised but not perfected in the first four years.

The grounds and growth of disturbance in the six years following.
The height and continuance of rebellion for 7 years afterwards.

The reduction of it then to obedience. Continuance so for five years. Defection and departure of Tyrone with his complices. Plantation of Ulster thereupon with English and Scottishmen in 3 years following. Settlement of the country in peace since, as it now stands.

THE PREFACE.

PATRIÆ ET POSTERITATI.

The writer discusses the value of historical study. "The monuments and mirrors of times past, the direction of things

⁽¹⁾ Probably Primate Hampton :—Primate in 1609, died Jan. 1625.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Domestic*, 1623-5, p. 555, par. 4.

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present, and the foresight of the future are no way better discerned than by diligent reading of histories well and judiciously written." Contemporary histories are especially valuable. They may be read with a private or a public object, but "in both these respects the right use of reading history being necessary it is a matter much to be lamented that this noble nation and potent monarchy of this kingdom of England hath used least providence and made least provision (of any such famous and powerful kingdom in the Christian world) for procuring of renowned deeds of famous Kings, Princes," &c. We have no good historians of the great work which we have done in "the recovery of Palestine from the Turks, conquering Ireland, subjugated Wales, supported the Netherlands, subdued France, both assisted and affronted Spain." Our historians have chiefly been monks sitting in their cloisters and writing from tradition. The reason is that "charge hath not been committed by the State nor regard given unto worthy wits (as in other countries it is used) for setting forth the history of the kingdom."

In the same way there is no good history of Ireland, of its conquest, the maintenance of English influence and the insurrections of the Lords and people of Ireland, "how they have been suppressed, in what manner the Government of that state hath been managed, by what means the people have kept their barbarous customs without civility or reformation." The Kings and Councils in England have known nothing of Ireland; a few governors have gained experience, but merely of their own time of office, and have concealed their knowledge in order that they may not themselves lose their value as specialists. This made a great Councillor of this Kingdom confess that he knew less of Ireland than of any other foreign nation.

These circumstances have induced me to continue the chronicles of Ireland, especially in order to describe the last rebellion—the worst that ever was in Ireland. Many people have wondered how the great Queen Elizabeth, who fought the greatest King in Christendom, and thereby gained world-wide fame, should yet be so long encumbered and infested with her rebellious subjects in Ireland, who cost her more trouble and money than all her enemies abroad. "This indeed may well seem strange to such as do not, or cannot, look narrowly into the state of that country and condition of the people, but such as have any experience, and by consideration study to increase knowledge, may find that the fastness and dangerous difficulty of approaching and assailing of thick (but especially of short and scrubby) woods and thickets, deep and dangerous bogs, steep and craggy hills and mountains, uneven and watery plashes, strait and narrow passages, gives a great advantage to the defendants and disadvantage to the assailants." To these difficulties one must add the power and combination of "Lords and other commanders of countries." Tyrone was a man of great cunning. He never declared against the Crown till the last moment, but was constantly stirring up others to revolt. Yet for fear that he should be thrown into the arms of Spain, Elizabeth treated him with undue leniency.

The officers of our companies were also inefficient or corrupt.

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The soldiers were badly treated, and at the time of the victory at Kinsale the country was in great poverty. Then Tyrone was deserted by his followers and had to submit. These events are recorded in my history. Considerations of circumstances will be joined with declarations of deeds.

Pp. 12. Followed by—

AN INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY.

State of Ireland at time of conclusion of last Chronicle. The ambition of the Irish Lords and the corruption of officials have prevented the conquest from becoming complete. Different Deputies had different degrees of success. The greatest part [of the Irish] desired to enjoy their customs: but the stronger wished to keep their power. Ulster scarce knew any lords but the O'Neales or any law but their will: for it had not, nor yet hath, any President for provincial Government. It is now planted, but scarce secure. Munster was of late years reduced to the state of a Presidency and Council begun in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Connaught in former times had Commissioners, whose power varied as their credit in the Deputy's favour. In Leinster there were several sorts of people and special names most prevalent and powerful. In Meath there were many civil people of English descent—especially next Dublin.

This was the state of affairs in 1582 when Lord Gray gave up the Deputyship, and the Sword of Justice was committed to Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at War for Ireland, "men better experienced in civil government of that country than in martial matters." After Desmond's and Baltinglass' rebellions there was a short peace "which did but cover the coals of disturbance that lay hidden under the embers of discontent and dissimulation." These might have broken forth afresh had not care and providence prevented it. *Fragment ends.*

Two copies. Pp. 14½ and pp. 19. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 41 and 42.

End of
1625.

SIR JAMES PERROTT'S Memorandum on means to maintain Forces in Ireland upon the Country's charge for the service of the KING and the safety of the Kingdom.

The men, English, Irish, and Scotch who got large proportions under King James were not tied down to supply any fixed number of men and arms, as was the case of the old planters. Their general obligation should be made a definite and certain one.

The Earl of Antrim has a great part of the Co. Antrim. His father and brother maintained 400 or 500 men against Queen Elizabeth. He may well maintain 200 for the State.

The Earl of Anadell [Annandale] has near two baronies in Tyrone or Donegal. This was mostly the MacSwynes country, and

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most of them continue there as tenants. They are dangerous, discontented people and the country is full of fastness.

It were good and cannot be otherwise safe for the peace of that country that a certain number of men should be in a readiness and maintained by him and his tenants.

The Lord Chichester had the country of Inishowen and a great deal of lands granted to him about Carrickfergus. This is come to his brother, Viscount Carrickfergus.⁽¹⁾ He can easily raise 200 men to answer all occasions.

The Viscounts of "Comleboy" [Claneboy] and the Ards could each provide 100.

Sir Arthur Magennis could maintain 60 foot in the country of Evagh.

The possessors of Orcier, late O'Hanlon's country, may maintain 60 foot.

Sir Tirlogh MacHenry for the Fewes may maintain 20 foot.

The same with others. The total for Ulster will be 5,000 to 6,000 foot and 100 to 200 horse.

The Irish should maintain these men but should have command of them only when they are loyal.

The English and Scottish to have command of and to arm and drill their men.

In Sir John Perrott's time he compelled the maintenance of 1,100 men in Ulster. To their charge the Queen only contributed £150 a year—and this when they were in their full strength, deeming themselves absolute lords and not having surrendered their estates or taken grants from the Crown.

All ancient planters were tied, and so are their successors, to maintain certain men at risings out and general hostings.

These risings out have not of late been profitable, as those who came out are tied only for forty days "and are not tied, or do not use to watch and ward and to do duties as other soldiers do." They are ill-armed for the most part.

A lesser number of more efficient men would be a gain.

The charge will not be great.

In England and Wales we have trained bands who find arms and must be ready to serve when called for. Much more ought it to be so in Ireland.

The arms should for safety be placed in a castle where men may resort to find them when they are to serve.

[*Other details.*]

"If the State should think fit to have a Lord Lieutenant in each shire as there is in England, where there is such an eminent man for degree and sufficiency, or else two or three of the most esteemed and ablest men for service, to order these matters of arms" it would be a good thing. Otherwise the men would have to rely on the Lord Deputy or President, who may be far off.

Ulster has no President.

(1) Succeeded 1625,

1625.

In each county there two sufficient men should be appointed to keep in touch with the State.

Sir John Vaughan and Sir Thomas Phillips, two good servitors, should be appointed for the County of Coleraine.

In Tyrone the Lord Caulfield is the chief person, "but is aged and unwildie." An active man should be appointed.

In Monaghan, Lord Blayney has experience, but is old.

At Carrickfergus there should be an experienced governor under the Viscount of Carrickfergus, who is no military man.

There is nobody of a position to take that charge and command; but the Governor of the Newry had all Magennis' and O'Hanlon's Country, the one lying on the north and the other on the south of the Newry. There should be a government there.

Lord Cromwell "who hath Lecalls" [Lecale] is the best person to govern in Down.

Some good men should be appointed in Cavan and Fermanagh.

Pp. 56. Endd. with Perrott's name. S.P. Ireland 267, 43.

About
1625.

COPY OF SIR JAMES PERROTT'S PROFFERS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE in IRELAND to settle his Revenues there, and to erect 7,000 Foot and 300 Horse to be always armed and ready for service.⁽¹⁾

The revenue is not properly raised and spent.

Money levied by the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs has often not been paid into the Exchequer. Many of them have not accounted at all, "but shift so from shreifwicke to shreifwicke without answering any thing."

This must be mended by the appointment of honest men to inspect Sheriff's accounts, and restrain inferior officers from discharging fines, &c., so frequently and foully as they do. I should be willing, if employed, to help in reforming these abuses.

For the defence of Ireland I think 7,000 foot and 300 horse could be raised and kept in readiness without any charge to the King. They should be divided as follows:—

In Ulster	3,000 foot and 100 horse.
„ Munster	2,000 „ „ 100 „
„ Connaught	1,000 „ „ 50 „
„ Lempster	700 „ „ 30 „
„ Meath	300 „ „ 20 „

Ulster, having been lately planted with civil people, may be trusted to keep up most men.

In Munster there are many planters on the Earl of Desmond's escheated lands and elsewhere.

In Connaught the septs are strongest and English and Scottish weakest, "except in Longford." The old duty of rising out and general hostings and the new obligations will yield the force named if there is no corruption.

In Lenster English and Irish mixed. The force named is fair.

In Meath there are many English—especially the old English

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 69, Art. 182.*

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race in the West Meath. In East Meath not so many. As they differ from us in religion it is doubtful if they should be trusted with arms.

The plan is feasible and necessary for :—

Viscount Clandeboy has offered 300 well armed tenants; the Archbishop of Armagh 140; Sir Hugh Montgomery 140. The planters in Ulster may do more. The Viscount of Carrickfergus may have 150 men armed. In Munster, when his late Majesty's Commissioners were there, the Earl of Cork showed them 1,500 armed tenants. These tenants could at least turn out 1,000 men.

There are certain objections to this plan :—

1. It is a novelty, the inhabitants not tied to it, and it will be chargeable.

Answer. To this it may be answered that it is no novelty. The ancient inhabitants are tied to it by tenure, and so ought the new planters to be. There should be a force like the trained bands in England, which are the strength of the Kingdom.

2. The danger that the arms may be misused.

Answer. They may be kept in forts, and be had thence upon general musters.

3. If there are arms, there should be training.

Answer. There are servitors and soldiers who can train them in Ireland as in England.

4. The country is now peaceable and the force therefore unnecessary.

Answer. The measure will do good as one of caution.

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 44.

About end
of 1625.

MEMORANDUM OF SIR JAMES PERROTT ON THE INCREASE OF THE IRISH ARMY.⁽¹⁾

The Commissioners to be sent into Ireland, if it be resolved there shall be any such, [are] to raise more forces for the defences of that Kingdom, to settle them that be there, and to do other services fit for the present time. It is advisable that they should be men of experience, having no offices, estates, or dependency on great men in that Kingdom, yet with experience of Ireland.

Such a man is Sir John Bingley, formerly employed in Ireland, and, so far as I know, without land or offices there. The same may be said of Captain Henry Skipwith. If I were employed, these men being joined would use their best endeavours to effect the service; but "if there be any other that knows the country, and are not high-minded or do affect their own ends too much," I wish them the employment.

Concerning what your Lordship desired to know regarding the tenure and services of Connaught, not long since abstracted by suit

⁽¹⁾ See his memorandum in *Calendar of State Papers Ireland, 1625-32*, pp. 49-50, also *Ibid.* pp. 71-2, Art. 190, part 8.

1625.

and grant from the King. I cannot speak accurately: but Lord Wilmot and some others did prove such a grant. I do not think that this is the time to begin any new plantation in that province. But if there be any imperfections in their grants or flaws in their estates, they may be confirmed if they confirm their former tenures and services. This might be done by Commissioners thereto authorised.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 45.

About end
of 1625.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

By letters dated Dublin, 19 Nov., 1625, we appointed Lord Grandison High Treasurer there, Sir Francis Annesley Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver of the Revenue there, Sir Thomas Hibbotts Chancellor of the Exchequer there, Sir Richard Bolton Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Laurence Parsons and Launcelot Lowther, Barons of the Exchequer; and any other Treasurer or High Treasurer, Vice Treasurer or General Receiver, Chancellor or Baron of the Exchequer, assisted by the Sergeant at Law, Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, to reduce all forfeited recognizances, fines, amerciaments, &c., to reasonable sums having regard to the nature of the offence for which they were forfeited. They were to act when petitions were made to them in the Court of Exchequer. They have appointed William Tiffin their clerk. We order you to confirm that appointment. He is to have quiet enjoyment.⁽¹⁾

P. 2. S.P. Ireland 267, 46.

About
1625.

PETITION of FLORENCE MCCARTHY to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

He has petitioned for some of his lands which had been entered into by his own countrymen. His imprisonment was so long that they did not think he could be alive. The case was referred to the Earl of Thomond, Lord Carew⁽²⁾ and Baron Denham, who shortly before his last commitment to the Gatehouse.⁽³⁾

He prays that as he is suing only for a small thing the certificate regarding him may be made known to the King. *P. 1/4. Small. S.P. Ireland 267, 47.*

CHARLES COCKINE to the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

I have had so many expenses and “mulets of monies” for his Majesty, that I cannot pay the sums necessary on becoming an English Viscount. I beg you will accept my suggestion concerning a debt of £8,500 due to the Earl of Thomond, my father-in-law, from the King [?] This debt is assigned to me as dower with my

⁽¹⁾ William Tiffin was apparently in Dublin by Dec., 1625. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 55, Art. 160.

⁽²⁾ Lord Carew became Earl of Totness 5 Feb. 1625-6.

⁽³⁾ March 1625. See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 571.

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wife. I hope I may have a tally struck for this debt upon the farmers of the Customs, myself being the chief patentee.

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 267, 48.

Circ.
1625.

SPENCER, LORD COMPTON to [LORD CONWAY].

Mr. Secretary,—I beg the favour of your intervention with the Prince to recommend Mr. Stevenson to an ancient's place. He is a gentleman and kinsman of mine, and was in the Palatinate all the time that the companies were there.

P. 3. Small. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland, 267, 49, ad fin.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 267.

S.P. IRELAND 268.

1625.
End.

COPY of MEMORANDUM on the ARMY and DEFENCE of IRELAND.

See Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, pp. 71-76, Art. 190, parts 1, 6 and 7, of which this is duplicate, though the order of paragraphs is transposed.

Pp. 4, followed by various lists.

(1) List of officers whose soldiers are to be reformed :—

Sir Henry Lee	Capt. Lyndsey
„ William St. Leger	„ Hammond
„ John Gibson	„ Brand
„ Thos. Pigott	„ Stafforton
„ Henry Killigrew	„ Matthews
Capt. Courtney	„ Judd
„ Astley	„ Talbott
„ Bolles	„ Crofts
„ Springe	„ Cooke
„ Grife	„ Seymore
„ Allen	„ Jackson
„ Yattes	Sir Thomas Moorton
„ Glen	Capt. Dunne
„ Parkinson	

A note [in Nicholas' hand] adds

Dan Goodwick, quarter-master to my Lord Valentia.

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(2) List of officers that came out of Ireland :—

Capt. Bridges	Capt. Gray
„ Powell	„ Huncks
„ Mustien	„ Hill
„ Burke	„ Alford
„ Abraham	„ Bond
„ Reade	„ Leake
„ Musterson	„ Banghan
„ Owen, Lieutenant and Commander of my Lord Duke's Company.	
„ Dawson, Lieutenant and Commander of Col. Conway's Company.	

(3) Lieutenants :—

Captain Frodsham, Lieutenant and Commander of Lord Valentia's Company.

Lieutenant Pott	Lieutenant Outright
„ Horner	„ Musgrave
„ Francis	„ Reynolds
„ Ward	„ Bridges
„ Sherrock	„ Saundelande
„ Linkyn	„ Woodward
„ Lucas	„ Netherton
„ Hennedge	„ Morgan Powell
„ Lowe	„ Quarles, ensign to the Duke
„ Grover	„ Knowles
„ Felton	
Ensign Hawkins	Ensign Rudeing
„ Bowyer	„ Wood
„ Rowse	„ Folyatt
„ Hall	„ Bond
„ Hookes	„ Fullerton
„ Matthewes	„ Kettleby
„ Champernoone	„ Maddyson
„ Pinchback	„ Manwaring
„ Dodson	„ Yeatts
„ Mainwaring	
Sergeant Farlow	Sergeant Johnson
„ Cisill	„ Tyler
„ Norton	„ Symcox
„ Leake	„ Hill
„ Rosecrow	„ Walsh
„ Leedes	„ Price
„ Hearnshaw	„ Whitehead
„ Booth	„ Brunne
„ Balmer	„ Leake
„ Phillips	„ Butler
„ Barnes	„ Pinckney
„ Hammond	„ Knappe
„ Bridgwater	„ Reyn. Price

Drummers	Hitchcock	Drummers	Taylor
„	Fowler	„	Penycocks
„	Mawberley	„	Jumper
„	Nightingale	„	Harecourt
„	Powell	„	Crouch
„	Browne	„	Petty
„	Jackson		

Pp. 4. In all, pp. 8. S.P. Ireland 268, 1. .

Circ.
1625.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of JAMES ACHESON to the KING, showing that:—

He was sent for by King James' direction to prepare the way for erecting a mint in Ireland, and has spent eight years and all his substance thereon. He prays that his case and the value of his work be referred to some competent person for consideration.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 2.

Early in
1626.⁽²⁾

INFORMATION concerning the RELATIONS between the IRISH and SPANISH.

About the beginning of December last when there was a rumour of Spanish invasion occasioned by the Derkerkers [Dunkerquers] issuing forth in a navy of some 23 ships, "I was in company with one Edward Eustace, by birth an Irishman. He seemed by his garb and outward deportment to be a traveller, by his discourse not to be ignorant of State affairs, and in his affection desirous to stead his country. I closed with him by private conference and brought him forthwith to the Lord Deputy, who after two hours secret communication dismissed him," yet told him to await his further pleasure in town. The gentleman wrote that his memory was unfit to serve him in personal discourse, and asked that he might set down what he knew in writing and that I might be the intermediary. He wrote to this effect:—

He had lived in Spain 22 years, and having been interpreter between the Spanish and Irish, knew their plans well.

"That at the very time the peace was concluded between England and Spain, the Spaniard had an eye to observe what Irishry of note might be drawn thither: and large pensions were allowed to such as were there before or as there could be induced to come over afterwards.

"That he was present at a serious meeting where some Grands [Grandeess] of Spain disputed touching the achieving of an universal monarchy, at which time one nobleman among the rest replied that sith they could not subject the Hollander, they had no reason to

(¹) See a similar petition in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 520.

(²) See *Calendar of S.P. Domestic*, 1625-6, *Index*, sub. voce. *Dunkerquers*; also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 134, 153, and 192; Nos. 355 enclosure, 427 enclosure, and 532.

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dream of a monarchy. 'You have rightly determined,' said the rest; 'and we shall hardly subdue Holland while England is able to help them. We must aim at England, but by the way of Ireland for these reasons:—

1. There are many back doors to that Kingdom, very accessible because the King of England's fleet could not be so ready there to impeach them.

2. There were some friends in England whom they might trust, yet they were sure of more in Ireland to assist them.

3. In Ireland if the King of England's main army had ill success in one battle it might cause a general revolt of the Irish and the King be unable, without much expense and trouble, to reinforce his troops, but in England it would not be so.

4. In Ireland was abundance of victuals to supply an army, and that if their landing in England were impeached after they had subdued Ireland, they had a place of safety within 16 hours' sail to return unto.' "

" Then he proceeded thus:—

That about five years since a navy was preparing in Spain, in which the Duke of Vergusum (if I mistake not) was designed General. The pretence was to seek out some new countries in the West of America, but the true intentment was to have met with Tyrone and his accomplices and so to have fallen upon the South West parts of Ireland. But Gondoamer [Gondomar] wrote (as the intelligencer allegeth) that he thought the Prince would shortly be in Spain, and that it was no manners for them to invade the King of England's dominions at that very time when he had a purpose happe[ly] to entrust his dearest son within their confines. . . . That he wondered Sir John Bath should be employed from this State into Ireland, sith the time was when O'Sullivan lent him 300 crowns to go from Spain into that Kingdom to work the Irish nobility for the Spaniard. Secondly, after the treaty of marriage with Spain was ended, he had frequent and secret discourse with Gondoamer. Thirdly, immediately upon it he brought over into Ireland, one Capuchina Nugent, a dangerous statizing Jesuit."

Lord Louth's journey to Spain when he seemed to follow the Prince over was, he thinks, with evil purpose, "Captain O'Donnelly, an Irishman who serveth under the Archduchess, told him, the said Eustace, being in Flanders, that Tyrone should address his letters to the King of Spain to negotiate with the Lord of Louth in his behalf, and to continue the old league between the said Lord of Louth and the O'Neales.

Such of quality and note in Ireland which have any referment either to the King of Spain or Tyrone he discovered in a methodical and orderly relation."

He concluded that the King of Spain neither would nor durst attempt anything against the King's dominions were it not for the Irish regiments. These, he thought, might be dissolved if either the King of England would call home some of the chiefest commanders and give them some pension or lands to maintain them, for (as he said) many of them have protested their unwillingness to

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be there if they could live otherwise: or if the King of France would entertain an Irish regiment, to which the said intelligencer would undertake to draw many of his friends and kindred from the Archduchess. And thereby this further benefit would accrue that the Spanish faction would not be easily drawn to trust that nation again which had once revolted.

The State of Ireland should keep a good intelligencer in the Archduchess country, who should send reports rapidly. News comes so slowly to England that every priest and Papist has it before the State.

Before the Spaniards shall land, those of note who are suspected should bring their wives and children into the towns as a guarantee.

Con O'Neale, if he lands, should have a command. He is a mortal enemy of Tyrone.

"My Lord Deputy having received letters out of England testifying the honesty and sufficiency of this intelligencer, doth at this time employ him on his Majesty's affairs to his Majesty's special service." *Pp.* 3. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 3.

[Early
1626.]

REMEMBRANCES to be presented concerning the present affairs in IRELAND.

Contains notes on the following points:—

The hard state of the King's forces now in Ireland.

The ill state of the forts in general, especially of Galway forts.⁽¹⁾

Necessity of strengthening them. Necessity for having men and munition.

The state of the plantation in the North.

The army necessary against Spain. It should be 700 horse and 5,000 foot. Of these 1,000 or 1,500 might be well-affected natives.

P. ½. *Endd.* "E. of Clanrickard." *S.P. Ireland* 268, 4.

Between
Feb. and
June,
1626.

A SUMMARY RELATION of the difference and proceedings between LORD KERRY and his SON.

In March, 1618, the son desired accomplishment of the covenants entered into by his father upon his [the son's] marriage. The father refused. The son then applied to the Council in England (October, 1618) and got an order from them to Lord Grandison to call the father before him and bind him over to keep his covenant.

Further details. Matter ultimately referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Carew, now Earl of Totnes⁽²⁾; afterwards the son applied to Lord Falkland, then and now Lord Deputy, for execution of an order of the English Council.

Lord Cork, who was present, asked that evidence should be taken as to the lands in dispute from several gentleman of that County who were now in Dublin and whom he could mention.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P., Ireland*, 1625-32. p. 85, Art. 210, 4.

⁽²⁾ Created Feb., 1626, d. 1629.

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Details given. The father and son finally came before the Attorney-General of England at his chamber in the Temple on June 6, 1626.

In all, pp. 3, imperfect. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 5.

About
April,
1626.

COPIES of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of THOMAS, LORD KERRY and LIXNAWE, showing that:—

Since the arrival of his son, Patrick Fitzmaurice, he repaired to the King's Attorney General to get a report to the Council on his case with his son, according to the order of May, 1625.⁽¹⁾ The Attorney General however would not proceed on the order as it was dated prior to his [the Attorney-General's] appointment.

He prays that their Lordships will retain the cause for their own hearing. He cannot wait here long as his estate is being ruined and his tenantry oppressed in his absence. *P. ½ and p. 1. Two copies.* One underwritten—Mr. Tromball; When the Lords sit next on the Council give notice to both these parties to attend. *Signed (Hol.) H. Manchester. S.P. Ireland 268, 6 and 7.*

April,
1626.

Further PETITION of same to same, showing that:—

The Council last May directed petitioner's son, Patrick Fitzmaurice to go before some competent bench to get a decision on the case between himself and his father [the petitioner]. This order was delivered to Patrick at Tralighe [Tralee] in August [1625].

Patrick promised to attend this Board before this month of April, but has not done so.

He begs for an immediate hearing by his counsel before this Board. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 8.*

Before
May 23,
1626.⁽²⁾

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering that he shall call Alex. Spicer and Andrew Moneypenny before the Council and decide whether the title to the rectory of Athohill Hawhohill or Magheraghohill, to which Spicer has been presented, is really in Spicer as Archdeacon of Connor. If Spicer turn out to have a right to it he shall be given it. Ordering him to promote Spicer as soon as may be. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 9.*

About
May,
1626.⁽³⁾

SIR SAMUEL SMITH'S COMPLAINT against my LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND.

1. The suit between him and Meagh being concerning licences to sell *aqua vitæ* in the City and County of Cork, wherein Meagh had misdemeaned himself, was heard by Lord Grandison, then Lord

⁽¹⁾ See next document.

⁽²⁾ Probably before art. 322, of *Calendar S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 125.*

⁽³⁾ See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1625-32, p. 122, art. 308 (6).*

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Deputy, and Council in the presence of the Chancellor, and was dismissed.

2. This suit was afterwards admitted by the Lord Chancellor in the Chancery, the same belonging to the jurisdiction of the Chequer Chamber in respect of the King's interest, and not to the Chancery.

3. The Lord Chancellor made an order to stay the inquisition to find Meagh's rent unpaid; whereby Meagh's patent was to be made void in law.

4. After many delays the cause was heard, Meagh was proved unfit to execute his office, and his suit was dismissed. An order being drawn up accordingly by the Register, the Lord Chancellor caused the same to be staid.

5. The case was afterwards heard again by Lord Deputy Falkland and the Lord Chancellor, and a final order made; but the Lord Chancellor refused to sign this, and, contrary to the Lord Deputy's express direction, appointed the cause to be heard again.

6. There being an inquisition found whereby Meagh's patent was void in law, and [when] my Lord Deputy had made *fiant*s for power to give new licence to sell *aqua vitæ* in the said city and town of Cork, the Lord Chancellor refused to seal the same, notwithstanding divers commandments from my Lord Deputy.

7. Sir Samuel Smith was committed by the Lord Chancellor, to his great discredit, without cause.

THE LORD DEPUTY'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor did not seal the *fiant*s to Sir Samuel Smith.

He did not seal a *fiant* for tanning of leather to one Reynolds.

He appointed the judges' circuit without consulting with him.

He named Justices of the Peace, claiming therein a privative power to exclude the Lord Deputy's authority. In particular, he kept one Dominick Roe French in Commission against the commandment of the Lord Deputy, for all which, and for that the Lord Chancellor would give no reason for his action, the Lord Deputy charges him with contempt of his authority.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S ANSWER TO SIR SAMUEL SMITH'S COMPLAINTS.

1. The hearing and dismissal at the Council Table were not final. The case was only dismissed to the ordinary Courts.

2. Sir Samuel Smith treated Meagh unfairly. Smith admitted this, but said Meagh had misdemeaned himself. He never pleaded to the jurisdiction, or mentioned or interposed the King's interest.

3. The order was not to stay the inquisition, but only that, before this inquisition were taken, Sir Samuel Smith should show to the

1626.

Court what breach he meant to stand upon; to the end that if he should proceed upon any misdemeanour he might do so, but if he meant to proceed for the non-payment of rent the Court held not that reasonable, this order being made on the motion of Meagh's counsel. Sir Samuel Smith never moved nor showed any cause against the same.

4. The order on the hearing was never meant to be final, but it seemed reasonable to the Court to give some recompense to Meagh, which they were not then resolved upon, but the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls intended to have ended the same arbitrarily if they could; if not to hear the same again. This was the reason why the order, which had been drawn up as an absolute dismissal, was stayed.

5. The hearing before the present Deputy and the Lord Chancellor was upon the pretended submission of Meagh, which Meagh, being present, denied. For this reason, and as there was no pleading on that hearing, the Lord Chancellor refused to sign the order.

The *faints* to Sir Samuel Smith being of the same things in suit in Chancery, and to strangers no parties to the suit, if the same had been sealed before the cause was heard, the justice of the Court would have been prevented, for which cause the Lord Chancellor staid the sealing.

Sir Samuel, who had inhibitions from the Lord Deputy against the Lord Chancellor and Meagh "did serve the inhibition upon my Lord Chancellor in an insolent manner in open Court," and did not serve Meagh's counsel but suffered them to call and move the Court for hearing. The Lord Chancellor told the Lord Deputy of Smith's proceedings before he committed him.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S ANSWER TO THE LORD DEPUTY'S COMPLAINTS.

First for the stay of the *faints* to Sir Samuel, it was only in respect of the suit in Chancery and the disability of the parties, one being a *feme covert*, the other an infant [*Sir Samuel's wife and son*] and neither of them parties to the suit.

For the patent of tanning:—The Lord Chancellor thought it void in law and not to be warranted by the Statute, 11 Eliz. c. 2. This was only to limit tanning to a place and not to give a monopoly of tanning in the county, which this patent did.

The Lord Chancellor attended the Lord Deputy and often gave him his reasons for staying both patents. When the Lord Deputy was not satisfied, the Lord Chancellor asked that the Judges might be consulted on the legality of the patent of tanning, and if they should think it agreeable to law, then the Lord Chancellor would seal the same. The Lord Deputy persisted, and the Lord Chancellor then said he must appeal to the King. The Lord Deputy said he meant to complain [to the King]. The Lord Chancellor asked that he might see the Lord Deputy's complaints in order to send an answer with them. The Lord Deputy agreed to this, but sent over his complaints without sending it to the Lord Chancellor for his answer.

1626.

In the matter of Justices of the Peace the Lord Chancellor claims the authority which has been used in both Kingdoms. And for Mr. Dominick Roe French, my Lord Chancellor made a *supersedeas* according to my Lord Deputy's directions, but afterwards upon the assurance of my Lord Wilmot that it was to the King's interest that French should be in the Commission, he again granted a *procedendo*. The Lord Deputy approved of this.

In the matter of circuits he exercised his power according to precedent. He would not let one Judge go the Munster circuit because it was contrary to the King's printed order. That Judge had his dwelling there. *Pp.* 4. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 10.

About
Same.

COPY OF FURTHER NOTES AND REMARKS by LORD FALKLAND on the SAME SUBJECT.

Gives similar information to that contained in foregoing.

With regard to the refusal [of the Lord Chancellor] to grant a monopoly of tanning for a certain place to a certain man the following points are added.

In the time when Sir Henry Sydney was Deputy, the Parliament in Ireland granted him, to gratify him, the right to declare where tanning should be exercised in that Kingdom, with inhibitions as appears in that Act. Parts of the Act expired with Sir Henry. In Lord Chichester's time these parts were revived by King's letters. By virtue of this letter the Lord Chancellor granted many licences, and amongst others one especially to Mrs. Christian [?] Borr. The Lord Chancellor sealed this; and it was followed *verbatim, mutatis mutandis*, in the licence tendered to him and which he refused to seal.

The King's counsel thought well that certain instructions, taken out of the English Statutes should be annexed, to be observed by the parties so licenced.

The Lord Deputy only desires that his authority, or rather that of the King and the Sword, should be repaired, "first to declare my intent and his error, reproving him for what is past and admonishing him for the future, and for the present constraining him to seal what I have signed." *P.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 268, 11.

May,
1626.⁽¹⁾

COPY OF PETITION to the KING of PETER BALL and WM. STONEMAN, showing that:—

The Earl of Londonderry has induced them to pay him £450. He has resided in Ireland for three years and they cannot get restitution. They pray that the Council in Ireland be directed to help them. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 268, 12.

Circ.
June,
1626.

PETITION of EDMUND LEADBETTER to the KING, showing that:—

The Commissioners for Irish affairs recently reported⁽²⁾ that they

(¹) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 127, art. 331.

(²) *Ibid.*, p. 126, art. 324.

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had no means to relieve petitioner and suggested that he should be granted some request of his own for his payment. Sir Con O'Roe Maguire had £200 a year granted him out of the rent of co. Fermanagh. On Sir Con's death £100 of it was granted to King; but the other £100 is not yet given away. He prays that he may have this £100, or due payment out of the Court of Wards in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 13.

About
June,
1626.

A PROPOSITION for casting IRON ORDNANCE and making BAR IRON in IRELAND by which his MAJESTY'S REVENUES will be increased £12,000 a year; also a PROPOSITION for preservation of SHIP TIMBER in IRELAND by HENRY WRIGHT and RICHARD BLACKNALL.

About two years since Blacknall and Wright after much diligent search found a rich vein of iron in a mountain in the co. Cork. They traced it three miles, sunk shafts 60 feet deep, and took out many thousand tons. Upon trial it was found to be very good for the casting of ordnance.

For the melting and casting of these mines into metal for ordnance, charcoal is necessary. That could be obtained easily from some great woods about five or six miles away, which cover three seignories and a half granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh.

The title to these is now in question. Moreover Wright thinks that the remainder of a lease granted about 1601 to him from Capt. Wm. Newre of the manor of Lismore (for certain years to come as assignee to the said Capt. Newre, lessee for term of years to Sir Walter Raleigh before his attainder), wherein are many of the said woods—that this remainder is still in force. Wright is ready to surrender his right under this lease to the King, and Blacknall and Wright will surrender their interest in a grant passed to them by the Earl of Cork of all or nearly all the woods. This lease gave liberty of digging mines and holding and using the "furnace and forge at Kilmakoe, the two furnaces at Cappoquin and the forge at Liffinen," together with a nail house and slitting mill, lately built at the charge of Blacknall and Wright. All of these works lie not far from Tullaugh in the co. Waterford. [They] also [will yield up] the furnaces at Ardglin, in the same county.

Thirty miles further west Blacknall and Wright have found similar mines, on land which may easily be obtained.

If the King will be pleased to employ Blacknall and Wright in the management of these iron works—in which they have twenty⁽¹⁾ years' experience—they will undertake to deliver yearly at Kinsale or Youghal at £7 the ton 1,200 tons of good and clean ordnance as can be got in England. They hear that the charge in England is £14 a ton.

This will be a gain of £8,400 a year.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 619, art. 1979.

1626.

For the privilege of making bar iron in their mines they will pay £3,600 a year, in all a gain of £12,000 a year.⁽¹⁾

They will herein employ 800 Englishmen in the different departments of the business. These will get in wages "after his Majesty's usual rate of 8*d.* per diem," £9,733 6*s.* 8*d.*, and they may be enjoined to have arms to serve the King when necessary.

As to preservation of ship timber, it is growing scarce in England and will do the same in Ireland. We venture to advise the appointment of Surveyors to go through the woods and survey the timber in Ireland "fit for his Majesty's present or future service."

This suitable timber should be marked, and a penalty imposed on those who cut it down. The Surveyor should inspect all these trees once a year.

This matter should be honestly managed. A similar arrangement was made 18 years, or so, ago, and two men named Cottingham and Povey were sent to mark trees. The King bore the expense, but we feel sure that many of these trees were converted to private uses. *P. 1. Signed (hol.) Henry Wright, Richard Blacknall. Followed by—*

FURTHER INFORMATION ON the SAME SUBJECT.

The woods, lands, &c., which are fit to be had for the King's use for the iron works of Kilmakoe and Liffinen are all within half a mile of Tullaugh in co. Waterford, and are on a navigable river called the Bride. And for the two furnaces at Cappoquin in the co. Waterford they are about five miles from Tullaugh and upon a navigable river called the Blackwater.

The Woods are as follows :—

(1.) Kilmakoe Glanatwore, Killcaran, Carregeene, Modeliga, Shyan, Rosnebrone, Enselema, Ballymoynagh, Cappoquin glinnes, Cloghtahiney and Glinrobin. These woods have been wholly spent so as there remains only the "stubbs" of some of them. These will be useful, and there is good coppice wood in some of them.

(2.) Balligomeshy, Mocollop, Ballilevane, Balliduff, Ballisagart, Ballien, Ballinraghter, Kilbarry Corbey, Ballidergan, Coolene-fenshoge, Shyanbegg, Kilbree, Liffinen, Dromfinen. These woods are unspent but begin to be wrought in. With the former they are all in the possession of the Earl of Cork.

(3.) Dondanier, Kilbegg, Kilmore, Mishells, Garowne, Laragh, Fenises, Merslins, Wrightes, Enniskeen, Condon's Woods, Leytrim. These woods are belonging to Sir Allen Apsley, Florence McCarthy, David Condon, William Burrell, Mr. Sherlock of Waterford, and others.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 619, art. 1979.

1626.

These woods are mostly in the co. Waterford, but some of them lie so near the bounds that it is not known on which side they are, and are for the most part such as the King makes title to.

Wright's house and garden at Kilmachoo with the works and workmen's houses will come to about 256 acres.

The forge, slitting-mill, nail-house, and Blacknall's house at Liffinen will occupy about 400.

The two furnaces at Cappelquin, the site and circuit of the works, the buildings for clerks and workmen attached, with 200 acres of land, parcel of Affane, on the south side of the River of Dowghts and 70 acres of land on its north side will come to 274 acres.

The lands on both sides of the River of Bride, on which the forges of Kilmachoo and Liffinen stand, Kilmachoo being on the south and Liffinen upon the north which land lieth from Tullaughbridge to the Slatt—where boats and lighters use to come for the loading, &c., of things belonging to the works—these will come to about 74 acres.

The MINES included are:—

Those lately found on the lands of Sir Richard Everard, knight, upon a barren mountain on the north side of the river of Ardglin, in co. Cork.

The mines on the lands of Balligarran and Ballyregan in the co. Waterford.

The mines on the lands of John Roche and Lieut. Inquez in the co. Cork near Bandonbridge.

All these were found and discovered by Blacknall and Wright.

They pray for letters to be sent by the King directing the Lord Deputy, Lord Docwra, the Lord Chief Baron, and Sir Richard Aldworth to send for Sir Wm. Fenton and Sir Richard Everard, and to compound with them for a sufficient conveyance to the King, &c., of the iron mines in and upon the mountains to the north of Ardglin river, parcel of the White Knight's lands of Glangibbon, which may be easily compounded for. The Lord Deputy should impress secrecy upon Fenton and Everard.

Sir Allen Apsley, Florence McCarthy, Wm. Burrell, David Condon and Sherlock, to be compounded as above with for their estates in the said woods. This can be easily done.⁽¹⁾ *Pp. 2. Signed as above. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 14.*

Circ.
June,
1626.

ABSTRACT of the LETTERS of the LORD DEPUTY [to the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL].

He represents the misery of the King's army in Ireland and the danger of not paying it. He sends Sir Richard Aldworth's letters—as Vice-President of Munster, written as Feb. 16 last.

He relates the complaints of the townsmen that the towns are

⁽¹⁾ Date not certain. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32. Index s.v. Blacknall, R.*

1626.

depopulated, their objection to pay further for the support of the soldiers, the want of food for them, &c.

He says that the townsmen in Munster are much grieved at the report that the captains and officers of the fleet companies have been paid underhand out of the Exchequer⁽¹⁾. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 15.*

July 5.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for SIR JAMES BLUNT.

See Docquet in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 687, Art. 2225. *P. ½. S.P. Ireland 268, 16.*

July.

DRAFT of the SAME for NICHOLAS WHITE.

P. ½. Conway Papers. Duplicate of S.P. Ireland 243, No. 403. See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 145, Art. 403. S.P. Ireland 268, 17.

Aug. 31.

TWO DRAFTS of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering the promotion of Robert Dawson, Dean of Down, to the vacant united sees of Clonfert and Kilmaekoo [Kilmaedduagh].

The usual rights and a *commendam* of £50 a year to be given him. The new Bishop to be assisted in restoring abstracted revenues of the sees. *Pp. 2 and 1½. Endd. See Docquet in Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 153, Art. 428. S.P. Ireland 268, 18 and 19.*

About
Dec.,
1626—
Mar.,⁽²⁾
1627.

PETITION of WALTER, EARL OF ORMOND and OSSORY to the KING, showing that:—

On 10 May last, petitioner presented to your Royal consideration a brief of his late Majesty's award touching the difference between petitioner and the Earl of Desmond in right of his lady, with important reasons and motives in honour and equity expressed in the said award to induce your Highness to qualify some part of the former proceedings. What your Majesty will be pleased to command, petitioner will execute.

It is offered that his late Majesty, being informed that by the penning of the award, the Lady of Desmond and her husband could destroy the remainders already settled by ancient and modern entails and repugnant to Queen Elizabeth's direction which was the ground of the award, commanded the attendance of the two Lords Chief Justice and of Justice Dordrige to rectify that point. In this opinion the Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir Henry Yelverton, then Attorney-General, and Sir Francis Blundell concurred.

It appears upon reference from his late Majesty to the Lord Keeper, Lord President of the Council and Lord Grandison, that

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 123, art. 311.*

⁽²⁾ Approximate date. See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland, 1625-32. Index s.v. 'Ormond' and 'Desmond.'*

1626.

by the reports of the said Lords, it is certified, upon the petitioner's submission and conformity to his late Majesty's award, the extent upon his lands [is] to be taken off, and some things contained in the award and some seized on since it was pronounced, are to be restored. Wherein your Majesty may be pleased to require these Lords to nominate particulars.

His late Majesty likewise after the said certificate by his letters of Feb. 1623, signified his intention to reflect on this award. He required the said Lords to call before them again the Lord and Lady of Desmond, and, after hearing their differences, to settle their difficulty if they could. If not, the matter was to be referred to the King.

A former petition was presented to your Majesty importing misdemeanours committed by the Earl of Desmond on 5 April last, after notice of the sequestration granted by your Majesty, by taking away from petitioner's house at Carrick two trunks of evidence and other parcels hereafter set down. Petitioner has not hitherto received an answer on these points.

Petitioner prays that restitution may be given for these parcels and execution of the King's former direction regarding the sequestration. He prays for a hearing of the case by indifferent persons, who may peruse the mutual deeds.

[*List of things carried away.*]

Three furnaces fixed in the wall, and annexed to the freehold of the house.

Eight small brass pieces.

Eighteen calivers.

Six barrells of match.

A wind instrument.

A pair of virginals.

Arms for 25 men.

Two trunks of evidence.

All the cipres chests that were in the house.

Fourty four pictures that adorned the gallery.

A great pair of iron andirons.

A great brass mortar and other pieces of moment; also one hundred and twenty English wethers taken by the Earl of Desmond's servants. *P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 20.*

About
Same.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for the EARL of ORMOND.

The Earl's lands have been extended as a surety for his complying with King James' decree in the case between him and Richard, Earl of Desmond. On his promising to comply with this order the course against him was mitigated, and his lands were sequestered into the hands of indifferent persons pending final directions. The Earls have now promised on either part to obey this award. So soon as the Earl of Ormond does this, the profits of his lands shall be disposed to him. Next Michaelmas the Earl of Ormond shall be paid a half yearly instalment of £1,000 a year by the sequestrators. Any goods taken from the house of Carrick shall be restored. *Pp. 17. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 21.*

1626.

Circ.
Sept.,
1626.

STATEMENT by MR. EVERS contradictory to SIR ROBERT TRAVERS upon the BEREHAVEN BUSINESS.

A merchant of Galway freight[ed] a ship out of "Basé Britaine" (being in amity with the Crown) for Galway. Coasting along the shore the ship is pursued by another which they knew not. Knowing themselves unfit for resistance, the master and mariners ran into Berehaven under the Castle for relief. Having moored their ship they went ashore and stood waiting to see what the pursuing ship would do.

The pursuers, who turned out to be Biscayners and enemies to the Crown, boarded the ship, took a boat load of goods, and returned to their own ship. Then the master merchant and mariners returned to their plundered ship and possessed themselves of ship and goods.

As this case is put the ship and goods may be judged by the law to be a double derelict and prize or forfeiture.

She became derelict by being relinquished by the owner and merchant, and again derelict by her relinquishment by the enemy.

As the enemy robbed her she was taken by him by force, and is therefore a prize and a forfeiture.

To clear the first point, how this is a derelict may be learnt of Azor, that says the knowledge of a derelict to be gathered out of conjectures, and shows an example. If a man could preserve or keep his ship from destruction and does not, then she is a derelict. Then what conjectures are in this case that the ship might be preserved? It is answered:—"There are several."

First, she was kept in the broad seas and preserved where the greater danger was: therefore might be preserved where the lesser danger was.

Secondly, while the owner and his company peopled the ship, the enemies never offered to enter her.

The attacking ship was not so superior in size, crew, or armament as to justify fear.

The enemy made no assault and did not shoot.

The master, &c., should not have deserted her when under the Castle. As they did so she became derelict. The maxim "the excuse of a vain fear is not just" ⁽¹⁾ applies.

For support of the negative opinion, the following laws are offered.

Details follow with points of law [in Latin] alleged to govern the case. Pp. 21. Signed. Ma. Evers. With Latin quotations. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 22.

Circ.
1626.

PETITION to the COUNCIL OF WAR of such Captains of the late fleet as have now their Companies residing in IRELAND, showing that:—

They have been ordered to come to England and have been at great expense here. They pray for satisfaction, and for orders for clothing and reinforcement of their men. They will then return to

(1) Given in Latin in the original.

1626.

Ireland and be ready to serve the King. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268.

LOYAL ADDRESS to the KING of certain IRISH NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN protesting their devotion to the KING.

The original, of which a copy is calendared in Cal. of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 190, Art. 528. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ *, with holograph signatures of the Irish Chieftains. The signature appearing like Daniel M. Partric in that copy is here clearly Daniel McCarthy. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 268, 24.

Circ.
1626.

DRAFT of an establishment expressing the numbers of all the officers, general bands and companies of horse and foot wardens, &c., appointed to serve in PARLIAMENT, with their entertainment and wages by the day.

Gives a list of sums payable by day, month, and year to:—

The Lord Deputy, who received £E100 a month, E59s. 6d. a day for his fifty horse, £E1,000 a year in lieu of cess, £E235 a year instead of 235 beeves formerly paid to the Lord Deputy out of the co. Cavan, and £E240 a year out of the tithes of Dunboyne. In all £E10 11s. 9d. a day.

The Marshal of Ireland.

[*A marginal note adds: "Sir Richard Wingfield, Lord of Porscote."*]

The Treasurer at Wars.

[*A note adds: Lord Dockerie.*]

The Master of the Ordnance. [*A note adds: Lord Caulfield.*]

Several ministers and clerks in the office of Ordnance, including "clerks of the munition" at Newry, Derry, Carrickfergus, Galway, Athlone, Limerick and Waterford.

The Muster-Master General.

270 horse in bands of 25 or 20.

Captain George Herbert for 12 horsemen at 16d. a piece a day.

1,250 footmen in bands of 50.

Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster, and his officers, &c. Provincial charges.

List given of the sums paid for Dublin Castle, Maryborough Castle in the Queen's County, and other forts as in Calender of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 196. Details and sums given, as on pp. 196, 197, q.v. In all, pp. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland 268, 25.

FURTHER DRAFT of an ESTABLISHMENT similar to foregoing.

Gives list of sums to be paid to the Presidents of Munster and Connaught and Lord Clanricarde [*for which see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 195, last paragraph*], and to Lord Docwra and others [*for which see same, p. 197, last paragraph*].

The remainder of this document is similar to that referred to above. There are, however, some differences. This draft contains list of sums

1626.

payable to Sir Thomas Dutton, Rory Oge O'Quilly, Con O'Neale, Sir Thos. Rotherham and Capt. Nichols, overseers of fortifications, the late Constable of Castlepark, John Petty and Henry Powell, gunners, thirteen almoners, eighteen maimed soldiers, Henry Day, canonier of the fort of Galway. To three Commissaries of the Musters at 3s. 3d. a day. Also to Sir John Bingley, knight, and John Veele, comptrollers of the Musters, and for other details. Pp. 8. Sums given in detail. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 26.

Circ.
end 1626.

[DRAFT of suggestions or necessities for the IRISH ARMY.]

[These should be] warders at Maryborough, Philipstown, the Kinsalaghs, Bealanafadda [Ballinafad ?], Drumruske [Carrick on Shannon], Mount Norris, Moyrie and the Omev [Omagh].

Pensioners [are] Thos. Fleming, Manus McShee, Mongo Moore, Andrew Harper, John Samford, Sir Basill Brooke, Robert Whithead, and Thomas Newcomen.

Notes follow of the cost of or diminution in the cost of [?] the horse and foot.

It is mentioned that three Companies from Cadiz ⁽¹⁾ will cost £3,251 *per annum*.

List follows showing the sources of revenue from which these expenses can be met.

Increases are due from Thomas Newcomen, Sir Wm. Reeves, the officers of the customs, Robt. Morgan and John Ridge in Connaught; Randall Clayton in Munster; George Sexton in Ulster; three Clerks of the Crown in Killkenny and Munster.

Amongst the pensioners are two captains of Gallowglasses, Dermot Cavanagh, Lady Birchensha, Sir Edward Fisher, the old Countess of Desmond, Robert Talbot, Sir Jas. Carroll, and Sir Richard Browne.

There is also revenue from Creation Money, impost warrants, and a preacher. A note adds that "both these" amount to over £29,000 ⁽²⁾. Pp. 2. *Sums set out in detail. S.P. Ireland 268, 27.*

Circ.
1626.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of SIR THOMAS CROOKE, Bart., of Baltimore, co. CORK, showing that:—

He has worked hard for 20 years ⁽³⁾ in making the town of Baltimore, and has raised the customs there from nothing to £200. He has hired seamen and served King James against traitors and pirates.

⁽¹⁾ Returned to Ireland, end. 1625.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 197-8, where there is a Draft Establishment containing many names similar to these here mentioned.

⁽³⁾ Note. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1608-10*, p. 100, art. 158. from which it appears that Mr. Crooke started at Baltimore circ. 1606.

1626.

Sir Gualther Coppinger of the same county and his adherents, being Papists, have for many years endeavoured by indictments "upon corrupt oaths, champerties, maintenances, subornation of false witnesses, imbracery of Jurors," and many other such practices, to supplant and expatriate him; and to return these places to superstition and barbarism. They have been censured for this action in the Castle Chamber, but continue it.

Petitioner prays that Coppinger be summoned to answer these charges before the Star Chamber here, and ordered meantime to forbear annoying him. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 28.*

End of
1626.

NOTES on the DRAFT of an ESTABLISHMENT for keeping up the
IRISH ARMY.

The document consists of notes on the draft of an establishment which will be found in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625, 32, *Art. 536*, at *pp. 195-199*. It deals with the figures of the establishment given between page 194, par. 3, and page 195, par. 3. With regard to the item of £638 15s. put down⁽¹⁾ for Lord Docwra, who is now Treasurer at Wars; Lord Docwra is a worthy servitor "but the office is needless now that no Treasurer goes out of England." His only function was to receive money from the Vice-Treasurer, who might just as well pay it away to the parties to whom it is due. This fee should therefore be compounded or noted to cease on Lord Docwra's death. The fees proposed for garrisons at Philipstown and Maryborough are needless. There are always garrisons in these places, and the houses are granted to persons of good quality.

The charge for Duncannon garrison is also unnecessary for the same reason.

The fort in the Kinshelaghs in Wexford is a private man's land, "and a place of no import, there being many strong Castles late builded in the plantation of that County"; so this may be discharged.

The charge proposed for Limerick may be reduced.

The Castle "in the Curlews in the County of Sligo" is now of the King's house, but a ward put into it in the time of war. This may now be discharged, "there being many places builded since the wars, of better strength and importance than this place."

The fort at Drumneck need not be supported. It is not the King's, and has been passed away in fee farm. The County of Leitrim has since been planted, and a wall town erected within a mile or two of it. The charge is needless.

Moyne Castle has also been passed away in fee form. Charge needless.

Omev fort in Tyrone is Sir Daniell Leigh's own house. He lives there usually.

Toome, co. Antrim, is a private house. Charge needless.

⁽¹⁾ See the third entry in *Art. 536* of *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, on page 195.

1626.

The charge for Enniskillen is needless. The fort is Sir Wm. Cole's house, where he lives with a large family. The country round is well planted with British, and the town a corporation. The charge for Mountnorris, which is Sir Francis Annesley's place, is needless.

The Presidents of Comaught and Munster and a few others should get good places [in the establishment] for payment. The other officials must wait. *Pp.* 2½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268. *See the document in Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, referred to above.*

About
end of
1626.

—— to —— concerning the “MASTERSHIP” of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The “Master” of the College is an old man near 80 years of age, who cannot live long.

It is of great importance that there should be a good head of that College, “it being the Seminary of the whole Kingdom.”

I have therefore thought upon Mr. Rich. Sis [Richard Sibbs]⁽¹⁾ for the said head-ship, a “man of all-sufficiency for that place so as I know not the like: a Cambridge man of St. John's; a Bachelor of Divinity—one of the Ancients of that House—a sound Divine in universal learning; a right University man; fit to train up young preachers and students; full of wisdom and of a holy sanctified conversation; conformable to the order of this Church; a sound good anti-Arminian; and yet in all this, I come short of his praises.”

I beg that you will prevail with your constant noble friend to get a commendatory letter for Mr. Sibbs from the King against the next vacancy. He must not wait till the Provost dies. If we do some one may be put in “who will be as pricks and thorns in our side,” and will undo all we have been building.

“If his Lordship will despatch this matter for us by a private letter, whereof there must be no register kept in the Signet Office, he shall do a gracious good work for the good of the whole country, which, no question, will be exceeding acceptable unto God: ingross him many millions of prayers and bind us and the whole posterity of the faithful to remember it with much thankfulness for ever; being a means under God to preserve the wholesome seed of a sound Ministry in that poor country free from Popery and Arminianism,” whereof there will be much danger if this plot does not succeed.

“It must be so closely done as none must know thereof; and his Majesty must be taken at such a time and in such a place when no Bishop is by if it be possible: that he may not have much time to consider of it, but taking his Lordship's word, and a letter ready drawn, may put his hand to it.” It is a small matter of £100 a year and not suited for by the party whose means now, in Gray's Inn, is better. *P.* 1. *Imperfect.* *Endd.* “M^r. of Dublin College.” *S.P. Ireland* 268, 29.

(1) *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, pp. 201 and 218, art. 544 and 613.*

1626.

Same. Duplicate of foregoing. *P.* 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. *Followed by—*

About Jan., 1627. DRAFT of the KING to "the FELLOWS for the time being of TRINITY COLLEGE, near DUBLIN, in our KINGDOM of IRELAND."
Requiring them to elect R. S. [Richard Sibbs] Provost of the College. *P.* $\frac{3}{5}$. *In all pp.* 2. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 30.

About Same. May it please your LORDSHIPS :

You have understood what is done in the English Pale, which is not fully half the province of Leinster, and what is begun in the six Counties remaining in that province; in the cities, in Munster, in Connaught, and among the clergy; and what may be done with the Councillors and commanders and with clerks and officers.

There is more work than one man can do. Two should be employed, one a Protestant and the other a Rescasant. If there is only one man, anything he suggests will be opposed by people not of his religion.

The Lord Deputy and Council must support whoever is sent over; and endeavour to get people elsewhere in Ireland to follow the example of the English Pale.

The Lord Deputy should be directed to order the six Counties of Leinster [*i.e.*, those outside the Pale] to send their Committees to Dublin this next Candlemas Term, with power to hear and conclude what shall be propounded unto them for his Majesty's service and the public good.

Dublin had almost agreed to pay a good sum; but the Deputy's borrowings and the order sent hence for a loan of £20,000 hindered them. The best course to take is for the Deputy to summon privately the leading Protestants [of Dublin] and urge them to follow the example of the Pale ⁽¹⁾ and be an example to the cities as the Pale is to the country. It is necessary to mention the city specially, as the citizens objected to not receiving special letters.

I have also observed during my being in Ireland a general joy at the announcement that the King has determined to restore to the City of Waterford ⁽²⁾ its old charters. The news was received whilst I was there. The population of Waterford is of old English descent and was, as I hear, ever very loyal.

Concerning Munster, which is divided into two. It is bigger than any other province and Cork is bigger than any three counties in the Pale—*Ends.* *Pp.* 2. *Imperfect.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 31.

Early in 1627. FURTHER NOTES on the STATE of IRELAND.

Discontent of the Irish. Irritation caused by plantations.

The discontent fomented in Spain. Communication kept up between the leading Irish septs and the Spaniards. The

⁽¹⁾ About May, 1626. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 69-70 and 118, arts. 184 and 302.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 165-6 and p. 171, arts. 474 and 485,

1627.

Dunkerque ships might have caused a rising if they had carried men and arms to Ireland, "but God hath now interrupted their Councell."⁽¹⁾ On some other occasion they may do mischief.

The Deputy has no place of strength in which to defend himself, and it would be a miserable thing to have the Deputy shut up and besieged.

Offensive ministers to be removed and others of good fame appointed. The King to show a sense of wrongs done and to provide justice and reformation.

The Royal and planters' forces to be kept complete.

The system of risings—which mean service for 15 or 16 days—to be stopped. The people to take to themselves arms and be ready to be taken into entertainment. Others to be formed into companies and to be ready after the English manner.

While the war with Spain lasts, 500 or 600 horse and 5,000 or 6,000 well armed will not be too many.

No considerable horse can be brought into Ireland from Spain. But some harquebusiers a cheval, or dragoons will be of singular use there. The cuiraseers will break through any horse or foot and will be broken by none. Some light Dutch field pieces called Dragons would be of special use to march with a Deputy.

A magazine of arms and munition must be provided and secured. Some harbour convenient for receiving from England should be fortified. The soldiers must be well paid. Some ships must be commissioned to guard the coast and prevent trade between Spain and Ireland, "and such Easterlings as would make that their way in and out to furnish Spain." Both which would yield good prizes.

The provincial governments must form a first line of defence. If in difficulties the Lord Deputy can send them supplies.

Musters to be strict, and by the poll.

The whole matter to be settled before Christmas. *Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 32.*

1627,
Feb.

REMEMBRANCES in behalf of SIR BARNABY BRIEN.

Whereas the King has lately granted letters unto Ireland for creating Lord Brabazon of Ardee to be Earl of Catherlagh, *alias* Carlow.⁽²⁾

Sir Barnaby desires that as this place is his inheritance, the King may be pleased to direct the staying of the patent until the Earl have his denomination from some other place.

A note adds:—He may have his denomination from any of these places following:—

Earl of Waterford.

Earl of Athy.

Earl of Ross.

Earl of Clonmel.

In all, p. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 33.

⁽¹⁾ Dunkirk ships were expected to invade Ireland in Nov., 1625. See *Cal. of S.P. Dom.*, 1625-6, *Index sub* Dunkirk.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 216, art. 605.

1627.

About
Same.

FURTHER NOTE concerning SIR BARNABY BRIEN.

He is likely to suffer loss by his long stay in England without licence. His company, now three years in arrear, expect him to pay them when he returns. He prays that the King may signify to the Lord Deputy his dispensing with Sir Barnaby's longer tarriance here, until such time as his Majesty summon him here again. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 33a. [Placed with foregoing.]*

About
Mar.,
1627.⁽¹⁾

[SIR RALPH BINGLEY'S] NOTE ON SPANISH POLICY.

Spain and the Pope are likely to invade some part of the King's dominions this year, and most probably the blow will be struck at Ireland. It swarms with priests and Jesuits "whose persuasions are with those people there that are recusants very prevalent and especially with such as have high minds and poor means, for swelling spirits and lank purses do ever thirst after innovations." The Duke should move the King to write letters to the Lord Deputy and State there. Each city and county might then be drawn to provide victuals for 3,500 men for a whole year.

If I am employed by the King I well know how to pick out old and credited commanders who could easily raise the right kind of men, and "such as the country shall be much eased by their absence, and the kingdom more safe and strengthened by their going from it than by the King his sending of twice as many soldiers to fight against them." These men being already expert in the use of their arms, inured to travel, to fast, and to indure hardness, will be fit to be employed into the West Indies especially if they may be consorted with 1,000 English. They will serve to be strong enough to dispossess the King of Spain of his treasure that comes from Lima to Panama. It will not be far to march from the North Sea to the South overland.

"The Lord of Valentia can tell if he be asked that in Sir Francis Drake his last voyage the Spaniard that was our guide did undertake to bring us to twelve million of ducats in one place. He promised Captain Jonas Bodnam, who was the interpreter and had charge of the guide, to bring him to possess the value of 500,000 crowns in good juelles [jewels], upon promise to transport him, his wife and family into England and to make them able to live free from wants."

If it be alleged that the Irish will be dangerous to be carried against the Spaniard, I answer there will be no cause of fear, "for bring them where they shall gain and they will fight against their fathers." When heretofore they went with a brother of mine⁽²⁾ into Sweden, a regiment of 1,000 of the most dangerous spirits amongst them, they did behave themselves most lovingly and in as great obedience to their commanders as any soldiers ever did, and for their ready use of their arms were held of the King of Sweden in extraordinary account. "It may be pretended to have these men in a readiness to strengthen the Kingdoms against the Spaniard, until they be

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 626.

⁽²⁾ Sir John Bingley.

1627.

ready and their victuals and ships in such several ports as they [shall have] appointed, and then to acquaint them whither they are to go, and not before, to prevent the Spaniard from knowledge of it." We shall have the negroes in the Indies who, to have their freedom, will be our guides.

A note in another hand adds :—

Ships could be got from merchants, who would adventure for part of the profits; only a commission is required for the King who would receive a quantity of the spoil and be paid out of that spoil for any arms he may provide. *Pp. 3. In Sir Ralph Bingley's hand except last paragraph. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 34.*

Circ.
March,
1627. ⁽¹⁾

POINTS of which I have heard concerning the SPANISH SHIPS which have been in IRELAND for two months.

I saw 9 little barrels, each containing 40lb. of powder.

O'Donnell, I heard, had got some powder, but I know not whence.

I have heard that Spanish ships have gone to fetch a Spanish army of 7,000 or 8,000 men.

I hear they will make an agreement [*accord*] with the King till the Spanish army come, and then go to war again.

James Blake will try to surprise Galway.

This is all hearsay and I hope not true. *Signed. Simon Lusall. In French. P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 35.*

Circ.
April,
1627. ⁽²⁾

NOTES on the CASE of LORD COURCY and LORD KINSALE [afterwards LORD KILMALLOCK].

The now Lord Courcy upon receipt of two loose papers from the King at Arms, having a quarrel with the town of Kensale, did presently write himself John de Kensale. Upon their complaint to he Lord Deputy he was compelled to forbear. Ever afterwards the signed himself John de Courcy, as can be proved. It was only at Easter term last when he heard of my Lord Viscount's [Dominick Sarsfield, at first Lord Kinsale and then Lord Kilmallock's] creation that he writ himself John de Courcy and Kensale.

In all the conveyances of the now Lord Courcy and his ancestors they are called "Barons of Courcy's country." This can be proved

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 383, par. 3.

⁽²⁾ Probably written at the time of the conflict regarding the title of Kinsale, for which see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32*, *Index*, s.v., Kinsale and Courcy. See also *The Complete Peerage* by G.E.C., under Kinsale.

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by former offices and an exemplification under the King of Arms' hand. The Barons preferred to call themselves Barons of the whole Barony than of the Manor of Ringroen [Ringrone], which is but a poor castle, and one ploughland within the Barony.

The last writ of summons to the last Parliament is by the name of John Lord Courcy, Baron of Ringroen. This he will not produce, nor will he produce a patent made to his ancestors in 12 Hen. VI., which he showed at Cork upon the inquiry of 1601.

The Lord Courcy is subject to exception in his descent [*an erased line adds that himself was the man who brought the priest that married his father to his mother*]. There are two verdicts on record against him which find that he could not "convey himself to be" heir of his ancestors.

In a "formedon" brought by the now Lord Courcy against Richard Roche of Kinsale for the lands of Court Furtine, claiming the same to be parcel of Ringroen by virtue of the entail aforesaid, the issue being tried, the jury found that Sir John, now Lord Courcy, could not convey himself to be heir to his ancestors, as appears by the record of that verdict under the Protonotary's hand; "and this was for exception in blood which the jury in modesty could not express."

[*A marginal note here gives as a reference the certificate of Mr. Croue, Custos brevium of the Common Pleas. Paper g.g.g.*]

In the office taken in 1601 at Cork before Lord Carew, Lord Barry and the now Earl of Cork upon the death of Gerald Lord Courcy, uncle to the now Lord Courcy, the jury could not and did not find the now Lord Courcy to be his heir. The Earl of Cork can testify to this. As a result this office was suppressed and not returned. But, after the death of Richard Roch Fitzphillip and other opposers of my Lord Courcy's legitimation, he procured another office to be taken at Mallow, before a Deputy in 1604, which refers to the other office being not returned. This appears of record.

[*A marginal note refers to the office in 29 Eliz. Paper, o.o.o., post mortem of John, Lord Courcy, father to the late Lord Courcy, wherein [he] is styled John, Lord Courcy, Baron of Courcy's.*]

As appears from the exemplification of the fine in tail of the Manor of Ringroen levied in 32 Ed. III. to my Lord Courcy's ancestors, the barony is to be held by barony of our Lord the King. Therefore the barony is a barony by tenure, and he that has the manor has also the style of honour as appears in the Book of Honour.

[*A note refers to the margin of Lord Courcy's pedigree in the Paper l.l.l. 1.*]

If Lord Courcy claim the honour by writ or patent in fee, then Lord Courcy cannot have the honour, for Gerald Lord Courcy the last ancestor, and uncle to this now Lord Courcy, died without issue male. He had one daughter, who was first married to John Galway of Limerick, by whom she had no issue: and after his death to one of the [*Carties?—the word erased*] of Carbery called Fynyne Frankagh O'Driscoll. By him she had Fynyne a son, who in the time of the last rebellion of Munster, when Lord Norreys

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was President, was attainted and so his honours extinct.

Lastly, Lord Courcy cannot challenge the honour of Kinsale, for it is not in Courcy's Country, but in the barony of Kinalea: and the navigable river of Bandon divides both baronies. But it is true that Courcies and the Bishop of Cork had either of them a Court baron within Kinsale in ancient times, before the incorporation of that town. Mr. Stanihurst, in his chronicle, says that Courcy was baron of Kilbrittan.

If Lord Courcy will produce a patent of his dated 12 Hen. VI., which he once before showed in the inquiry after the death of his Uncle Garrett, there his name and style will appear. If he cannot be won to show it, let search be made in the Tower in that year of King Hen. VI., and there it may be found what his creation is.

In the pardon of 3 Hen. VII. to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, he is called *Ld. Courcy*.

A note adds: Certified by the Castos brevium.

In the writ of *formedon* against Florence McCarty, Henry Skipwith, and Richard Bedlew, Esqs. for the manor of Ringrone, Lord Courcy styles himself *Dominus de Courcy* only.

By the pedigree [fixed?] upon by the now Lord Courcy in the law suits between himself and the merchants of Kinsale, it appears that if the barony of Lord Courcy is not in tail by a record of creation or writ, or that he claim not his barony to be of Ringrone (as a barony of tenure) then his barony was a fee simple in his ancestor, and then it follows that the same is descended to William Galway, the grandchild and heir of Annastace and Richard Fitzjames Courcy, or else it is extinct by the attainder of Fynyne Frankagh aforesaid.

He made no answer to the *quo warranto* brought against him for answering the title of baron of Kinsale, being a new invasion upon his Majesty's prerogative; merely declaring that he had the right to it by prescription. This is illegal. Titles of honour must be proved by records. *Pp. 3, with marginal notes. S.P. Ireland 268, 36.*

About
Same.

ARGUMENTS to prove that the TITLE of JOHN now LORD COURCY is LORD COURCY, Baron of Ringroan, in the Cantred of Courcy's Country in Co. CORK.

Firstly, Camden, that reverend antiquary, in his *Britain of Ireland*, fol. 77, positively says that the Courcies of the co. Cork were of the second brother of John de Courcy the Englishman who conquered Ulster, and were barons of Ringrone. Hooker, in the description of Ireland in his chronicle, calls him Lord Courcy only.

The deed of entail by which Lord Courcy claims all the estate is a fine levied in the Common Pleas of Ireland in 46 Ed. 3, between Milo de Courcy and John de Rupe, clerk, of the Manor of Ringrone aforesaid with its appurtenances. By that fine he holds all his lands. It contains no mention of Kinsale.

Lord Courcy that now is was allowed by the late King to surrender his lands and get a fresh grant of them. He got this licence as

1627.

John Lord Courcy, Baron of Ringrone: and an inquiry into his lands was ordered under that name. *A note adds: Certified by Mr. Newman, paper f.f.f.*

An office taken at Bandonbridge is to the effect that John, Lord Courcy, Baron of Ringrone, was seized of the Manor of Ringrone, &c.

A surrender has been made by Lord Courcy in Chancery in this name: but the patent to him is only by the name of Lord Courcy, omitting the words, "Baron of Ringrone." *Hinc lachrimæ. A note adds: Testified in the same paper.*

In a card or map of all the nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which should attend at the solemnity of King James' Coronation, with their titles of honour and precedence, Lord Courcy appears as Baron of Ringrone.

The Lord Courcies styled themselves in all their missives and conveyances, Barons of Courcy's (a spacious barony). Heralds and antiquity style them Barons of Ringrone. *A note adds: Certified by the King of Arms and Mr. Newman in paper f.f.f.* He claims to be Baron of Courcy's, Baron of Ringrone, and Baron of Kinsale, all without writ, patent, or marriage. Lord Courcy gave up the last title 14 years ago by order of the Lord Deputy. *A note adds: This is acknowledged by himself in the inquiry in the Star Chamber.* The present Viscount of Kensale [Sir Dominick Sarsfield] could not have dreamt of any other title of Kensale if he had not the spirit of prophecy. *Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 37.*

About FURTHER NOTES on the SAME CASE.
Same.

Similar to part of foregoing. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 38.*

About COPY of PETITION of SIR ROBERT LOFTUS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
1630,
Dec.

Petitioner had many pipe staves "put down and ready for sale," since the breach with Spain. Now that the trade is reopened ⁽¹⁾ he begs a licence to transport them. *P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 268, 39.*

General DOCUMENTS relating to ENDYMION PORTER.
date 1627,
July.

1. COPY of PETITION of ENDYMION PORTER to the KING, showing that:—

The King had lately granted him for 21 years the mines of gold, silver, copper, lead-holding silver, &c., in Ireland, except the mines Royal in Munster, which were granted formerly to Capt. Thos. Whitmore and William Webb. At the Lord Deputy's suggestion $\frac{1}{5}$ of the mines was reserved to the King, being the same proportion as was reserved in Munster. This royalty has since been reduced to $\frac{1}{10}$ in Munster in view of the expenses incurred by the patentees.

(1) Peace of Madrid. Signed Nov. 5, 1630.

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He prays that on the same ground his patent may be renewed with similar change in conditions, allowing the patentee a certain freedom of action. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 40.*

2. DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Granting the foregoing. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 268, 41.*

No certain
date.

COPY of PETITION of ENDYMION PORTER to the KING.

Asking that he may have the monopoly of making gun-powder in Ireland. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 42.*

Probably
before
July, 1627.

COPY of PETITION of WM. MURRAY and ENDYMION PORTER to the
SAME, showing that:—

Several of the King's fishing rights in Ireland are detained from him. They offer to recover them at their own charges if they may have a lease for 31 years of all the fishings of Lismore or any other fishings upon the land of the Earl of Cork, which belong or may accrue to the King. *P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 268, 43.*

About
Aug.⁽¹⁾

A PROPOSITION for the INCREASE of the KING'S REVENUE in
IRELAND.

By the attainder of high treason of Sir Walter Raleigh in the first year of King James the castle and princely seat of Lismore and the salmon fishing thereunto adjoining, 42,000 acres of profitable land and a great tract of bog, heath and mountain in the counties of Cork and Waterford, escheated to the Crown. These have since been held by Richard Boyle, then Esq. and now Earl of Cork, and he has ever since taken the profits of them as his share of great yearly value.

The said Earl also holds the castle and manor of Dungarvan, a seaport town in co. Waterford, and likewise the dissolved abbey *De Albo Tractu* in the said co. Cork, unduly passed by letters patents from the Crown in King James' time at the yearly rent of £27 9s. 6d. The ancient rent thereof was £257 9s. 6d. the year as by the opinions of his Majesty's now Attorney General, Mr. Justice Crooke and Mr. Hadsor may now appear, setting forth how his Majesty may be righted for the said lands.

The King could justly and honourably increase his revenue £E1,050 a year by granting these 42,000 acres to fit subjects, reserving a rent of 6d. an acre for the profitable lands, in addition to something for the fishing and so much of the unprofitable land as is made profitable. The King may justly ask the Earl to pay a great fine for these lands of high value unjustly held by him

(1) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32. arts. 764 and 774.

1627.

for 23 years and for the profits of Dungarvan and the abbey *De Albo Tractu*. He may also provide so many horse and foot as were stipulated for by Queen Elizabeth. *P. ½. In hand of the Clerk of the Commissioners for Irish Affairs. Endd. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 268, 44.*

Aug.,
1627.

NOTE ON SUITS IN IRELAND [moved by SIR WILLIAM POWER].

The King has a good title to the manor and parsonage of Dungarvan and the Abbey of Tracton,⁽¹⁾ *alias* Traghton. . The old rent is £200 and odd *per annum*, and now there is nothing answered thereout. Your lordship would do well to get it in fee farm for 100 years at the old rent. You will get tenants to pay you £800 or £1,000 a year for it. This suit should be suddenly moved to prevent others who will look after it.

The old rent of St. Mary Abbey, nigh Dublin, was above £200 a year. King James had this rent, but it was fraudulently passed from him without his intention and now yields the King only a trifle. It should be obtained in one grant with the other parcels at the old rent, and would pay nearly £1,000 a year. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 45.*

28 Sept.
Dunluce.

THE EARL OF ANTRIM to MRS. PORTER.

Begging her to come to Ireland as she has promised to do. Asks for a cheese. *P. 1. (Hol.)* A friendly note, beginning "Sweet Mrs. Porter." *Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 46.*

Oct. 11.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Duplicate of letter in *S.P. Dom. Sig. Off. I.*, 143. *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, Art. 806. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 47.*

Before
Nov. 19.

The humble SUIT of BRIDGET ANNESLEY.

That the King be pleased to order the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland to pay the £866 10s. 4d. due to her by Privy Seal, and £333 6s. 8d. more in lieu of her pension which she will then surrender.⁽²⁾ *P. ½. In Lord Mountnorris' hand. S.P. Ireland 268, 48.*

(1) *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, Index, s.v., de albo Tractu.*

(2) *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 839.*

1627.

General
date
Dec.,
1627. ⁽¹⁾DOCUMENTS referring to the PETITION of LORD BOURKE of CASTLE
CONNELL.After
Dec. 8. ⁽²⁾REPORT to the KING of LORD GRANDISON, the EARL of TOTNES,
and SIR ROGER JONES [??] on the case of LORD BOURKE.

We have considered the case of Lord Burgh mentioned in his petition. From his information and documentary evidence we find the case to be as follows :—

King John granted to William de Burgh, the petitioner's ancestor, and to his heirs, five knights' fees within the several Counties of Limerick, of the City of Limerick, and the Counties of Tipperary, and Crosse Tipperary.

Since then several parcels of these have been conveyed by his ancestors to several persons in fee.

These persons have paid rents to the Lord Burgh's ancestors and made suit to their Court (as their tenants) as appears by some of his Court Rolls.

If these several alienations are made after the Statute of 18 Edward I. called *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, then these lands aliened are held of your Majesty; if before, they are held of Lord Burgh.

Neither your Majesty's father nor his ancestors have had any fruit of these tenures either by ward, livery, primer seisin, fines for alienations or otherwise. The tenants and their ancestors have done suit as aforesaid and have paid the petitioners and his ancestors rents in the nature of chief rents. We therefore think it probable that the alienations were made before the Statute, and belong to Lord Burgh. As however the evidence does not make the matter certain we think the point should be referred to the Court of Wards in Ireland. Lord Burgh should be suffered to enjoy his tenure unless that Court can find that your Majesty's ancestors had fruit of these tenures or can prove by matter of record that the alienations were made subsequent to the passage of the Statute *Quia Emptores*.

As regards the second part of the petition, we do not find that Theobald, Lord Burgh of Brittas had any title to this pension. But in regard he was then reputed to be Lord Burgh of Castle-Connell and heir to the first Lord Burgh, your Majesty's father, as recompence of his pretence to the said honour, granted him certain lands in Ireland to the value of £50 a year. We do not see how this can be recalled or how to cause him to give satisfaction to the petitioner. "Yet in regard the petitioner is a noble man of small means, having spent much thereof in recovery of his right from his uncle, and that he is sound in religion and able and willing to do your Majesty any service: therefore we humbly leave him to your Majesty's gracious favour" whether you will grant him the favour which King James granted to his uncle. *Pp. 2½. Signed. (Hol.) Totnes. Wm. Jones. Grandison. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 49.*

(1) and (2) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, arts. 862-3.

1627.

About
Same.

FURTHER REPORT to ——— on the SAME CASE.

“In Ireland it is generally believed for a truth that since the conquest of that Kingdom there was not any native of it comparable for all parts of body and mind to James Fitz Morris Gerald, cousin unto Garrett Earl of Desmond attainted, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, being prisoner in the Tower, the said James took arms against her Majesty by force to hold and govern the countries and estates of the said Earl, thereby the rather to enforce the enlargement of the said Earl, as to the followers and friends of the house he pretended. So that the said James without the help of any other province or eminent person, “maugre” [in spite of] the power of all his forces and supplies, continued a great and bloody rebellion for divers years,” until the Earl was enlarged. When the Earl came to his own country James lost his employment.

Not being rewarded as he expected by the Earl, he became hostile to him. He then entered into a conspiracy with many of the greatest men of the kingdom for its complete subversion. He fled abroad with his wife and children and, after being well treated by the King of France, he went thence to the Pope and the King of Spain. The King gave him 2,000 or 3,000 Spaniards. After he had left these fortified in the West of Munster he came into the heart of that Province to see his confederates. He intended to go through all the provinces in this way. He brought with him on his way Theobald Bourke his cousin-german (father to the now Lord Bourke of Brittas, son and heir to William Bourke, then impotent through age) to win with him in his intended action. Fitzgerald, however, found Bourke so far from such disloyalty that he not only refused to join with him “but presently pursued him and his company, fought with them, and in their conflict, singling himself with his said cousin german, killed one another in the place; where, though most of the said Theobald’s kindred and followers were slain, also yet did kill and put to flight the Traitors, and had field and victory.”

Had this traitor not been cut off, the whole Kingdom of Ireland would have been in combustion. Sir John of Desmond, only brother to Garrett the Earl, declared himself in accord a little before by murdering Mr. Henry Danells, a brave gentleman and servitor, then Chief of the Queen’s forces in that province.

On his death Theobald had four sons: John, Richard, Thomas, and Theobald (now Lord Bourke of Brittas). William Bourke, who was father to Theobald and grandfather to these four sons, being alive, was by Queen Elizabeth created Lord Bourke of Castle Connell, the principal seat of that noble house of Bourkes in Munster and chief Lords of the territory of Clanwilliam “consisting 23 miles long, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.”

After his [William’s] decease, John, his eldest grandson, was Baron of Castle Connell. While at the Court of Queen Elizabeth he was murdered by Captain Cosby.

Richard, the second son, then became Lord Bourke of Castle Connell. He went into Ireland with the Earl of Essex with a foot company. Theobald, now Lord Bourke of Brittas, went also as

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voluntary in this expedition, their brother Thomas [being] in Ireland before them. In an encounter with Dermot O'Connor, general of all Tyrone's forces of Ulster and Connaught men in Ulster, Richard Lord Bourke and his brother Thomas were "slained." Of the four brothers, Theobald, now Lord of Brittas, alone and with difficulty escaped.

On the death of his brothers he entered into the lordship and chief house of Castle Connell. He enjoyed the honour quietly for some years until some of his adversaries, in envy of his inheritance, stirred up a nephew, a son of his brother Thomas, to take from his [the nephew's] said uncle both his honour and estate. Theobald said his nephew was illegitimate and was able and ready to prove this true. His adversaries thereupon not only contrived a contract of marriage between the youth and a daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, a "strongly friended" gentleman, but put Lord Bourke from the ordinary course of law to prove the illegitimacy. They procured a jury of the County of Limerick to appear in the Court of Exchequer in that Kingdom to enquire of the next heir to the said Baron of Castle Connell. Sir Thomas Browne, in spite of Theobald's protests, was made foreman of this jury. In this way and by unusual methods the jury found his nephew to be next heir.

When Lord Bourke endeavoured to traverse these proceedings he was, by his adversaries' efforts, sent for to London and committed to the Fleet. Here he was detained so long that he chose rather to admit his enemies' contention than to languish longer in jail. He had no friends to bring the truth to the King's ears.

The nephew having by these unusual means become invested in the possession, both of title of honour and estate of the principal house of Castle Connell, the late King (to preserve the honour, which the said Theobald, the youngest son of Theobald, "slained" by James Fitzmaurice, enjoyed so long as aforesaid), created him Lord Baron of Brittas, which title he now holds. The now Lord of Brittas prays that the present King may countenance him and give him sufficient means to maintain his dignity. *Pp. 2. Endd.* (*Punctuation very bad.*) *S.P. Ireland* 268, 50.

About
Same.

MATTERS and REASONS propounded by EDMOND LORD BOURGHE of Castle Connell, which he desires to be heard by the PRIVY COUNCIL before he makes a release to LORD BOURGHE of BRITTAS.

1. Lord Bourghe of Brittas pretended he was heir general to petitioner's father and took the mean profits of the lands descended to petitioner.

2. Lord Bourghe of Brittas further got from him several lands to which petitioner had some claims. He is now raising new titles to them and endeavouring to obscure and intricate petitioner's right and that of his ancestors.

3. Petitioner has had great difficulty in proving his title of honour and the lands unduly claimed by the Lord of Brittas. Lord Brittas, whose title is now disproved, should make reparation,

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4. Lord Bourke of Castle Connell is very poor and unable to support the title of Baron. In regard to which it seems agreeable to honour and equity that the lands whereunto Lord Bourke of Castle Connell has title of redemption or other good right should be restored to him and not left with Lord Bourke of Brittas, who is rich and has no right to them.

5. The King's referees did not fully discuss these questions.

6. The King's Council in England should at least explain their direction, and suspend or modify it. *P. 1. Signed. (Hol.)* Castle Conell. *S.P. Ireland* 268, 51.

About
Same.⁽¹⁾

[FURTHER DEMANDS by LORD BOURGH of CASTLE CONNELL.]

The release of the Lord of Brittas is directed to be generally of all the lands of which Sir William, Richard, and Thomas Bourgh died seized, they being each Lord Bourgh. There are many doubtful matters in such a release. He [Lord Bourke of Castle Connell] asks for names of the lands to be inserted in the release.

2. Many of these lands were in mortgage at the time of the deaths of the "Lords Bourghes of Castle Connell," so that they died seized only of a title or condition of redemption. Lord Bourke of Brittas has purchased the estate of the mortgagees, or, by colour as heir of these lands, has reduced them to himself. Lord Bourgh of Castleconnell desires that Lord Bourgh of Brittas may pass those lands unto him for the money he paid, and then those to be mentioned with the rest in the release or conveyance to the Lord of Castle Connell. The pretence by Lord Brittas of title to those lands as heir of the Lords of Castle Connell was the only reason why the mortgagees conveyed their estates to him for slender consideration.

3. He still detains some lands which Edmund Lord Bourke of Castleconnell's [the petitioner's] grandmother the Lady Mary, wife of Lord Theobald, had purchased. These should be conveyed to the petitioner.

4. As Lord Brittas has acknowledged several fines and made several feoffments in trust of many of the lands in dispute, [the petitioner asks] that the commisees and feoffees may join in the release and conveyance to be made by Lord Brittas to petitioner with covenants to save harmless from dowers, estates, encumbrances, &c., claimed by them. Lord Brittas should say on oath who these commisees, &c., are.

5. Petitioner asks that if a release and conveyance are to be made by him of such lands as his three last ancestors died not lawfully seized of, the names of these lands be given to him.

6. The Lord Bourgh of Castle Connell offereth (upon the said demands performed) to make the release required of him by fine presently after such performance, and to be bound in a Statute Staple to release all errors at his full age, and to consent that an Act of State be made that he be not admitted to have a writ

(1) See also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 249.

1627.

of error during his minority for reversing the said fine or avoiding the Statute Staple. When once he cometh to full age he cannot by law reverse or avoid either of them for minority. This he offereth by reason that his friends having informed by their counsel that the release by fine and the Statute Staple, being not avoided during his minority, is as available in law as a release or Statute at full age.

7. Petitioner desires that Lord Brittas may bring in on oath all the evidences regarding the House of Castle Connell. This is necessary in order to get an accurate view.

8. The Council in England have asked petitioner to give up to Lord Brittas such lands as petitioner's three predecessors died not lawfully seized of. Petitioner fears that his request is not drafted so as to protect him. He asks that it be explained. *Pp. 1½, large. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 52.*

About
Same.

STATEMENT of MOTIVES to induce the KING and COUNCIL to treat THEOBALD, LORD BOURKE of BRITTAS, with special favour.

His grandfather and father had killed James Fitzmaurice Gerald, "the greatest traitor that ever that Kingdom bred of English descent." For this petitioner's great grandfather, William Bourke, when an old man was by Queen Elizabeth made Lord Baron of Castleconnell.

Of his father's four sons, two had been slain in battle and one murdered at Court.

His three uncles, Ulluck, Edmund, and Richard Bourke were slain the Queen's service.

By the influence of powerful friends of an illegitimate son of one of his brothers, he was summoned to England and thrown into the Fleet. He managed to buy back his lands from Captain Skipwith and the King: but there has been a hitch in this matter.

He therefore came here 18 months ago to try and secure the Brittas lands by a new grant from the King.

Petitioner is pursued by the malice of the relatives of James Fitzmaurice and of the ill affected in Ireland. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 53.*

Red.⁽¹⁾
22 Dec.

SIR PIERCE CROSBY to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

I hear that the following old soldiers, who long served in Flanders, but came home in obedience to his Majesty's proclamation, have been stayed at Dover and Maidstone, and imprisoned for not taking the oath. If this happens, no more of the Archduchess' soldiers will come over to us. I beg they may be released and allowed to enlist in some of the Irish companies here. Their names are Tully McBrian, Hugh McMorogh, Phelim O'Ferall, Owen McDonogh, Wm. Plunkett, John Molloy, Patrick McBrien, Redmond McGuire, John McVir, Hugh Roirck, Donell O'Donell, George Gullmore, Phelim McBrian, Hugh Rorck. *P. ½. Signed (Hol.) P. Crosbie. Endd. with date as above in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 268, 54.*

⁽¹⁾ Probably 1627. See also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, pp. 419 and 421, arts. 1273 and 1231.

1627.

About
Dec. 1627. COPY of PETITION of JOHN CARPENTER to the PRIVY COUNCIL,
showing that :—

He came out of Ireland 18 months ago to clear some debts between the Earl of Desmond and himself. On his arrival in London the Earl had him apprehended, and has since refused to take his accounts and kept him in prison in virtue of an order obtained from the Council Table in July, 1626. The Earl has not sent petitioner to Ireland to take his trial as he was at that time directed to do.

He prays that, after fourteen months' imprisonment, he may be liberated by putting in bail before either of the honourable justices of the King's Bench. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 268, 55.*

Before
1628.

MEMORANDUM by SECRETARY NICHOLAS.

That your Lordships be pleased to write to the Lord Deputy to cause the Attorney General for Ireland to question by *quo warranto* all such lords of lands, &c. as claim jurisdiction or right of Admiralty in that kingdom by any other grant than from the Lord High Admiral under the Seal of the Ad[miralt]y—to the end the same may be brought back to the office of the Lord High Admiral of England.

To give order to his Majesty's Commissioners appointed to sell lands at Londonderry and elsewhere in the Kingdom not to pass or make sale of any Admiralty right or jurisdiction, and particularly the right of anchorage, ballasting and ferrying and the like, which of old belonged to the Lord High Admiral to grant under the Seal of the Admiralty. *P. ½, with a note regarding soldiers on back. S.P. Ireland 268, 56.*

Circ.
1627.

NOTES on what may be done for the REFORMATION of RELIGION
in IRELAND.

It is a question whether the population, being in a manner all of the Romish religion, "may be dealt with by any course of severity to alter that religion as the times now stand."

Some say that it is under the present circumstances dangerous to proceed severely. It would give the priests an opportunity to irritate the people. In time of peace much might have been done that cannot be done now.

Sir Henry Brunckard as President of Munster "dealt somewhat roundly for reformation of religion," but was restrained owing to intrigues here and in Munster. Lord Chichester and Sir John Perrott also did something.

The steps to be taken now are :—

1. The enforcing of the fine of 12*d.* the week for not coming to the Church door upon those who are able to pay it, with a proclamation that such as come to Church and conform shall have part of the penalty.

1627.

This, I think, was the intention of the law. The rest of the money to be spent on arms and on the poorer servitors' pay.

The King's wards there should not be allowed to live with their mothers or friends, who are recusants, but to be taught the principles of religion by which they may be made good citizens.

Many of their priests are "simple and flexible" men. They should be compelled to reform or to give intelligence of evil intendments as some did in the last wars.

Children gone beyond seas should be recalled and placed by the Lord Deputy and Council under respectable Protestants. *Pp.* 1½. *Endd. Two copies. S.P. Ireland* 268, 57.

Circ.
1627.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of BRYAN O'ROURKE, a prisoner in the Tower, showing that:—

When he was six years old he was left an orphan and became a ward to James I., "and at his Majesty's appointment, first at Oxford, and then at the Inns of Court, was trained in those arts fitting his blood and estate." About eight years ago,⁽¹⁾ while still at the Temple, he was "disastrously led by a youthful folly" and "there was a slight misdemeanour by him committed upon some persons of low and abject condition." These parties have since received full satisfaction, but the petitioner has ever since remained a prisoner in the Tower.

His father was ever a loyal and faithful subject to the Crown of England, and had helped in the suppression of Tyrone's rebellion. His education in England has engrafted in him the English heart, religion, and condition.

He prays that all the evidence against him may be produced in a speedy trial, and that if acquitted he may have his liberty. *P.* ½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 268, 58.

Circ.
1627

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for IRISH AFFAIRS on the PETITION of RICHARD ST. GEORGE, gunner of DUBLIN CASTLE.

Recommending that his arrears of eight years' entertainment be satisfied to him. He should be there in this time of danger and has always served there well. We have advised with Sir Francis Gifton, and find that he has his place by patent of 16 May, 1612, but is one of those not put down in the new list. His growing entertainment and arrears should be paid. *P.* ½. *Signed. (Hol.) Willm. Jones, Ri. Hadsor, E. Giffard, R. Johnstone. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 268, 59.

1625-7 ?

NOTE on the GRIEVANCE of OFFICERS who hold grants of "the next company which falls void."

When companies fall void they are ousted by officers who have taken later grants, but grants of those particular companies. This

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1615-25, pp. 264-5.

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should be stopped. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *In hand of Lord Conway's Secretary. S.P. Ireland* 268, 60.

Circ.
end
1627[?]

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering him to call the Earls of Ormond and Desmond⁽¹⁾ before him to consider all that has been done in execution of the King's award on their case, and to report to the King thereon. *P.* $\frac{4}{5}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 61.

Circ.
1627.⁽²⁾

SIR JOHN BATH'S MEMORIAL to [LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND].

As you have accepted my advice I represent some more desires to you.

An attempt is being made by ill-affected people to "stagger" the loyalty of the King's faithful subjects (especially in the Pale), by giving out and bruiting that the State here, if occasion offered, would not trust those of the English Pale, but would disarm them. You assured me that the rumour was false—more especially because history showed how great was the debt of the Crown of England to the men of the Pale. These men had as great an interest in the preservation of the Kingdom as the Kings of England themselves.

You were pleased to take two things into your consideration. In the first you promised to remedy two particular grievances. The first will be met by a proclamation which is to come out for the course of justice, and the second is that all natives who have studied in the Inns of Court here in England may have the practice of the law, "the only livelihood of younger brothers of the English Pale."

My second point is that noblemen and gentlemen of the Pale who have always been loyal and have good estates, should have patents to be colonels of regiments and captains of horse of trained soldiers (as is here used in England) or of others to be raised if there is any fear of invasion.

It is known by experience that an army in that Kingdom consisting in part of the English and in part of the descendants of the English, have always been more useful than any amount of armies transported from hence.

Colonels should be men of great estate in the Pale or elsewhere, whose estates will be a guarantee of their loyalty. They should have power to appoint captains and officers in their regiments. These should also be gentlemen of quality. If any colonel have a captain who has no estate of his own he should be responsible for his loyalty.

"For Colonels, the most eminent and fittest are the Earl of Westmeath, the Viscount of Gormanston, the Viscount Nettervill of Dowth, the Lord of Killeen, the Lord of Howth."

"For Captains of horse, Sir Nicholas White, Sir William Talbot, Sir Luke Fitzgerald, Luttrell of Luttrellston and Barnewell of Turvy—all men of fair estates in the English Pale."

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32. *Index s.vv.* Desmond and Ormond.

⁽²⁾ Probably about the middle of 1627, when funds were about to be collected in Ireland for the new Irish army. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 713.

1627.

With these favours and by rectifying the such abuses as shall be thought fit, contained in the first paper, his Majesty and the Lords of the Council [will] falsify the former report. The King [will] show that he thinks of the Pale as his ancestors have done.

“To this, if with secrecy these were added some course for moderation in matters of religion on their behalf, no more could be expected.”

“And seeing the true and sole prosecution of a Kingdom consisteth in the real union and reciprocal correspondence betwixt the King and his subject, whereas at the present his Majesty hath been at excessive charges both abroad and at home with ambassages, treaties with foreign Princes, succours both of men and monies sent to the confederates, his Royal marriage and furnishing his Navy, besides the extraordinary charges he hath been at in that Kingdom of Ireland, it is fit that all and every one of the natives thereof, especially those of the English Pale whom his Majesty favours, and their interests in the preservation of the Kingdom doth particularly oblige and concern, do concur with their person and purses for the defence of the Kingdom.”

They have little money, but have corn and cattle which is equivalent to money, and which it is well that they should contribute.

The times and his Majesty's temperate government “doth not give way that” any taxes should be laid on them.

Some esteemed nobleman or gentleman of the Pale should at once be employed to them as bearer of the King's messages of favour to them. Their ancient and present obligations to the Crown should be recalled to them, and with them the fear of invasion, &c. No doubt the English Pale will then prove as loyal as ever, and will give of their corn and cattle enough to meet the necessities of the new regiments of soldiers. When this is done the other counties will emulate the Pale.

I shall, if employed in this work, do my utmost, and, if necessary, give my life to it. *Pp.* 3¼. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 62. *Probably enclosing,*

Circ.
1627.

INFORMATION of the present estates of LORD GLENOMALUN who desires HIS MAJESTY'S favour before his return to ENGLAND.

Since the age of 14 years he has been “off the country.” He has seen the most famous Kingdoms of Europe, is a nobleman of great learning and has studied at the laws a long time.

He is very honourably married with a noble lord's daughter of Artois, by whom he has acquired a great estate. The nobleman is dead and his son is Viscount and entered as only heir to his grandfather. His lady is Dame of honour to the Infanta, and has “four gallant ladies to her daughters, ready all for marriage.”

1627.

The King of Spain has often offered to make Lord Glenomallonne an Earl or Marquis, but he refused the offer "lest he should offend his own King as others have done":—in particular Walter de Burg who is made Marquis of Mayo; Dermot Sullivan is made Count of Berehaven, and Gerald Fitzgerald Count D'Esmond in Ireland.

The Emperor has now sent Lord Glenomalun the golden key of his Chamber with an order to raise a regiment of 3,000 men, and to make him one of his Privy Council and Council of Wars. He has refused all employment in these [?] quarters, and is sole master of the Infanta's Horse, and is of intention to quit all and return if the King will accept of his service. He is ready to live in England and not go to Ireland if the King so wishes.

The nobleman has never borne arms against the King and never will do so "which is considerable by all his nation."

King James granted him letters patents of his lands in Ireland, dated Westminster, Oct. 1, 1622,⁽¹⁾ with promise of preferment at his return. He was about to come home when King James died. Mr. Secretary Calvert knows what King James' intentions to him were.

He will be able to render good service to the State, for he has correspondence with all Europe.

He is near [?] cousin to the Lord of Thomond, who is at London. Sir Barnaby Brien, brother to the Earl, holds all Lord Glenomallun's lands, as he has been so long away. He would be ready to "transact and agree" for his lands upon reasonable considerations.

He asks chiefly to be taken in to the King's favour and a licence to go and come as he likes for six months. He will adopt any course thought right by Sir William Alexander, secretary to the King in Scotland.

"So expecting for Sir William Alexander's answer and resolutions therein to be delivered to the bearer to be sent to Hugh Ross to Dunkirk who will send it to the Lord GlenOMallun his hands weekly." *Pp.* 2½. *Spelt badly, and seemingly in a foreign hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 268, 62-1.

Circ.
1627.

COPY of PETITION to LORD CONWAY, Secretary of State, of PHELM O'NEALE, son to HENRY MACSHANE O'NEALE, showing that:—

Three years ago last Christmas petitioner and other Irish voluntaries went to the Low Countries to serve the Archduchess with Captain Patrick O'Donell. He has served ever since under him, and John O'Neale, son of the Earl of Tyrone and Corronel of the Irish regiment.

Hearing of the King's proclamation that those serving abroad should return and finding Colonel O'Neale hostile to him (petitioner's grandfather had killed the Colonel's grandfather) petitioner feigned sickness and got leave from the Archduchess to return home. Prays for employment in the cavalry in Ireland. *P.* ½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 268, 63.

(1) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1615-25, art. 947.

1627.

About
1627.

COPY of PETITION of THOMAS BOWKER to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

The late Alice Browne of London in the fifth year of King James lent Matthew Bentley of London, haberdasher, £25, and took his bond to £50 for repayment thereof at a shortly later day. He fled to Ireland and has lived there about 20 years and is messenger to the State there, and very rich. About 19 years ago Alice Browne died, having made Richard Madock and petitioner her executors.

Petitioner proved the will and administered and sent the bond for £50 into Ireland to one John Polidor, his agent, to sue Bentley. Bentley threatens Polidor with the power of the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor if he molests him.

He prays that Bentley be brought to justice. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 268, 64.

About
same.

A BRIEF of the SUMS that are due to the late EARL of THOMOND, LORD PRESIDENT of MUNSTER, as also to the now EARL as GOVERNOR of THOMOND.

Tabulates the sums due to him:—

Mar. 31, 1624, as witnessed by Lord Docwara, Treasurer at Wars for Ireland, £4,084 0s. 1*d.*

From April 1, till 6 Sept., 1624, for entertainment of his troop of horse £335 3s.

For same time for his foot company £370 7s.

For his retinue entertainment and allowance for his table and yearly fee as President, £431 7s. 6*d.*

Due to him by patent during his life as a pension and in arrear three years, £600.

Due to the new Earl of Thomond as Governor of Clare for his arrear till last Michaelmas, 1626, £844 3s. 4*d.*

P. $\frac{4}{5}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 65.

About
end of
1627.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for MAURICE EUSTACE.⁽¹⁾

His father, John Eustace late of Harristown, held certain lands in Ireland by grant from Elizabeth. King James confirmed this grant, in consideration of Eustace's loyalty in attending the Lord Deputy there. [*Details.*] He also spent much care in bringing up his children "in the true religion and good literature (which doth much move us in those of that country birth)". You are to grant him all his father's land at the old rent with a *nomine poenæ* of £10 a year for the non-payment of this rent. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 66.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32. *Index, sub voc.* Eustace.

1627.

- 1627 ?⁽¹⁾ INQUIRIES to be made relative to certain REWARDS for CONNIVANCE taken by SIR LAURENCE PARSONS, Vice-admiral of Munster and SIR WILLIAM HULL, without making any account to the Lord High Admiral BUCKINGHAM.

A proclamation was made that none of his Majesty's subjects should serve under the States Commission. This was in September.⁽²⁾ Captain Yeape was then at Dartmouth. He forthwith came to the Long Island, near Limecon [Leamcon] and was there victualled and allowed by the Vice-Admiral to take in Englishmen, "leaving many packs of French canvas with Sir William Hull; which the Vice-Admiral knew of, being sent for hither by Sir William Hull to give toleration to the victualling and manning of the man of war." I do not know what reward they got. Afterwards Sir William Hull was compelled to sue a pardon and paid the Lord Deputy £200. Sir William and Sir Laurence were equally to blame.

2. Inquiry should be made as to what became of all the sugar and salt brought and disposed left by Captain Heryott's ship. *Details.*

3. Same as to a ship at Weymouth (I think) brought by pirates at Baltimore; afterwards the ship and goods restored to the proprietor. What was the reward given to the Vice-Admiral and did the Admiral have any of it?

4. *Details.*

5. Was there not discharged at Castlehaven a Dutch ship laden with salt taken from the Spaniards in time of peace. Were not 1,000 barrels bought by Mr. Salmon at half the worth allowed by the Vice-Admiral. Did any benefit come thereby to the Admiral?

6. What became of the ship of Gunter and Tross, two pirates?

7. What happened to another small ship forsaken in Kinsale by Gunter the pirate?

8. Same regarding a ship laden with salt, cork, and lead which was sold to Sir Thomas Roper and Sir William Hull.

9. What became of many things seized by Jenkin Conway?

10. What have been the profits to the Admiral of all the Admiralty Courtsholden since Sir Laurence Parsons' time, and the fines thereby levied on offenders?

11. The Lord Admiral is mistaken in allowing all seizures under £20 in value to go to the Vice-Admiral. If this rule is not altered his honour must expect little benefit, especially where such handfast officers now are.

12. What became of all the sugar, cloves, skins, &c. landed at different times out of Campane's ship. What quantity was sent to France, and to the Lord Deputy, and what part Sir Laurence's men got, &c.?

If the Duke should appoint a supervisor to sit in Court with the Judges of the Admiralty and take notice of the proceedings there, his Grace would get an accurate account. *Pp. 21. With names [possibly of witnesses on the different heads of inquiry] in margin. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 67.*

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 226, art. 646.

⁽²⁾ 11 Sept. 1625 See *The Earl of Crawford's Hand List of Proclamations for that date*.

1627.

Probably
about
1627.⁽¹⁾

DRAFT of a GRANT of the KING for establishing a CORPORATION of SALTMAKERS at Bandonbridge, in IRELAND.

The following to be members in the new body corporate and politic :—

Sir John Barker, Bart., Sir Richard Brooke, Kt., Robt. Parkhurst, Anthony Hobart, John Duke, Almott Clench, John Eldred, Edward Nuttall, Esqs.

William Hobart, Edmond Clench, Samuel Mott, Richard Farrer, William Wall and Nathaniel Strickson, gentlemen, and their successors.

Form follows for incorporating the above “in deed, fact and in name by the name of Governor, Assistants and Fellows of the Saltmakers of Bandonbridge in the Kingdom of Ireland.”

They shall have perpetual succession, the right to acquire and possess lands and other rights of corporations.

Sir Richard Brooke to be the first Governor, and Sir John Barker, Parkhurst, Anthony and William Hobart, Duke, Almott and Edmund Clench, Eldred, Nuttall, Farrer, to be the first assistants.

Wall and Strickson to be the first fellows.

The Governor to hold office till the Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, and thereafter till a successor be elected in form following.

The remaining assistants, &c. to hold office for life unless put out for just cause.

The Company shall have a common seal, which it may change at pleasure. It shall have council house and common halls in Bandonbridge and elsewhere. On the Wednesday after All Saints, or afterwards, the members shall meet, and the majority of those present shall elect one of the Assistants to be Governor, who shall hold office for a year and for such further time as no successor has been named, unless in the mean time he be for just cause put out.

The Governor and Assistants may under certain forms [*details given*] admit the discreet Fellows to be Assistants of the Society, but so that there be not more than 20 Assistants at one time.

Other details follow regarding the constitution of the Society.

The Company may make ordinances concerning themselves in the mystery of Saltmakers, so that these be not contrary to the Laws of England.

They are licensed to boil and make salt of all kinds, and when they have got licence, to build on the sea shore between the high and the low water mark (which is the King's land), houses, vessels, &c. for this process. They may retail this salt, or sell it to others who may retail it. They may carry this salt by sea and rivers or by land, compounding for the right of passage in places where the ways are not public.

No other persons shall make salt in Ireland, and the Company has the right to inspect any custom books and search ships, &c. in order

⁽¹⁾ The Salt Monopoly is complained of in 1628. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32, p. 331, par. (6).

1627.

to see that their monopoly is not infringed. Offenders shall be punished according to law. The Company may export salt to England and foreign countries in amity with the King.

The Governor shall take an oath before the Assistants to execute his office faithfully, and the Company has also power to administer an oath to other Governors.

Other details.

Those engaged in the salt business shall not be taken for his Majesty's service unless by special command. The Governor and Company shall also be free of the duties on juries or as sheriffs and like officers in Ireland and England. The Governor may appoint a Deputy.

Other details. Pp. 14½, large. Endd. S.P. Ireland 268, 68.

After
1627,
July 8.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of N.W., one of his MAJESTY's servants, showing that:—

Petitioner's father being an officer of the army in Ireland was slain by the rebels about the end of the last great rebellion. His mother and sisters were left penniless and he purchased a pension for them payable out of the revenues there. This was paid until the alteration of the establishment here. She got a further King's letter of July 8, 1627, for payment, but she has not been paid. He prays for payment. P. 1. *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 268, 69.*

Circ.
1627.

GEO. RAWDON to LORD CONWAY, junr.

Private affairs. The poor people are led by their priests to believe in an immediate invasion from France. The[y] have strangely alarmed the country, in so much that divers from about Lurgan [hav]e come to this town with their goods. But I hope if [an]y such mischief shall fall out we shall easily clear these counties and send all suspected persons to their wicked . . . associates beyond the Ban and passes. The Lord Evagh [Iveagh] and Maginnisses carry it closely, being in these quarters, but are observed to have a great resort of strangers to them and doubtless are chiefly active in the contrivance. Pp. 2½. (Hol.) *Imperfect. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 268, 70.*

[Circ.
1627.]

MEMORANDUM [to the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM] on the raising of more men from IRELAND.

If your Grace desires more men suddenly out of Ireland, you should write to the Lord Deputy, the President of Munster, the Earl of Cork, Lord Esmond and Sir George Flower.

To the Lord Deputy to thank him for the care he has taken in setting us forward and to ask him to take no less care in writing to those who have most power in Connaught to raise men—and the same to his friends in Munster.

1627.

To pray the Lord Deputy that such monies as are by his direction deposited for your Grace his use for prize ships and goods may be delivered to Sir George Flower and the Lord Esmond, or to such as Lord Esmond shall interest to provide victuals for the soldiers.

The beer should be better hopped than it was at Waterford at our being there.

Clothes, jerkin or cassocks, may be bought of whitish grey frieze. It is very good at 12*d.* a yard though only half a yard broad; but 12*s.* or thereabouts will make a cassock and breeches. Stockings will cost 9*s.* [?] the dozen. Shoes will cost 2*s.* 6*d.* the dozen. Brogues 1*s.*

The men should be sent away at once when they are ready. If they await the completion of their numbers they only consume their victuals. Those that are near the water side should not stir till they hear that the Connaught men are on the march.

Your Grace should write politely to the Earl of Cork and Lord Ormond urging them to buy victuals in the cheapest market; also to James Woodlock,⁽¹⁾ Mayor of Waterford, who was at great pains to provide for us though at dear rates—which were not his fault.

The salt and £1,500 of your Grace's prize money will victual and clothe the men.

Sir George Flower should be employed in Connaught, and a friendly letter saying that your Grace is not unmindful of his services as Deputy Vice-Admiral will secure good service from him.

If the money is carefully spent 20*s.* should clothe each man in shoes and shirt, cassock and breeches of whitish grey frieze, and white stockings.

If money is short the Lord Deputy may be asked to make up what is wanted out of the Customs, but I do not think this will be necessary. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 71.

About
1626 or
1627.

ACCOUNTS of the SUMS PAID to some of the principal OFFICERS of STATE in IRELAND.

To the Lord Deputy and the army from April, 1623, £38,087 0*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

The Lords, Presidents and Governors of Places and others payable by the Treasurer at Wars from same, £10,197 17*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

To the Earl of Clanrickard as Governor of Galway at 10*s.* a day, £243 6*s.* 8*d.*

To Sir Francis Annesley, Constable of Mountnorris, 5*s.* a day during life, £121 13*s.* 4*d.*

This last was restored to the establishment by his Majesty's letters in October, 1625.

The whole establishment payable by the Treasurer at Wars amounted in all to £49,049 4*s.* 3*d.*

Deductions from it have to be made for the pay of 20 warders at Duncannon, who have now to cease, and for Lord Chichester's pension as Governor of Carrickfergus; for the Earl of Thomond's pay as Commander of the Forces in Thomond; for Sir Richard

(1) Mayor of Waterford in 1626 and 1627.

1627.

Morison's as Governor of Wexford and Waterford; for Edward Lenton's as Provost Marshal of the army, and for Laurence Master-son's pension; for [that of] one of the three sisters of the Earl of Desmond; for William Russell's pension; for Henry Fisher's pay as Constable of Laughlin bridge; for Thomas Marshall's pension; and for Sir Fulke Conway's pay as Constable of Enishlaughlin.

These pays and others are all dead.⁽¹⁾

The deductions for these amount in all to £1,258 8s. 5½d.

Leaving a total to be paid of £47,690 15s. 9½d.

Other details.

The list of payments out of the revenue in Ireland from April 1, 1623, amounted to £17,618 19s. 6¾d.

To this have to be added £799 for the pay of Sir James Ware, kt., Auditor of Wars, of the Lord Chancellor as Judge Marshal, for Bryan Jones, Sir Roger Jones, Sir Francis Annesley,⁽²⁾ and for other purposes.

Deductions must be made owing to the death of the pension of Nicholas Bevan, keeper of the council hall, the Earl of Thomond, Elenor Burke, Sir John Everard, Nicholas Fitzgerald, Lady Margaret Magwyre, Adam Birchensa and John Eustace. Also for the Earl of Clanrickard's and his son's pensions, put into the list of the army as President of Galway. These amount to £784 11s. 8d.

The total of the new list for the payments out of the revenue in Ireland is *per annum* £17,776 16s. 6d.

Other and similar details follow of various sums paid for public purposes in Ireland. In all Pp. 7. S.P. Ireland 268, 72.

About end
of 1627.

MEMORANDUM [for the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL] regarding the
Roman Catholics in IRELAND.

In April last the Lord Deputy sent evidence regarding the action of the priests in preparing people for a foreign invasion, their unwillingness to let the swordsmen go out of the Kingdom, their scattering of seditious books into confident hands for the exaltation of Tyrone, and their bold preaching of seditious doctrine. One principal³ man was arrested.

In August last one Mulvany, then a student in the College near Dublin and formerly a Popish priest, gave a particular information to the Lord Deputy whereby he discovered what the practices had been three years before to win the affections of the people to Tyrone. He showed how Tyrone's agent had sounded the Irish and had concluded that if he should land with 1,000 men he would be able to secure a larger following than ever his father had done "all of them except those of the English Pale" being inclinable to assist Tyrone, not only in respect of their religion but of the oppressions

(1) The word dead is inserted after each name and must refer to the pays—a frequent usage. Lord Chichester did not die till 1648. Sir Roger Jones, here called Sir Roger, became Lord Ranelagh on 25 Aug., 1628.

(2) Created Baron Mountnorris, Feb. 1629.

(3) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, arts. 637, 650, and 652.

1627.

they sustained by the Court of Wards, the licences for alehouses, of *aqua vitæ*, and the taking away of their lands for plantations, the English and Scots so far encroaching on them as they feared they would in the end be thrust out of all.

And though this informer did within a month after retract all what ever he had informed (having been reduced to the Roman Catholic Church by Father Long, superior of the Franciscans in Dublin) and then pretended that what he had said was only out of hope to get liberty the better to steal away, and was indeed got as far as Waterford, yet upon several examinations taken of him after he was under guard, though he persisted in his denials, he nevertheless in many particulars contradicted himself. The arrest of the persons he named has corroborated his earlier evidence. The Lord Deputy considers, after taking all the evidence into consideration that there was certainly some practices against the peace of the State. It seems that there is a settled design to shake off the Government of the English, and nothing wanted but Tyrone in person, "with some assistance of the Spaniards and the Irish regiments, amongst whom are very many nearly allied and interested in the best of the Irish families."

In December this business was finished and the Lord Deputy sent over reports⁽¹⁾ on the matter. He insists that the Roman Catholic religion should not be tolerated in Ireland.

As a principal remedy he propounds the advice of a Romish priest, in many particulars considerable, and especially in this:—

"That all the Regulars, that is Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, &c., should be banished by proclamation, to be duly executed and they not permitted longer to have any Societies there, but the Secular priests to be connived at."

This would be a wise step, and as there is now a great faction between the Regulars and Seculars an occasion for taking it has arisen which may not recur. The Regulars are the unquiet spirits; the Seculars being loyal to the State though they differ in religion.

"It was once thought good that all particulars of this business should be handled at the Council Board, but the Lord Deputy desiring that the business might pass by as few hands as was possible, and the French Committee being dissolved, and none others are fit for this business, the examination of the business hath been for some weeks deferred."

If his Majesty please, a special Committee should be appointed to consider the Lord Deputy's reports and report to his Majesty either at his coming to London or, if possible, sooner. *Pp.* 3½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 73 and 74.

Circ.
1627.

WILLIAM JOHNSON to EDWARD "EARL OF CONWAY," Principal Secretary of State.

Relating to disputes on the Conway estate in Ireland. Is being vexed by the old millers on the estate and wishes help against them. *Details given.* *P.* 1. *Conway Papers.* *S.P. Ireland* 268, 75.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, arts. 880 and 901.

1627[?].⁽¹⁾

[DRAFT of the LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL.]

The mutiny of troops here which I have long foretold is at last breaking out. On Thursday last the 20th, "five and twenty of the new supplies belonging to my Lord of Powerscourt's foot company, abandoning their garrison, from whence they were driven for lack of sustenance, came up to the town and at my return from riding abroad in the evening, intercepted me upon the Castle bridge, where they did all together present me with their petition expressing their extremities." They were so humble that I could not charge them with being mutinous, nor could I punish them for leaving a garrison where they would have starved. I have no means to satisfy them, and if I did satisfy these few all the other companies would come in upon me.

Lord Powerscourt is blameless. Notwithstanding the great arrear due to him upon his old company he lent them, at my request, £70. No one will lend more money: nor could I borrow it, for the money I have advanced for my own and other weak companies, for which I have pledged my plate and credit, is "denayed" to be repaid me, in spite of your lordship's word and the Lord Treasurer's and Chancellor of the Exchequer's undertakings.

No Lord Deputy has ever before been treated in such a way, and if I do not have reparation nothing but confusion can follow.

In order to relieve these men I have to have recourse to the clergy, whom, till now, I have reverently spared. They are so poor however that their contributions will be very small.

One thing more I humbly present. If the Spaniards come "as they be hourly looked for, and many affect are prepared to receive them out of hope in them and a contempt of us; such is our present want and miserable condition that the wisest and best experienced men here cannot determine what counsel to give." We can only die bravely "and leave our carcasses without other apology to render an account of the loss of our lives and the Kingdom."

If the Spaniards do not come I can keep the Kingdom in order with the old companies and without the new supplies, but the latter are an oppression and danger to the country.

"What I say of the new supplies I may much more affirm of the fleet soldiers, who, being many officers and few soldiers, ranked in no list, and under no authority, are most hardly borne, being of greatest charge and least service of all the rest." Of this I have made several mentions to you, but have had no answer. Your silence is a peril to the State, especially as we have no freedom of action here. Whenever we act, some underhand influence is set to work and we are checked with disgrace before the reason of our action is asked, and even his Majesty's best servants are calumniated. *Pp.* 3¼. *Endd.* "From the Lord Deputy unsigned and undated." *S.P. Ireland* 268, 76, *ad. fin.*

END OF S.P. IRELAND 268.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32. *Index*, s v., Ireland, Army.

1628.

S.P. IRELAND 269.

Circ.
1627-28.COPIES of PETITION of SIR ROGER JONES ¹ to the PRIVY COUNCIL :—

Showing the defenceless state of Ireland. Urges that the towers of Dublin Castle be built up "that the place where the Houses of Parliament sit may not lie open to the attempt of ill-affected multitudes." Urges that help be sent to defend the coast from French and Dunkirk ships. Two copies. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 1 and 2.

About
Jan., 1628.

MEMORANDUM of the POLICY to be followed with regard to the ROMAN CATHOLICS in IRELAND.

Refers to the evidence given in the previous August by one Mulvany, a student in Trinity College, near Dublin, and formerly a Popish priest, of a plot in Spain. Tyrone's agent and his father's secretary have passed through Ireland to sound the people. They believed that the discontent was so great that if 1,000 men could safely land, with 1,000 men he could raise more forces than ever his father had done, not only on religious grounds, but because of oppressive taxation, monopolies, and the taking away of their lands for plantations. Mulvany, who was drawn to the Roman Church again, retracted his evidence, but it is proved here by corroborating testimony taken from those whom he had named. The Lord Deputy finally sent over a report ⁽²⁾ on all these matters. He begged that the regular Roman Catholic clergy "known to be men of unquiet spirits, and least beloved except of malcontents" should be banished. The Seculars are generally well affected to the State, though they differ in religion.

It is recommended that the King appoint a special Committee to advise on the Lord Deputy's reports. ⁽²⁾ *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 3.

Circ.
April,
1628.

COPY of PETITION of HESTER OGDEN, daughter of Mr. Fulke, deceased, and her six fatherless children to LORD CONWAY, Principal Secretary of State, showing that:—

Her creditors breaking their promises, have arrested her and placed her in the Gate House. She complains of the delays of the Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney in making certificate to the King's reference in her suit. Her "sarvant" dares not for the Press ⁽³⁾ go abroad to get her bail. He is her father's only son, his father being a King's servant living at Reading and nearly allied to "my Lady Duchess."

(¹) Created Viscount Ranelagh in Aug. 1628.

(²) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 295-6.

(³) See *Gardiner VI.*, 249.

1628.

She prays that if he goes forth he may not be molested by the Press.

She is so poor that "her creditors threaten her to rot her in prison and make dice of her bones." They endeavour to persuade the judge Sir James Whitelocke not to accept of any bail she may offer.

She prays for relief. P. 1. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 4.

24 May. DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

A draft of the document in *S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, Art. 1,011.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 5.

About
May
1628[?]

REASON for making a PRESIDENT IN ULSTER.

The King is grossly abused in the London plantation of Ulster.⁽¹⁾

The province is further off than Connaught or Munster.

The King can, by doing himself right, increase his revenue there £4,000 a year, "besides his Majesty may allow £1,200 a year to maintain a President and Council there as the other provinces have."

Good men could then be planted in the country and defend it, whereas now it lies open to any spoil, for the Londoners to this day have not sent one good man to inhabit there.

The King sent two sequestrations of their rents to make up their fortifications and both of them were resisted and disobeyed by the Londoners. A letter must be issued to sequester the next Easter rent, or the King will lose and the country will be lost. Pp. 1. *Written and Endd. in a hand of the Falkland period. S.P. Ireland* 269, 6.

May, 1628. DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering that Capt. Wm. Stewart, a son of Lord Castlestewart be allowed to export Irish soldiers for service in Denmark.⁽²⁾ P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 7-11.

About
July,
1628.

COPIES of the CHARGES made against the LORD CHANCELLOR and of his ANSWERS thereto.

Duplicate of document in Calendar of State Papers Ireland 1625-32, p. 362, Art. 1,064. To it is attached copy of the attestation mentioned in the Lord Chancellor's first answer. It is as follows:—

We were present when all the nobility were called and assembled at Dublin to consult of the proposition for maintaining the army in the country. The only question there debated was the matter

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 989.

(2) See *Docquet of this letter: Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1,022.

1628.

of proceedings, and, in regard the chief burden would fall on the gentlemen and freeholders, the nobility would not proceed without them. It was then resolved that Commissions should issue and call two authorised out of every county to advise with the nobility for determination of this matter, which agreement the Lord Chancellor was humbly requested to make known to the Lord Deputy. And some of the nobility being called unto by the Lord Deputy to know the success of their meeting, they told him the Lord Chancellor was requested to deliver it unto him, whereupon his lordship requested the Lord Chancellor to deliver the same. And that we did ever hear the Lord Chancellor speak as much in furtherance and advancement of the proposition and with as much earnestness as any other. So far that in our knowledge the country took it in ill part. *Signed (not hol.)* by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Earl of Westmeath, Lords Mountgarret, Killeen, Louth, Power, and Bourke, Sir Nicholas White, kt., and Captain Thomas Butler.

Three copies of the six "charges" and answers, to one of which the attestation is affixed, and two copies of charge 1 and answer 1 with attestation. In all, Pp. 7½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 12-16.

1628.
July 22.

Two draft REPORTS of certain referees on the case between the EARL OF ORMOND and CAPTAIN THOMAS BUTLER concerning lands at Cloghrennan.

1. [The EARL OF ORMOND'S DRAFT.]

We have considered the case between the Earl of Ormond and Capt. Butler [*etc., as in final draft*⁽¹⁾]. We think that some things are unfitly suggested in Captain Butler's petition.

[*Marginal note.—Admitting this clause, the Earl of Ormond hath just cause to beseech his Majesty to grant no further direction.*]

Nevertheless we think that Captain Butler, inasmuch as he has spent large sums at Cloghrennan and made it his home, should be restored to it. An estimate should be made of the sequestrators

[*Marginal note.—It was conceived (by the delegates).*]

—of the yearly value of the demesnes belonging to the Castle, and Captain Butler whilst living in the Castle shall hold so much of them as amount to £50—

[*Marginal note.—Your letter said '£60'*]

—a year in value.

He shall pay to the sequestrators the like rateable sums for the profits received by him since Michaelmas last and likewise give allowance for the rents and profits of Cloghrennan, Dloughy and Newstone which were the lands of the Viscount Tully and appointed toward payments of his debts if his goods sufficed not.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 363, art. 1092; and p. 372, art. 1104.

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[Marginal notes.—It was conceived “giving security” (not “giving allowance.”)

Newstone not complained of. Not referred nor sequestrated, nor part or parcel of Cloghrennan and Droughy as was surmised by Mr. Noy, but distant from it nine miles.]

These lands to be valued by the delegates and sequestrators, who may call in valuers, and the profits to be put by Captain Butler into the hands of the sequestrators for payment of Viscount Tully's debts.

[Marginal notes.—It was conceived “to such uses as the delegates should appoint.”

It was conceived “to give security,” and not “to pay the money over.” Captain Butler is not able to pay so large a sum. He is known to have spent the full annual value of the land and more on improvements.]

This to be done before Captain Butler is admitted.

Both Captain Butler and the Earl shall give each to other such security as the delegates think fit, to perform such order as the delegates may hereafter make concerning the lands in question, and in the meantime not to inhibit any of the occupiers of the said lands to pay the rents to the sequestrators, or otherwise impede those sequestrators.

And whereas in the former certificate no mention was made of the manor of Tullophelim nor of Newstone—

[Note.—It appears by former certificates that Tullophelim was intended to be put in—]

it is thought fit, and the Earl and Captain Butler have assented, that these manors be put into the order and be determined of by the delegates as the other lands are.

[Note.—Captain Butler objects to Newstone being put in. He always opposed it. He has never been questioned [?] in his possession of it for 30 years and for aught he knows there is neither law nor equity to sequester Droughy and Cloghrennan for a supposed debt.]

And whereas Patrick Goegh an alderman of Dublin was named one of the sequestrators, who is since deceased, we think that the Earl should nominate three aldermen of the City of Dublin, whereof Captain Butler may elect one, to fill his place.

[Note.—As appears by Mr. Butler's petition to your Lordship, just objection has been taken to James Butler, one of the sequestrators. The three named are all allied to Kennedy, the creditor. Captain Butler says that in any Court of Equity he ought to be allowed to have sequestrators as well as the Earl, and thinks he is hardly used.]

Neither party shall delay the other, and each shall appear at the other's suit when required.

The delegates shall examine the debts of Lord Tully's creditors at their request.

Lastly, it was thought fit that the Earl and Captain Butler should give a true account of the profits received by them during the term

1628.

of their several possessions and what debts they have paid out of the same. The Earl has given such an account, and prays that Captain Butler may do the same. We think that the lands of both should bear their share *pro rata* of Lord Tully's debts, according to King James' letters of 22 Aug., 1622.

[*Note.—This may be omitted, for Captain Butler denies that any lands in his possession are to be liable for payment of debts, yet is contented as before to enter security to abide the order of the delegates concerning the same; for the profit of the said lands whilst they have been out of his possession might, with the Viscount's goods in the Earl's hands, have satisfied the Viscount's debts nine years ago. As Captain Butler has done this, it is plain that there is a combination between the Earl and his creditors only to trouble Captain Butler. The Earl makes his debts colour for the possession. The letters of 22 Aug. [1622] have since been countermanded by the King's order.*]

In all, Pp. 2, large. With note on back—Captain Butler to choose one of these three alderman of Dublin:—Sir Tady Duff, Sir William Bishop, Mr. Richard Barry. See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, Art. 1092, from which this differs considerably in details. S.P. Ireland 269, 17.

21 July,
1628.

2. CAPTAIN BUTLER'S DRAFT REPORT ON SAME SUBJECT.

Similar to the final report⁽¹⁾ with trifling exceptions. *Pp. 2½, large. Endd. Capt. Butl[er's] draught. S.P. Ireland 269, 18.*

About
July,
1628.

A COPY of MR. ATTORNEY and others of the KING's learned Council their opinions touching HIS MAJESTY's title to the lands held by the EARL OF CORK in IRELAND and how HIS MAJESTY may be righted thereon.

We are of opinion on all these grounds that your Majesty has good title to the 42,000 acres of land granted to the said Sir Walter Raleigh, and to all the reversions and rents which were excepted in the schedule annexed to the said Sir Walter Raleigh his conveyance, made to the said Richard Boyle, now Earl of Cork, and to "Tracton Abbey" and all other the abbeys, &c. which Sir Walter Raleigh held for years, the reversion in the Crown, and likewise to the lordship of Lismore and to all such manors and lands as were formerly in charge mentioned to be granted to the said Sir Richard Boyle and his heirs by your Majesty's said father's patent of March 23 in the 7th year of his reign; and that likewise your Majesty hath good title to the said manor of Dungarvan. In

⁽¹⁾ For this see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 372, art. 1092,*

1628.

order to recover these lands we think that an English bill should be exhibited against the said Earl of Cork in the Court of Chancery or Exchequer in Ireland.⁽¹⁾ *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 19.*

Before
Aug., 1628.

Late copy of CHARLES COKINE to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

I am too poor to pay for the dignity of an English Viscount. My father in law, the Earl of Thomond, was owed by the King £8,500. He was enjoined by the deceased King to pay £4,500 of it for the Presidentship of Munster to Lord Davers "which debt is now assigned over to me as a doweyer with my wife. The rest is due to my Lord of Thomond as he was President."

There are some that have had honours departing with small sums. Upon the precedent propositions if your Grace will be pleased for that debt I may have a tally score for it upon the farmers of the Custom House, myself being the chief patentee, I will borrow so much money there upon our credits for your Grace's present occasions. "I deserve favour herein; I have monies abroad to pay my un-married sister's portions." These I cannot give for honours, "but your Grace shall command their portion in some £20,000 to do you service two years gratis." *P. ¾. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 269, 20.*

Before
Aug., 1628.

BRIAN O'ROURKE to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Protests his loyalty, and objects that those who have got patents in the plantation of his country have maligned him. His lands were granted to him by patents of 1604 in reward for blood lost in the Crown's cause. He has been the King's ward, and daily begged to be allowed to sue out his livery, but this has not been permitted. Begg for liberty on any conditions and offers to give security. *.P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 269, 21.*

July⁽²⁾
or
Aug., 1628.
[Dublin.]

LORD FALKLAND to the [ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL].

As the Lord Chancellor has rejoined to my reply without any leave from your lordships—which is scarcely regular—and as I do not know what further favours he may obtain I venture to send my sur-reply. I hope that Lord Loftus will be compelled to answer on the points wherein he is charged before any general discussion takes place.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland, 1625-32, p. 369, art. 1093.*

⁽²⁾ In hand of the Falkland period. Lord Loftus was exonerated in Aug., 1628. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 1130.*

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He first endeavours to impeach the preamble of my reply "and would fain make Cesar's interest in that authority conferred upon him equal to that conferred upon me." You will be able to judge how far he is right in this and whether by endeavouring to induce a parity in authority he is not aiming at a confusion in the Government. I have proved that he takes more authority on him than he received from the King. The rest of his rejoinder, consisting of two points, I refute as modestly as I can, asking your attention on the following points:—

First with regard to the Lord Chancellor's attempt to have stayed the King's inquiry upon the breach of condition of Miagh's patent by injunction out of the Chancery, and as to his refusing to seal the patent to Lady Smith and her son:—

I have I think proved that this injunction was misawarded. The inquiry was solely for the King, and Sir Samuel Smith was a mere instrument. Whatsoever benefit he was to expect thereby was to be derived through the King's hands, and of his mere grace and bounty. In this case the suit ought to have been made to the King by petition in the Exchequer and not by way of action against Sir Samuel Smith. Sir Samuel had no power to further or stay the inquiry or to take advantage of the breaking of the condition, but as a mere agent under the King and in his name, and to revest the right of office again into the King's own hands. "And in the very case of the indictment put by his Lordship, I take it no injunction between the parties can hinder any prosecution for the King if the judges before whom the bill is preferred think fit receive it." For if any man may be prohibited to prosecute before the King, any other may.

I have already answered the second objection which was taken to the incapacity of the Lady Smith and her son. I have shown that there was nothing granted to them, but only a licence or power to make or sell *aqua vite* by themselves and their assignees—*non obstante* the Statute; so that if they did not assign the grant they might profit by exercising it themselves. Any person to whom the infant nominated in writing would only take what the infant could give—immunity from the penalties of the Statute. The interest is not transferred. In such cases the infant's act is of as full strength as that of a person of age. So it is in the case of nominating to a living in the church.

Miagh evidently thought his patent was void, otherwise he would have stood upon his justification at Common Law, instead of seeking relief in Chancery. As Miagh admitted the inquisition—no one else had the right to dispute it except the King. Besides I am informed that every inquisition duly taken and returned of record is presumed in law to be good till the Court where it remains declares it not so. This not having been done there was no just cause for refusing to seal the patent on a mere surmise. "If

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there had been cause to have relieved the assignees of Miagh in equity against Sir Samuel Smith or his lady, it might better have been done after the patent sealed than before, for that the Chancery hath power to examine the matter of equity between the parties though not against the King especially when he is not made party."

The placing and displacing of the Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace is undoubtedly within the power of the Lord Chancellor: but the Statute which gives him power to do these things does not bind the King not to remove or choose them. Therefore it does not bind the Deputy, who has the King's plenary power subject only to his private instructions. The Deputy's *teste* is put to every instrument, and it is absurd that, when this is so, he should be reduced to a mere cipher and the Lord Chancellor be able to put in and put out at pleasure, without advising with the Deputy. I say this much to maintain the power of the Sword and not for any private reasons. I refused the Lord Chancellor's request to refer the matter to the Judges because I did not wish "to tie a knot in a rush to trouble myself unnecessarily to untie again." In the whole matter I acted in accordance with precedent. "And whereas his lordship justifies his act by the discretion of his election of the place for which that licence was sealed by him, being the shire town of Wicklow, so described as he hath set it forth in other considerable circumstances, that which he refused to seal was for the shire town of Carlogh [Carlow] in all points concurring fully with his lordship's grave considerations taken in the former, as all they who know Ireland do well know. And this I conceive may suffice to make the vanity of his lordship's evasions in that particular to appear."

As to the particular instance of the Judge of the Munster circuit in Trinity term, 1624, thus stands the case. Several judges were sickly or removed, and I had long desired that the "then Lord Sarsfield now Viscount Kinsale⁽¹⁾" should ride the Munster circuit. There were disorders in Munster and the jails were full. The gentlemen of that country had asked that he should ride that circuit, but although I had mentioned the matter to the Lord Chancellor, he always opposed it and now prevented me by his hasty declaration of the circuits, "which being done and his lordship stiff in his refusal to make any alteration of the Chief, I was contented to be satisfied for that circuit for that time, with the only alteration of a Punye Judge's circuit, which was to have had Sir Laurence Parsons to have gone the Munster circuit for that time and Sir Edward Harris to have taken his turn." His lordship refused this for two reasons, firstly because he [Parsons?] had a relation to the Earl of Cork who had a *nisi prius* to be tried in that province and that circuit, and also because this was the place in which his estate lay.

Relation is not so much on any man as to sway his integrity, but as a matter of fact the Earl of Cork whom his lordship means by

(¹) i.e. before July 24, 1627. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 742.*

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(the great man) told me that neither he nor any of his relatives had any such case on at that time. I was assured of the same by the Chief Justice when he returned from that circuit. *A fragment.* 2 large pp. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 22.

Aug. 1. LIST of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to consider certain CHARGES against the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 372, Art. 1103. P. ½. S.P. Ireland 269, 23.

Before
Aug. 4. [MEMORANDUM for a KING'S LETTER to the LORD DEPUTY regarding LORD CHANCELLOR LOFTUS.](¹)

The King of May 12, 1627, ordered Lord Chancellor Loftus to appear at the English Court and answer certain charges. He did so and was acquitted in the opinion both of the King and Lords.

The King writes that this shall be stated to the Lord Deputy and that the Lord Deputy shall be asked to hand him back the seal and reinstate him in his position. New letters patents to be granted to him if necessary. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 24.

Aug. 21. DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for PATRICK BYRNE.

Similar to the letter entered in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32, page 380, Art. 1134, *q.v.*

P. ½. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 269, 25.

Aug. COPY of MEMORIAL for the SURVEYOR of the COURT of WARDS in IRELAND(²).

[WILLIAM BARKER says:—]

He has executed the place of Examiner in Chancery in Ireland for 22 years with diligence. Nevertheless a grant of the best part of his office has recently been obtained by another person. The agents from Ireland lately here have under their hands declared their grievance at this newly erected office and prayed that it may be abolished. Your Majesty referred the matter to the Earl of Marlborough, Lord Grandison and Sir Humphry May; two of whom have reported that the new patent was obtained by false allegations. There is no course here in any Court of Equity for two Examiner-ships in Chancery, one specially for the plaintiff and the other specially for the defendant. They think that if petitioner or the Master of the Rolls have an estate for life and freehold in this office then it is not fit that a new officer should be added, but the office granted revoked. But if the petitioner held only during pleasure then your Majesty, in strictness of law, may

(¹) *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32. Nos. 1107-1108 and Errata.*

(²) *See Ibid., p. 378, art. 1125.*

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appoint another examiner without restriction to plaintiff or defendant if the multiplicity of causes there require it. They recommend the petitioner for his long service and work both in England and Ireland. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 26.

Circ.
Oct.,
1628.⁽¹⁾

COPY of the ANSWER of RICHARD EARL OF CORK to the COMPLAINT exhibited against him in the name of GARRET FITZJOHN CAMPHIER.

The complainant is not here and the Earl cannot hear that those who preferred the petition against him have any power to exhibit the same. The petition contains many slanders, and the Earl prays that those who have been guilty of them be compelled to show their authority and those who have moved them.

Camphier contains one ploughland and O'Kell another. The petitioner's father mortgaged both these lands; O'Kell to Thomas Fitzjohn Gerrald of Rostelaw, and Camphier to a brother-in-law of his named Robert St. John for £400 or £500. [*Details given.*] Being in prison for debt, petitioner begged defendant to pay off these mortgages and some of the debts and to take a fresh mortgage of O'Kell and Camphier in payment. Defendant discharged the debts, but the plaintiff "being an unconstant man" was persuaded by priests and preferred to mortgage the lands to some of his own country birth "the rather as it was a great key and straight of the country (as the defendant hath credibly heard)."

The petitioner was led to entangle his land to one John Oge Fitzgerald of the Decies, Esq., deceased, who undertook and compounded with the petitioner's creditors, and also tendered to the defendant (the Earl of Cork) the money which he had paid to redeem Camphier. The Earl refused this and a dispute arose, but it was settled by the interposition of Lord Aungier. The Earl was to pay certain monies to Fitzgerald, and to convey to him and his heirs the town and lands of Ballyellenan, co. Waterford. He further ordered that the petitioner St. John and Fitzgerald should join in making conveyance of Camphier and O'Kell to the defendant for the £900 he had disbursed. Lord Aungier gave direction to Sir Thomas Goffe, "of counsel with the petitioner," and to Garret Lowther, Esq., of counsel with the defendant, to draw up the assurances, which were perfected in his presence and witnessed by him. Defendant performed his part and took the conveyance. He has since enjoyed the property, and gave full consideration for it. He can prove this and prays that the case may be dismissed. [*Details.*] *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 27.

Nov., 1628. NOTE on PETITION of MICHAEL PENNOCK.

His pension is in arrear and his case has been referred to the Commissioners for Irish Causes, who approved of his petition. He prays for relief. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Followed by—*

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32, p. 394, art. 1181.

1628.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Granting petition. *See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 409, Art. 1234. P. ½ and p. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 28.*

About
Nov., 1628.

PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of PHELM MCPHEAGH BYRNE and his five sons, now prisoners in DUBLIN CASTLE, showing that:—

On April 24, 1627, as the result of a certificate from the Commissioners for Irish affairs and of an order by your lordships, a warrant was drawn for granting and confirming the territory of Ranelagh in Ireland to the petitioner and his heirs, notwithstanding some motives in writing from the Lord Deputy and Council to the contrary, and for a new plantation in that territory. Before, however, the letters could be gotten under the Great Seal here, Lord Esmond, Sir William Parsons and others obtained patents of the territory under the Great Seal of Ireland.

This matter was in January last submitted to the said Commissioners. But in August last the petitioners and fourteen more of their name were committed close prisoners to the Castle: and at last Wicklow Assizes Phelim was indicted for the death of a man who had been killed about three years previously. The other petitioners were accused in other capital offences. The jury were all poor men of the new plantation. The sheriff was allied to Lord Esmond. Petitioners think that all these proceedings are a plot against their lands.

Petitioners have been loyal to the Crown for more than twenty years together. Phelim has been justice of the peace.

They pray that their case may be referred to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench there (who was Assize Judge when the indictment was taken), Sir Arthur Savage and others who may report on it. They pray for a fair trial in the Court of King's Bench, and that, in accordance with the 40th article of the King's instructions for ordering the Law Courts, the testimony of condemned persons be not used against them. *P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 269, 29.*

About
Same.

ADVICE of the COMMISSIONERS for IRISH AFFAIRS in the case of PHELM MCPHEAGH.

They recommend that all the lands which he now holds be confirmed to him, this on a rent increased by £50. Other conditions to be:—A tenure *in capite*; a promise to alienate none of the land without licence under the Great Seal; an undertaking to build a strong castle on the land where the Lord Deputy shall appoint; a promise to name his six younger sons to be freeholders, with a tenure in socage, allotting to each one 200 acres of good land. These sons shall [undertake to] build good English houses on these lands, and not to alienate them without licence.

1628.

Phelim should have a Court Leet and Court Baron, with fairs, markets, &c.

The motives of this grant are :—

1. Advantage to the King by increase of rent and strength to the country.

2. This is only a confirmation of the petitioner's title and possession.

3. Queen Elizabeth and King James granted the petitioner [Phelim] this estate.

4. He has been loyal.

5. He has many civil sons, some of whom have done service against rebels.

6. About a quarter of his estate has already been taken from him and given to Sir Rowland Greame, which is answerable to the proportion taken from the natives on the other plantations.

7. Any land which the King may claim in virtue of the rebellion of Phelim's grandfather is of small value—not worth more than £300 a year.

The Commissioners think this is a bad time for plantations, lest the country should be disquieted. They recommend this course as the best for settling the country. To give lands by titles which might be questioned would not be wise. *P. 1. Endd. S. P. Ireland 269, 30.*

About
Same.

DRAFT of [the COMMITTEE of the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL appointed to consider the CASE against the BYRNES] to LORD FALKLAND.

The King was pleased to refer to us several accusations against Phelim McFeagh Byrne, his five sons and other large families of septs, sent by you to himself and to Lord Conway. "We considered the great importance of the work which made us, with tender respect of the consequence and with due regard to your lordship's proceedings, to look back into the former life of Phelim McFeagh and his behaviour and obedience to the State, which we found by all that could appear to us to be not only unblameable, but to have been such an extraordinary obedience as gave cause to divers discreet and judicious men to dare and be respondents for him." We considered the whole case carefully, and conceived that the best way to clear your honourable proceeding in the administration of your authority there, which we could not disjoin from being the acts of his Majesty, was to appoint Commissioners there to examine the whole cause. We have seen your reply to the King ⁽¹⁾ and must say that you have mistaken our intentions, "and we cannot without grief tell your lordship that it hath not been a stile that at any time hath been used to this board to be charged with such things as your lordship hath been pleased to suppose may arise from our act." Our motive is to do justice: and in that desire we have asked the King to let the Commission go on. *Pp. 3½. Endd. :—1629. S.P. Ireland 269, 31.*

⁽¹⁾ See Lord Falkland to the King, Oct. 20, 1628, *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 397.*

1628.

About
Nov., 1628.

MEMORIAL for the EARL OF WESTMEATH to LORD CONWAY, for to present to the KING.

To remind the King of his promise to give the Earl a standing foot company in Ireland.

To remind the King of his services in Ireland, and of the promise made to him by that country, during his attendance here in their cause,⁽¹⁾ that he should have as good allowance of charges as any nobleman of that kingdom. He prays that the King will authorise the levying of these charges in the way in which they are levied for the other agents.

He prays that the King will discharge him of all such rents, &c., as were reserved to the Crown out of certain lands in co. Longford. These had been passed to him by King James, but had been surrendered. The Earl is now asked to pay rent on certain lands which were not liable to it. *P.* ½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 32.

About
Same.

COPY of PETITION of RICHARD EARL OF WESTMEATH to the KING, showing that:—

On Sep. 2, 1626, the King ordered that all reversions of any lands belonging to petitioner in Ireland should pass to him under the former rents. Francis Nugent, the second son of petitioner, is seized of certain lands in Roscommon and Sligo, which were acquired by petitioner's late father, and the reversion of which belonged to petitioner at the date of the procuring of the letter.

He prays that these be confirmed to his son. *P.* ⅔. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 33.

General
Date,
Nov.,
1628.⁽²⁾
Before
May 26.

DOCUMENTS in the CASE of SIR ALLEN APSLEY and SIR WALTER COPPINGER.

1. REASONS alleged to move VISCOUNT CONWAY to seal the letters signed by the KING in SIR ALLEN APSLEY'S CASE.

The directions therein are grounded on the opinions of all the Judges and all the King's Counsel in Ireland, returned by the Lord Deputy and entered two years since, and upon the opinion of the King's learned Counsel and the officers in the Star Chamber here.

The directions in this letter are but to finish the work by the certifying of the decree according to law, the former erroneous entry of the clerk being already recalled by the Lord Deputy, which proceeding of his lordship is formerly ratified by the King. There is now no decree in the case until the true decree of censure is entered.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 402-3, art. 1217.

(2) See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland*, 1625-32, *Index*, sub. "Apsley" and "Coppinger."

1628.

The plaintiff has proceeded openly and grounded "their" proceeding upon the record of the Court, the opinion of the Judges there, &c.

The defendant, knowing all this, shuns the King, and, in his certificate, the Lord Deputy who was Chief Commissioner in the Castle Chamber, "and hath procured a certificate only from six of the thirteen Judges that were at the censure, and there is no clause therein that soundeth to his advantage save that the letter saith 'We that acquitted the defendant did acquit him upon the merits of the cause and not only upon the pardon';" and yet of those six that have signed the letter only Lord Kilmallock acquitted the defendant. The others pronounced against him though the form of the letter show that other signatures than Lord Kilmallock's were expected.

Other details. Unless the King's orders proceed, the judgment of the Deputy, King's Counsel, Castle Chamber and Star Chamber will be set at naught. *P. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 34.*

2. REASONS alleged to prove that SIR WALTER COPPINGER was censured in the CASE between himself and SIR ALLEN APSLEY in the Castle Chamber.

The Lord Deputy had twelve assistants. He and five Judges censured him, and the Lord Deputy pronounced a censure. Seven judges forbore to share in the censure, but three of them in respect of the pardon in the last Parliament. This pardon was not pleaded by the defendant, but the benefit of it claimed after the censure. Yet the clerk entered an acquittal which he should not have done for several reasons.

(a) Because "the Lord Deputy hath granted unto him (beside his general Commission as the King's Deputy, wherein his Majesty's full power in that kingdom is granted unto him) two several powers in the Commissions for that Court: one as the prime Commissioner among others, and the other as the King's Deputy. His power is expressed in these words—that he shall have "on our behalf the full and whole powers of Chief head principal Justice and determiner of and in all cases determined before his lordship."

It is plain that the King, sitting in this capacity in England, carries the censure, though he be in a minority. In the present case, however, this point has not been and need not be taken.

If his lordship has but two voices, and yet when he votes with five others against seven the votes are equal, he then, by pronouncing sentence, should carry the censure for the King, as the Lord Chancellor's casting voice in the Star Chamber useth to do.

Three of those who acquitted took the ground of the pardon. This means that they must be held to condemn him on the facts, and must be put aside as censurers or at best as neutral. If even one of them were put aside, however, the number of acquittors and censurers is equal. Then if the Lord Deputy had been absent,

1628.

and the Lord Chancellor had pronounced the censure, it must have been so entered.

Other details. Two copies. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ and pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 35 and 36.

About
Same.⁽¹⁾

REPORT [perhaps of the IRISH COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL]
on the CASE.

According to your Royal pleasure, we have examined into the facts concerning a decree in the Court of Star Chamber in Ireland, made some three years since. We think the case "of much moment for your Majestys service, and honor of that Court, that the sentences there given should remain constant." We are clearly of opinion that the said sentence and decree, being an acquittal of the defendant from the offences wherewith he stood charged, ought to stand in force, "for that it appears to us that the said defendant was acquitted by plurality of voices; and that which hath since caused any question or doubt was that, in the rehearsal made by the clerk who penned the decree of the several reasons given by some of the judges, to induce their sentence, it is recited that three of the judges then present in Court did acquit the defendant, only upon the general pardon." From this fact the plaintiff draws the following conclusions, and endeavours to invert the decree.

He says that the judges only acquitted on the general pardon, and not on the merits of the case; and that as the defendant did not plead the general pardon he should not have the benefit of it.

Our experience—and many of us are ex-Ministers of that State—is that a Parliament pardon has, by the usage of the Star Chamber there, generally been allowed without pleading. But it would be dangerous if an item in a clerk's statement had should be admitted to make doubtful or void the sentence itself. We have, moreover, evidence under the hand of more than three of the judges that the judgment was really on the merits of the case. We therefore think the decree should stand. [*Certificates of the three Judges follows.*] *Two copies. Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and pp. 3. One signed. (Hol.) Thos. Coventry, Marlborough, H. Manchester, Pembroke, Montgomery, Salisbury, Duplin, Conway Kellie, Dorchester, C. Wilmot, John Savile, Robert Naunton, Hum. May, J. Coke. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 37 and 38.*

Circ.
Dec., 1628.

DRAFT of a LETTER to be sent from the SECRETARY OF STATE to
[the Lord Deputy or a Lord Justice] desired by SIR FRANCIS
ANNESLEY.

MY LORD,

I feel sure that, in consequence of my previous letters, you will esteem Sir Francis Annesley. He conceives that he suffers wrong and disprofit in his office of Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver, by the course that is held there in levying the monies answered by the country, and issuing thereof to the army, without

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, pp. 270, 341, 405, arts. 787 and 1221.

1628.

making payment first into the King's receipt. The King is so well convinced of Sir Francis Annesley's zeal and ability in his service, that he would not have him suffer any "prejudice or dislike in anything appertaining to him." He has ordered me to signify his express pleasure to you that *the monies to be answered by the country and all other monies* received for the King's service in Ireland be first paid into the receipt of the Exchequer,⁽¹⁾ and shall afterwards be designed to answer his Majesty's occasions, as hath been and shall be warrantably directed, so that it may appear how these monies are spent. This course is now observed, by his Majesty's command, for all monies whatsoever in England. You and the Council are to give favour to Sir Francis Annesley, and to take his address and assistance in all matters concerning the King's profit and service.

You will oblige us by giving Sir Francis favour in the matter of the company granted to him by warrant from the King. *Pp. 1½. In Sir Francis Annesley's hand. The words in italics are in the margin also in Nicholas' hand. Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 39.*

Dec.,
1628.⁽²⁾

PETITION of JAMES ROCHE, a poor Irishman, to the KING, showing that:—

His inheritance is withheld by the Earl of Cork, and he has long sought justice. He has at length got letters ordering the Lord Deputy and the Council to hear the case.

The Earl of Cork is here and may shortly go to Ireland. He prays that the Earl be ordered to appear to answer in his case ten days after notice is left at the Earl's house in Ireland that that case is beginning. He prays that the judge may be given power to restore him, and that he be not arrested by reason of the Earl's great power while his case is proceeding. *P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 40.*

1628.
Circ.

REPORT by [MR. MASON] on VICTUALLING in IRELAND.

"As the Isle of Sicilia was a granary of old to the Romans, and at present is of the like use to Spain, so Ireland may be trained a great help to England, more in especial to the King's navy. And Queen Eliza had magazines of victual there, which ended with herself as the wars then did—when the country was not so able by the tenth part as now it is to afford a supply of this kind."

As the keeping of some of the King's Navy has been long of great use to Ireland it is only fair that Ireland should contribute something towards it. It can do so in no way better than by serving victual during the present wars,⁽³⁾ which might be proportioned to every ploughland or quarter of land throughout that Kingdom. Victual or coin to the value of 2s. might be collected annually from each such ploughland.

(1) See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1428; but Sir Francis Annesley was created Baron Mountnorris in Feb., 1628-9.

(2) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 413, art. 1253.

(3) Apparently during the early wars of Charles I,

The surplussage above what is wanted by the ships on that coast might be sent to England for the Navy, which might well live on Irish victual for six months betwixt Michaelmas and Easter. "And thus the King may be eased of the charge of victuals expended in his service on the Irish coasts, and may also have a good quantity furnished to the Narrow Seas and no grievance to that country by reason victual is of such small value for want of money to counter-balance their abundance of commodities of that nature."

	£	s.	d.
Beef per cwt. containing 5 stone and 12 lbs.	0	7	6
Pork per cwt.	0	14	0
Biscuit per cwt.	0	11	0
Beer per tun of 4 hogsheads	1	16	0
Hogsheads, new, the tun	0	11	0
Salt, the barrel	0	5	0
Butter per cwt. ("English making")	1	7	0
Cheese per cwt.	1	0	0
Herrings per 1,000	0	18	0
Pilchards per 1,000	0	7	0
Wheat, the bushel (Winchester)	0	2	6
Oats, the bushel	0	0	5

The Committee will send further particulars. "Your honour's humble servant, Jno. Mason." P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 41.

LIST of PRIVY COUNCILLORS in IRELAND.

Viscount Loftus; Lord Chancellor; Lord Primate; Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel; Viscount Grandison, Lord Treasurer; Earls of Cork, Londonderry, and Meath;⁽¹⁾ Viscount Powerscourt, Marshal of the Army; Viscount Wilmot, President of Connaught;⁽²⁾ Viscounts Chichester; Valentia; Moore; Montgomery; Claneboy; Lecale; Ranelagh; Baltinglass; Kilmallock;⁽³⁾ Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the Bishops of Meath, and Raphoe; Lords Dillon; Balfour; Caulfield, Master of the Ordnance, and Docwra, Treasurer at Wars; Angier, Master of the Rolls; Blayney; Esmond; Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster; Sir Francis Annesley, Vice-Treasurer; Sir George Shirley, Lord Chief Justice of the Chief Place; Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chief Baron; Sir Wm. Parsons, Master of the Wards; Sir Dudley Norton, Principal Secretary; Sir Charles Coote; Sir

S.P.) Appointed to command the Irish Army about August, 1629. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 475, art. 1449.

(3) After July, 1627. *Ibid*, p. 257, art. 742.

1628.

Wm. Stewart; Sir James Erskine; Sir Arthur Savage; Sir Edward Fisher; Sir John Jepson; Sir John King, Muster-Master General; Sir Adam Loftus; Sir Richard Aldworth; Sir Pierce Crosby; Sir John Vaughan; Sir Edward Trevor; Sir Arthur Tyringham. *Pp.* 1½. *Two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 42 and 43.

About end of 1628.⁽¹⁾ PETITION to VISCOUNT CONWAY of MICHAEL LAXTON and NICHOLAS BATHE, showing that:—

The difference recently existing between them has been drawn to a compromise, but petitioners are impoverished by it. They pray that the lands in dispute may at once be passed to them, according to their agreement. *P.* ½. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 44.

About Same. The LORDS' COMMITTEE'S ANSWER to LORD BALFOUR'S DEMAND.⁽²⁾

They think Lord Blayney should have all possible favour for payment of his arrears.

Touching the request for abatement of rent or fine for his undertaker's lands in Ulster, they cannot advise the granting thereof in any other way than is prescribed by his Majesty's general directions for the undertakers.

They do not think it reasonable that the King should appoint the Assizes and Sessions to be kept in the town of Balfour. This matter should be left to the Judges. *P.* ½. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 45.

About Same. MEMORANDUM on the BENEFITS which will arise to HIS MAJESTY by a PLANTATION to be made in the Counties of Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo.

The remote parts of these counties which border upon the sea and most of the inland counties are inhabited with "a poor and indigent people, as barbarous in all respects as the Indians or Moors." They would be civilised if a plantation were made.

The inferior natives depend upon the Irish lords, and pay them public or private chieferies notwithstanding that the same was abolished by the composition book. "There is not any one thing permitted by the State which draws with it a more pernicious inconvenience to the Crown and commonwealth than this very particular: for it is the condition of the Irish lords and gentry to esteem all those who pay them rent and chieferies to be their people, their followers, their very slaves; and the nature of the inferior Irish natives is to conceive and account his lord to whom he pays rent or chievery to be his only patron and protector (as good and loyal subjects conceive of their king) to whom they are so devoted as they will at any time go into open action of rebellion at

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1241.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.*, *Index sub. v.v.* Balfour and Blayney.

1628.

the will and pleasure of their lords. This plantation will rectify this long continued and most dangerous custom." The Crown will be then the overlord of all, and this is a most important thing.

This plantation will ascertain, settle, and establish his Majesty's tenures for ever hereafter, which now be loose and concealed for the most part.

This plantation will bring in Protestantism. At present "there are not six gentlemen of any sort and quality in the counties of Sligo and Mayo who do profess the Protestant religion." It will bring in an able Protestant ministry to the Church. There are very few of these now, as the country is almost entirely Roman Catholic. Good ministers may spread the Protestant religion and rebuild the churches.

The existence of British freeholders will provide a class ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity. Matters of public business, inquiries, and trials will no longer be decided by one or two people in the country only.

The King's fixed revenue in these parts will certainly be doubled, perhaps more than doubled.

The British and natives being mixed, the natives may become laborious "who are apt to labour by the good example of others when they may have hire and reward for the same. But the Irish lords and gentry do never give the poor people anything for their labour, which doth so dispose them to idleness." Enclosure of lands will follow, and "laying their lands into severals which now lyes all as in common." This will be a great means to suppress night thieves and stealers of cattle. It will beget numbers of guides in the Irish countries. The want of these was one of the causes of the long continuance of the late rebellions and wars.

The ancient and precedent tithes will be abolished, which will give contentment.

The plantation will procure men to set upon fishings in the maritime ports, to build ships and set upon iron works, to set forward clothings, making of bayes [baizes]. It will procure much traffic at sea. The Customs will thereby benefit.

It will build three strong towns without any charge to the King, which "have heretofore been the refuge of the loyal subjects." The army can be lodged in these.

It will mix the British with the natives, and so avert rebellion.

It will set up Englishmen who can hold the office of magistrate. In Connaught at present most of the magistrates are Roman Catholics. Those of them who are Protestants are contemptible by reason of their poor birth and estate.

It will make good roads and cause the clearing of [s]paces so much preserved by the natives. Bridges will be built over impassable rivers.

It will on the whole improve the natives' condition and will not be wholly unwelcome to them. *Pp 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. in Lord Falkland's hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 46.*

1628.

Last part
of 1628.

The King is informed that some of the late Duke of Buckingham's lands in Upper Ossory, which have devolved upon George, present Duke, were granted by the late Duke to Sir Wm. St. Leger for divers years, with a reservation of plantation of 1,920 acres of profitable land. These acres were to be granted to fee farmers and lessees for 20 years, but when the late Duke died, there was no authority to make the grants. The 1,920 acres are therefore in the King's hands during the minority of the young Duke.

Other details. The King appoints Sir William Parsons, Master of the Wards, to be guardian of the young Duke. A charge of £100 a year which is due from the property shall be paid to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and Sir Robert Pye, who are trusted for the young Duke's estate in England. *P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 47.*

Circ.
Aug.,
1628.⁽¹⁾

OBSERVATIONS regarding FOREIGN AFFAIRS and INTRIGUE in IRELAND.

About the beginning of July, 1625, a Dunkirker was over against the bay of Olderfleet, in the Earl of Antrim's country, sounding the depth of the water by the space of fourteen days together, and would permit no barque to come near her.

I gave the Lord Deputy intelligence thereof, and it was witnessed before Henry Upton, steward to Lord Chichester.

It has been certified by Edward Eustace, Esq., that the Earl of Argyle wrote not long ago to the King of Spain that he and some other friends had an action in hand to which they only required the countenance of the said King, intimating that for men and money they could have supply from themselves.

There is a general observance by the inhabitants near the north coast of Ireland that many Islanders and Cantyre men came over there weaponed "with swords and targets, bows and arrows." They generally ask for the County of Tyrconnell, where is the haven of Killybegs, at which place it is thought Argyle will land.

On coming out of Ireland I gave the Lord Deputy notice how to apprehend four of the Irish who would have been leaders if the Spaniards had come in December last. *Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 48.*

About
Sept.⁽²⁾

PETITION of CAPTAIN JAMES TOBIN to the KING, showing that :—

He served the King many years in the late wars in Ireland and was taken prisoner with the Earl of Ormond. Having been charged for the Earl's redemption, he has never since recovered from poverty.

He was one of the four corporals on the field that performed many unrequited services. The Earl of Totnes⁽³⁾ will speak to this.

He prays that he may be empowered to make three knights baronets in Ireland. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 269, 49.*

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1145, 1, par. 3.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* p. 389, art. 1165.

⁽³⁾ *Obit. March*, 1629.

1628.

About
Sept. ⁽¹⁾?

COPY of REPORT of PATRICK McMAHON, servant to CAPT. WILLIAM WARREN.

He heard while on his master's affairs in the North that a Spanish ship had come in at Calebegg [Killybeggs]. He gave notice to the Earl, who told him that he had heard the like, but knew nothing certainly; and that when he heard with certainty he would inform the State. He had the news confirmed by friars as he was coming through Henry Oge McHenry McThomas' country. They were begging for victuals and other necessaries for religious men which were brought in by that ship. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 50.*

Circ.
end 1628.

LIST of the COMMISSIONERS for the SALE of FRENCH PRIZE GOODS in the various provinces of Ireland approved by the EARL of MARLBOROUGH. ⁽²⁾

In Munster :—

Sir Wm. St. Leger, Richard, Earl of Cork, Sir Richard Aldworth, P.C.; Patrick Fitzmorris, Esq., Sir Thos. Crooke, Kt. and Bt.; Sir Francis Slingsby, Sir Parr Lane, Sir Thos. Browne, Sir Richard Clayton, and George Canbury and Wm. Gratrax, Esquires.

In Connaught :—

Charles, Lord Wilmot, President of Connaught, or the Vice-President in his absence.
Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Thomas Rotherham, Sir Robert King, Sir Roger Jones, of Sligo, Kt.; Jeffrey Osbalston, Esq., Chief Justice of Connaught; and Malby Brabazon and John Ridge, Esquires.

For Ulster :—

James, Viscount Claneboy, Edward, Viscount Chichester, Sir Edward Trevor, Kt.; Toby, Lord Caulfield, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland; Sir John Vaughan, Kt., P.C.; Sir Paul Gore, Kt. and Bt.; Sir Hugh Clotworthy; and George Carey and Tristram Beresford, Esquires.

For Leinster :—

Lord Docwra, Treasurer at Wars; Laurence, Lord Esmond; Sir Francis Annesley, Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver; Sir Wm. Parsons, P.C., Master of the Wards; Sir John King, P.C.; Sir Edward Fisher; and Calcott Chambers, Walsingham Cooke and John Tristeen, Esquires. *Pp. 1½. Underwritten,*

I think these should have commissions, &c., (as above in title).

Signed (Hol.) Marleburgh.

Followed by list of the same in order of procedure and not divided into provinces. In all, *Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 51.*

⁽¹⁾ See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, No. 16, 25-32, p. 383, art. 1145, 1, par. 3.

⁽²⁾ Ob. March, 1629.

1628.

Circ.
1628.

REASONS ALLEGED wherefore the CHIEF JUSTICE of HIS MAJESTY'S CHIEF PLACE in IRELAND should continue in custody of the SEAL belonging to that Court.

There are precedents for it for 100 years. Sir James Ley, now Earl of Marlborough, Sir John Denham, and Sir Wm. Jones, who are alive and can testify.

The present Chief Justice was granted the office in as full a manner as his predecessors held it.

The present holder has no more than Gardner and Ley had. In some cases his fees are lower. Victuals, rent, apparel, &c., are treble what they were in his predecessor's times "and of late the rate of charges in Dublin, where the Chief Justice that now is doth live, are exceedingly enhanced, far above London."

The perquisites are smaller than those of other judges. The profits are less than in the time of Gardener, Ley, Winche, and Denham. The suits in Court are fewer, and are mostly those sent by leading orders from the Chancery, which require an appearance *gratis* without any process. The difficulty in getting a fair jury leads people rather to seek a remedy in the Chancery, or by petition, than at common law.

The King has now half fines in actions of debts, which make suits fewer. Many grants have been made of the Courts of Record since King James' time and these determine other matters. Cases concerning plantation are decided by Commission or at the Council Table; and not at the common law. These have diminished suits in the King's Bench and the profits of the seal. Though the seals of the King's Bench and Common Pleas have in England been kept by a special officer, the case has been otherwise in Ireland. Here the Chancellor keeps the Great Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Exchequer seal, and, under an Act of 32 Henry VIII, the Master of the Wards the seal of that court.

In England the fees of King's Bench and Common "Plays" seals have always gone to the Crown—in Ireland to the Chief Justice. In England the Chief Justice has patronage: in Ireland, none. He had such patronage under the Statute of Westminster II., but the Lord Deputy took it away.

The present Chief Justice has served the King and his father for eight years,⁽¹⁾ and the matter is being decided in his absence.

Pp. 3½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 52.

About
end 1628.

LORD ESMOND to LORD DORCHESTER.

Your letter of 7 Sep. did not reach me till the 10th of this month. I have since seen Kitchinman, one of the administrators,⁽²⁾ in Dublin and solicited earnestly for Mr. Sleight's payment. The administrators have however paid on so many claims that they have no money. From the next payment, which is payable here on April 30, you may deal to get satisfaction for your friend. I will do my

⁽¹⁾ Appointed June, 1620. See *Smythe's Law Officers of Ireland*.

⁽²⁾ Of Lady Elizabeth Preston's estate.

1628-9.

best for him. I am a stranger at Court "and I found it upon the last establishment, but never before [that] all the inferior officers of the army had entertainment settled upon them, but none for the Sergeant-Major who ventured so far abroad in foreign parts and lost as much blood and as often as any man of my rank. But merit is laid up in store to be rewarded in Heaven." I wish him that made the report [against me] nothing but that he might have to travel a month on horseback or foot. Then he would see that I am able to serve the King. The Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Danby, Lord Falkland, or Lord Grandison will speak for me. I protest my loyalty. ⁽¹⁾ *P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 53, with seal.*

About
Feb., 1629.

COPY of PETITION to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of GRIFFIN HAYES, Porter of the City [Corke?] of Dublin.

Has been porter for 26 years. Had a fee of 9*d.* a day under the Great Seal, but about three years ago ⁽²⁾ this was stopped. Prays for relief. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 54.*

Before
July, 1629.
and after
March 4
of same.

COPY of PRESENTMENT of the GRAND JURY of Co. FERMANAGH. ⁽³⁾

"The jurors of our Sovereign Lord the King do present that Wm. Poe, of Derymore, within the said county, yeoman, the first day of March in the 4th year of our sovereign . . . at the Newtown within the said County of Fermanagh, was and yet is a common barator and a public disturber of the peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King." He is an oppressor and calumniator of the King's subjects and a stirrer up of troubles amongst them. *Signed (not hol.), Wm. Poe, and underwritten :*

Thos. Sergeant, Toby Vesey, Hugh Stokes, Stephen Allen, are deposed to liver [?] unto you of the Grand Jury the evidence of this bill and likewise Brian Macdonnell. *Signed (not hol.) Christopher Sibthorpe and 'Billa vera, per Johannes Dunbar, mil et socios suos,' and Copia vera per Johem Greenham. P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 55.*

Early
1629.

NOTE on the spread of POPERY in IRELAND.

The number of titular Popish prelates, priests, and Jesuits increases daily by their resorting thither from beyond seas, "picking the purses of his Majesty's subjects by indulgences, absolutions and pardons from Rome." These men force the people to pay tithe, &c., to them as regularly as they pay it to the ministers of the established Church. They seduce the people from their loyalty to the King. The proclamation for banishing Jesuits and priests published in Jan. 1624 ⁽⁴⁾ by the Deputy and Council should be forthwith revived. ⁽⁵⁾ *Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 56.*

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 432, art. 1314.

⁽²⁾ See *Ibid.* Index sub voc. Hayes, Griffin.

⁽³⁾ See *Ibid.* art. No. 1424, and Index sub voc. Allen and Poe.

⁽⁴⁾ See the Earl of Lindsay's *Hand-list of Proclamations*, Vol. 1, at this date

⁽⁵⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 445, art. 1358. 1.

1629.

[1629,
July 16.]

PETITION to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of the INHABITANTS in general of the COUNTY OF ARMAGH⁽¹⁾ showing that:—

The Sheriff to-day published “in an open assembly of the country meeting for the execution of his Majesty’s Commission of Jail delivery,” a letter from the Council Board whereby it is required to levy upon the inhabitants of this country £286 16s. 6d. for the entertainment of soldiers and to pay it within 20 days.

This great charge is ruinous to us, and we find that if such impositions continue the greater part of the British inhabitants here will return to England and Scotland for avoiding thereof, the plantations here prosperously begun will be ruined, the natives starved, and no one will be left but the beggars, who now outnumber those ready to give alms.

We submit, nevertheless, to our Sovereign’s pleasure, confident that if he knew the truth he would rather ease than burden us. And we ask that as this payment must be continued till £120,000 is raised the course first begun for the payment of the army in their garrisons may be followed and the money not carried into the Exchequer: and that the land belonging to Arthur Bagnall, Esq., be not exempted but be equal with the rest. *P. 4. Signed (Hol.) by F. O. H., W. Browton [?], Geo. Banckes, Ed. May, Hugh Echline, Francis Sachen, William Peerson, Richard Cope, Edward Blyke, (mark of) Hugh Buy O’Hanlon, John Melling, Thady [?] Crolly, Nath. Hore, Patrick Crolly, Roger Russell, and Richard Lenton. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 57.*

Before
Aug., 1629.

DRAFT of the KING to LORD DEPUTY FALELAND.

Ordering to appoint Thos. Meredith to the first company that falls vacant. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 58.*

About
Aug. 10,
1629.

[DRAFT of the KING to the VICE-TREASURERS in IRELAND for the LORDS JUSTICES.]

Granting them £1,200 a year each, together with such beeves, port corns, houses, grounds, and other provisions usually received by Lord Deputies for maintenance of their tables. The payment to be made monthly, the first instalment being paid the day the sword is delivered to them. *Pp. 1½ with additions in Lord Dorchester’s hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 59.*

About
Aug.,
1629.

LORD CONWAY, JR., to [LORD DORCHESTER].

I ask to have the Government of Coleraine, Londonderry,⁽²⁾ and the country thereabout which has no Governor. I have always been a soldier. I quitted a Lieutenant-Colonel’s place and a company to serve the King in the Cadiz expedition. Afterwards I left a company in the

(¹) See *S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, No. 1437, *Encl. 3*, in which this is probably enclosure.

(²) See *Ibid.* 1625-32, p. 476, *art.* 1463.

1629.

States' pay to go into France, where I lost blood and money. I wish to serve the King. P. 1. *In Lord Conway [jr.]'s hand and Endd. by Lord Dorchester. S.P. Ireland 269, 60.*

Aug. 10,
1629.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Sending form of Commission for Lord Conway, jr., as Governor of Londonderry, adding further that he be sworn of the Irish Privy Council. ⁽¹⁾ Pp. 2½ and annexe. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 61.

About
10 Aug.,
1629.

DRAFT of COMMISSION of the KING appointing EDWARD, LORD CONWAY, Governor of the City and County of Londonderry and of the Town of Coleraine.

Pp. 4, large. See the draft of a Commission calendared in *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1625-32, p. 476, Art. 1463.* This draft contains various clauses which have been erased and do not appear in the foregoing or in the draft calendared in that volume—notably clauses giving the Governor power to come to England when he shall need it and get leave from the Lord Deputy, leaving a substitute to fill his place. Endd., and with corrections, in Lord Dorchester's hand, and signed, Grandison. C. Wilmot. S.P. Ireland 269, 62.

[Aug. 10,
1629.]

MEMORANDUM [of LETTERS to be written, or POINTS to be inserted in letters written from the KING or PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS' JUSTICES or LORD DEPUTY COUNCIL of IRELAND].

To commend their [the Irish Council's] application of themselves to the reducement, &c.

King's County profess a readiness to pay the soldier after the former manner so long as the pr[esent] urgent necessity continueth.

Other details. The round answer of Westmeath. ⁽²⁾

Armagh considers the proposed arrangement would tie their posterity. ⁽³⁾

Cavan—the greatest subscription and sharpest refusal. ⁽⁴⁾

Tyrone—the best. To be told that the Council is transmitting Acts to be passed by Parliament. ⁽⁵⁾

Donegal—the most rational. ⁽⁶⁾

The letters touching these monies to be immediately sent away. Another to be written in answer to those now come. ⁽⁷⁾ Pp. 1½. *In Dorchester's hand. Endd. by him. S.P. Ireland 269, 63.*

About
Aug.,
1629.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS' JUSTICES.

Ordering them to issue a commission to the Lord Wilmot as General of the Irish Army, and sending draft of commission.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 476, art. 1463.*

⁽²⁾ *Ibid. arts. 1437, 5, and 10.*

⁽³⁾ *Ibid. p. 468, art. 1437, 3.*

⁽⁴⁾ *Ibid. art. 1437, 2.*

⁽⁵⁾ *Ibid. art. 1437, 7, and 7a.*

⁽⁶⁾ *Ibid. 6.*

⁽⁷⁾ *Ibid. arts. 1462 and 1467.*

1629.

The Commission gives him full power to command all castles, &c., to suppress rebels, and defend the country against any foreign enemy. Orders him to consult with, and act on the advice of, the Justices and Council in the matter of levying and lodging soldiers. *Pp. 1½. Endd. and with additions in Dorchester's hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 64.*

About
August,
1629.

REASONS to move HIS MAJESTY on behalf of SIR THOMAS STAFFORD.

He has 25 horse now under his command in Ireland. To raise and transport them cost him £300. He has also supported them for two years at a cost of £600. In return for this he has only got £50.

If he is now cast on the reduction of the army ⁽¹⁾ he will be ruined. He prays that he may be continued in the King's pay.

P. ¾. Endd. in Lord Dorchester's hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 65.

About
August,
1629.

DRAFT of a LETTER from [a SCOTTISH MAN] to the KING.

I will speak plainly to you, as I have done to Queen Elizabeth and your father, for both of whom I risked my life.

What is the use of having a Deputy if he cannot write to you secretly on the dangers which he sees and foresees? The divulging of what he writes breeds malice and embitters people against him. "Sir, Sir, I protest before God I have often come to your Majesty's worthy father and have letten his Majesty know how he hath been consigned and deceived by some of his officers here in England, especially anent the recusants' money. But his Majesty would never willingly hear me nor any man else speak a word against any of his judges or officers. Much less, Sir, should your Majesty hear any report of your Deputy who represents your Majesty's own person," until you have heard him secretly in his own defence.

The divulging in open Council of the Lord Deputy's letter to you through Lord Conway bred him enemies. Your loyal subjects know that you know that passage in the Scriptures wherein it is said that the elder is not to be accused without two or three witnesses. The Lord Deputy has made all these enemies only by endeavouring to discharge the duties which God and your Majesty have laid upon him. I have known three Deputies, but none more careful or powerful than he. Your Majesty has no more loyal servant.

I have often heard him regret that your Majesty's prerogative was so sore infringed here in England. A great cause of this "he imputteth to the imputting of too many lawyers in eminent places," and it maketh him fear the like to proceed in Ireland. You have some of your council in Ireland who are little behind the lawyers of England "to pare and infringe your Royal prerogatives." Your Majesty might test their attitude by empowering your Deputy, in the exercise of your prerogative, to make an Act of State concerning the fishermen's petition; "seeing they have agreed and

(1) Towards end of 1629. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 1461, et seqq.*

1629.

certified that it is good both for the increase of mariners serviceable for your Majesty's Navy Royal, when occasion shall serve, as also for the increase of fish and generally for the planetie of the land." We should then see what they have to say against the exercise of prerogative. The Act may afterwards be ratified in Parliament.

"It may please your Majesty to be further informed that the Papists in Ireland have taken to themselves so much boldness under colour and pretence of your Majesty's articles sent over by their agents into that kingdom, that they have newly erected sundry idolatrous houses within the City of Dublin and accommodated them with postern doors through the walls of the said city; so that at all times they may convey into and out of the said city what number of persons they shall think fit.⁽¹⁾ This is very dangerous.

"By the murmuring of the people it is generally conceived that the £40,000 a year for three years promised to be paid by the agents will probably not be paid.⁽²⁾

"In sundry particulars, which much concern your service in that kingdom, there is little frugality, namely, in the late plantation of Connaught, 'wheranent' your Majesty hath loosed more of than your have gotten by the subsidies if it were four-fold. And I am desired to acquaint your Majesty that you might have settled it by your Deputy with more safety when he first propounded it and with greater advantage now it is; and that it may yet be done safely if so be your Majesty will be pleased to declare yourself resolutely and constantly, provided that the plantation be equally made by Scottish and English together.

Next, there are some continually resident in England which receive yearly entertainment of about £1,500, when as his substitute discharges his office for £50 a year." Others get the gains and his Majesty's deputy the pains. How your other Deputies have "feathered their nests" the world knoweth. I cannot hear of any lands or other means which this one has acquired in Ireland. He has often said that if you were suddenly to discharge him he would have to engage his plate⁽³⁾ to defray his charges. He will be the poorest Deputy, I think, that ever returned from Ireland. He relies only on your Majesty's benevolence, "and hath a great charge of pleasant children to provide for, which would rejoice your Majesty's heart for to see them."

In conclusion, I think the Lord Deputy should be heard in secret, and accusations against him should not be considered till he has received a confidential communication in regard to them. He should not have conflicting orders sent to him. They confuse him much and it is only his noble and valorous spirit which overcomes all difficulties. "And, Sir, what occasion of disregarding of your Deputy is offered in Ireland when as it is noised both in burgh and country that four Deputies were named to come for Ireland, and openly sung in the streets, that Denbie [Denbigh] will not, Wilmot shall not, Conway cannot, and Ansley [Annesley] may not."

(1) See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1591.

(2) See *Ibid.* Preface.

(3) See *Ibid.* 1625-32, p. 480, art. 1484.

1629.

In suffering your Deputy to be thus abused "your Majesty doth but spit upon your own sleeves."⁽¹⁾ *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 66.

About
Sep., 1629.

LIST of COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND for examining the state of the ARREARS in IRELAND as well due to HIS MAJESTY as from HIS MAJESTY to others in that kingdom.

Lord Dockerey [Docwra].

Lord Mountnorris.

The Master of the Wards, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John King, Sir James Ware, or any four of them.

Sir William Jones, Sir John Denham.

Note. Capt. Parkins, lieutenant to Lord Chichester, to be recommended for a company when one shall fall vacant. *P.* 1. *In Dorchester's hand.* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 67.

General
date,
Sep.

PAPERS relating to SIR ROBERT MACLELAND.

Sir Robert Macleland's memorial to Lord ——— for Ireland.

The following is the true relation of the State of my business :—

On Nov. 2, 1625, after several interviews with the King and Council, I was directed from Hampton Court to Scotland with letters to the Council "to see what men, arms, and shipping to transport them would be in readiness to supply the town of Derry if Tyrone and the Spaniards had landed in the North of Ireland." Immediately I rode post to Edinburgh and delivered the King's letters to the Lord Chancellor and the Council there. They recommended that all those of the coast that lay near Ireland should be mustered, and directed me to see what shipping could be had in the harbours near to Ireland for transportation of the soldiers. I did this, and found "a great sort of brave gentlemen were willing to spend their lives to do his Majesty service." I found, also, plenty of shipping. At the same time I levied 50 horsemen and 100 footmen, the horsemen being all gentlemen of very good sort. I armed them with such arms as the country could afford, "with Scotch pistols, lances, jacks, steel capes and gauntlets." We marched then together 40 miles to our harbour, and I carried my men over. I then rode to Dublin and delivered the King's letters to the Lord Deputy. His Lordship said I was welcome, but that he knew not how I should be paid, for that Lord Dougherey [Docwra], who was Treasurer at Wars, had no money. Finally he wrote me a letter to the King, and I came to England. After the King had read my letters and given orders that I should be enlisted and paid, I got fever, and was unable to ride for fourteen weeks. Meanwhile the sum due for my men, who had been billeted, had mounted up to £4,200. I got no money at all from the Government and had to disperse my men through the country for support,

⁽¹⁾ Apparently about the date of Lord Falkland's recall.

1629.

first in Down, Londonderry, and Fermanagh, and then in Meath, where they now remain. *Pp.* 2. *Endd. in Lord Dorchester's hand, with name. S.P. Ireland* 269, 68.

About
Sep., 1629.

[DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY] for SIR ROBERT
MACLELLAND.⁽¹⁾

Recites the facts mentioned in foregoing orders that he be paid.

Several recognizances have been taken to the King's use in Meath and other counties for repairing churches, bridges, and roads. These are forfeited to the King for non-performance of their conditions, and are not estreated into the Exchequer. The Lord Deputy is directed, upon notice given by Sir Robert Maclelland of any forfeited recognizance or other debt not estreated into the Exchequer to cause them to be levied on the bodies, goods, and lands of the debtors, and, out of the sum so received to pay Sir Robert what is due to him. The residue to be spent as the Lord Deputy thinks most fit.

Other details. Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 69.

27 Nov.
Youghal.

LIEUTENANT ANTHONY HOBSON to his loving friend and landlord,
MASTER HUGH LUTTRELL, at his house at Yarmouth.

My troubles are great, but have come not through my own occasions, but through a wicked company which I carried with me to sea. . . . [I was present at?] . . . the taking of the French barque, laden with wines and fruit by Captain Scrase⁽²⁾ We fetched up and asked her whence she was and what her lading was? She said she came from S[t. Malo], and that her lading was nothing but "ballice." So we bid them "amayne" and hoist their boat and come aboard. He said he would not [let] us come aboard, and we fired and killed a man. We boarded her. [We captured her and] were driven into Youghal. I am here in prison and shall be hanged if you do not intercede for me. I will reward you, but will never go "in a man of war" while I live. Have neither band, shirt nor stocking.

Other details.

In all Pp. 2½. *Signed (Hol.) very imperfect. Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 70.

Dec., 1629. CHARLES, LORD WILMOT, to —.

You will see by the enclosed what King James did to Waterford City upon a less offence. He made their corporation a government, forfeited their charter, and took the commodity of the whole town into his hands. At last by the Duke's high favour they were restored at no easy ransom, not two years since.⁽³⁾ I think it would

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 483, art. 1488.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* p. 498, art. 1550.

⁽³⁾ *About Sept.* 1626. See *Ibid.*, p. 165-6, art. 474.

1629.

have been well if they had never been restored, but that the King would take them all into his hands, "for these great charters and privileges of cities do but embolden them to stubbornness and contempt of the Prerogative."

You will be pleased to hear that at last, after three days' dispute, they [the Mayor, &c., of Dublin] said that they would obey the warrant of the Justices if it were sent to them. To allow such a system would be a great disservice to the King. If I were abroad or in the field, should every warrant for accommodation of my army have to be sent to Dublin for the signatures of the Justices? If such a concession is made in Dublin it will be insisted upon elsewhere. They [the Mayor and citizens] boldly vindicated at the Council Table "their own power, and against the King's prerogative, to enable a general to billet soldiers or lodging of them without paying for their lodging as other men did."

The "stiff urger of this disobedience" was one Cattlyn, Recorder of the town, a Sergeant at Law and of the King's Counsel. In my short experience I have not known that any of the King's feed servants should plead against his right.⁽¹⁾ *Pp. 2. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 71.*

About
end of
1629.

DRAFT of INSTRUCTIONS for the LORDS JUSTICES by SIR JOHN BINGLEY on the CHURCH POLICY to be pursued in IRELAND.

That God be duly honoured and served in that our kingdom "twice every day without fail as in the churches of England," and every Church to have the Bible and Book of Common Prayer as in England.

That you be careful to suppress the Pope's jurisdiction in Ireland.

That all Popish conventicles and visitations be banished.

That you see that our subjects be eased of any charge paid to any titular Archbishop, Bishop, Abbott, Prior, Vicar-general, Jesuits, Friars, or "any of that Popish rabble whatsoever."

That you be careful to free our subjects of all extortions and oppressions in the Courts of Dublin, and especially in the Court of Wards there. The clergy's fee for burials, &c., to be as in England or as near as may be.

You are to be diligent to see that our army there is well governed and that our instructions of June 4, 1628, be enforced. The soldiers to be put in garrisons and not to "straggle the country to the great hurt of our subjects."

Our leases to be renewed a term fair to us and our tenant.

Fines and casualties to be truly answered to us and our Exchequer. *Pp. 1½. Endd. in Bingley's hand: 'Sir John Bingley's second⁽²⁾ memorandum.'* *S.P. Ireland 269, 72.*

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 500, art. 1559.*

⁽²⁾ *Ibid. p. 442, art. 1548.*

1629.

Circ.
1629.DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY⁽¹⁾ for LORD BLAYNEY.

Ordering that the sums due to Lord Blayney for himself and his company be paid out of the Revenues of the Court of Wards and the Customs. He shall also be paid the 10s. per diem due to him as Seneschal of the Co. Monaghan. *Pp. 2½. Endd. in Dorchester's hand, 73.*

After
Aug.,
1629.

PETITION to the KING of DANIEL MCCARTHY, son and heir of FLORENCE MCCARTHY and grandson of the late EARL OF CLANCAR, showing that :—

The case which Sir Valentine Browne ("who holdeth your Majesty's loyal subjects all damned that profess the true Catholic faith") has raised against him has been referred to the now Lords Justices.⁽²⁾ It is "stuffed only with manifold untruths, false glosses of plantations, fortifications and pretended services, purchases and grants" to induce the King to give him petitioner's estate.

This case was decided long since in Queen Elizabeth's reign by reference to the then Earl of Salisbury, Sir John Popham (then Attorney-General) and others, as petitioner can prove. Nevertheless Sir Valentine and his father got these lands and held them during Florence McCarthy's commitment "which they wrought and continued this 29 years upon misinformations."

He prays that the matter may again be referred to the Lords' Committees [the Irish Committee of the English Privy Council] who may hear the infinite wrongs and oppressions to which your suppliant has been subjected "and such a member as Sir Valentine Browne is, and shall be proved to be, may, together with his most wicked, devilish, and inhuman practices, be utterly overthrown and quite frustrated." *P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 74.*

About
Dec.,
1629.

ABSTRACT of some IRISH PETITIONS.

The clergy of the diocese of Ardagh pray order from his Majesty that they may receive their tithes in kind and not according to the unjust customs of tithing in Longford and Leitrim.

John Jeffray, clerk, prays to be restored to the vicarage of Kinsale, whereof he is dispossessed by the Bishop of Cork and Sir Robert Travers, with an inhibition against these proceedings till Travers show cause for his deprivation in the High Commission here.

Donnough McDonel prays to be restored to certain lands granted to his ancestors and withheld from him by George Harpoole.

Patrick Black desires an order that the administrators of the late Earl of Desmond pay him what the Earl owed him.

(1) Left Ireland in October, 1629.

(2) Lords Justices appointed Aug., 1629.

1629.

William Poe complains that when he executed a commission for his Majesty's service he was indicted by Stephen Allen, Thomas Turnor, and others, and became bound in £100 to appear at the Assizes to be held in Fermanagh. He forfeited this £100, being detained by contrary winds. He prays for respite till next Hilary term.⁽¹⁾

Thomas Fitz Edmund Gerald prayeth his Majesty's letter to the Lords Justices to examine his petition and to establish him in the lands detained from him by Richard Osborne.

Laurence Rathburne, one of the first planters in the co. Dublin, complains of divers oppressions committed by the Londoners' agents and desires relief against them in divers particulars concerning himself.

Neil Durning wishes that his debtors may be called together and compelled to pay him what they owe him.

Sir Nicholas Walsh pretends that Patrick Coppinger and John Ragget, feoffees in trust of the lands of his father, have broken that trust. He prays that they may be made to surrender, and that he receive a regrant, &c.

Thomas Fitzgerald and his son require a letter to Ireland concerning certain lands claimed by them.

Daniel Doyle prays for a speedy hearing before the Lord Chancellor of the case between him and Lord Esmond.⁽²⁾

Sir Edward Denny desires a remedy against one Christopher Walsh, who, he says, got possession of some lands in Traly from his grandfather.

There are several petitions by the Earl of Ormond.

Mr. George Kirke, to whose use certain people have been appointed clerk of the market, packer, weigher, and gager throughout Ireland, desires that the fees allowed to these officers by a proclamation of Feb. 5th, 1628, be renewed by same authority.

The bailiffs, burgesses, and commons of Dundalk want to be preserved in the occupation of a piece of land called Knockorish,⁽³⁾ for which Lord Moore is now suing. They desire a renewal of their charter with certain Irish liberties.

Sir Frederick Hamilton desires a letter for passing and uniting certain lands of his into the manor of Hamilton as was granted to Sir Wm. Villiers to his manor of Drumahaire in the same county.

Lord Mountnorris desires that his pension be inserted in the new establishment or that he be compensated for it since the office of Treasurer for the Wars, which was intended to him, is continued to Lord Docwra.

The Master of the Rolls wants a confirmation of his office, with all rights belonging to it.

(1) See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, 1625-32, Index s.v. Poe.

(2) See *Ibid.* p. 500, art. 1558.

(3) See *Ibid.* p. 506, art. 1578.

1629.

The Earl of Antrim desires that after Michaelmas and Christmas the quarter sessions of the co. Down be held at Oldstone, near the middle of the county.

Ellen O'Neale prayeth a new grant to her son, her Majesty's ward, of certain lands.

Mr. Kirke wants a letter to the Lords Justices to accept a surrender of the Priory of Armagh [from him], and thereupon to re-grant him the same.

Sir Alexander Hume wants a grant in fee farm of £100 of old rent in charge in Ireland or 3,000 acres of land there.

Sir James Atherlony prays for as much out of fines and casualties in Ireland as her Majesty will bestow upon him.

Robert Hannay wishes to pass his proportion in the Longford plantation—500 acres—to — Farrall or such as he shall name.

James Beetagh, a poor, lame, aged, and decayed man, desires that his pension be paid.

Cornelius Hart, a poor Irishman, maimed in the expedition of Rez [Rhé], desires relief.

Griffith Meare prays for leave to gather the benevolence of charitable people in Munster and Leinster, with a tax of 4*l.* upon every recusant's house in those two provinces, for relief of his losses by fire.

Richard Baker and his wife pray letters to the same purpose and upon like occasion for London, Westminster, and some counties adjoining.

Lord Baltinglass wants either the renewal of the alehouse business in Ireland or else order for payment of his annuity of £1,000 and his son's licences.

Harbert Maxwell prays a warrant to the Sheriff and Justices of co. Down to preserve him in possession of his watermill against one Richard Fitz Symonds.

Captain Chamberlain [sends a] petition and project for an imposition of one barrel of wheat upon every plough and townland.

Walter Windsor, the son of a faithful and well deserving servitor, sues for a company in Ireland and for certain lands bought by his father.

Pp. 41. With a marginal note in Lord Dorchester's hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 75.

Circ.
1629.

COPY of PETITION of SIR PIERCE CROSBIE to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

A recent order of the Council of War directed that only those officers employed in the late expeditions to Rhé, Rochelle, and Cadiz who shall personally appear and have their accounts made up by the Auditor should be paid by the Paymaster of the Army.

1629.

Many of the captains and officers of petitioner's regiment are in Ireland. He prays that they may not suffer thereby. He lent many of them money on the security of their pay. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 76.

About
Dec.,
1629.

A REMEMBRANCE for the RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN COKE, Secretary of State.

Captain Grenan hopes that Sir John Coke will defend him if his case is brought by Lord Dorchester before the Council. Gives information regarding Col. Dowda's⁽¹⁾ attempt to bribe him [Grenan] to silence in the matter of Dowda's treachery.

Grenan refused to be bribed. He begs that the documentary evidence of his refusal be brought before the Council if his case is discussed.

The said Captain "doth pretend" a soldier out of every company of the fifty companies in Ireland to make up a company in Ireland, or a new company "for Ireland is very rich now of corn and cattle."

P. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 77.

Possibly
about
end of
1629.

PETITION of FRANCIS LOFTUS to the KING, showing that :—

King James in the second year of his reign granted to petitioner for life the office of bearer of the Great Seal before the Lord Chancellor with a fee of 2*s.* a day.

The post is one 100 years old, and has been attended by petitioner for more than 20 years, but with no fee but the 2*s.* a day, yet it is now placed in the lowest rank of those payments that stand in King James I.'s establishment. He prays that it may be where it formerly was.⁽²⁾ *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 78.

Before
Jan. 2,
1630,
and after
Nov. 25,
1629.

DRAFT of the KING to [LORD WILMOT] for LIEUTENANT FRANCIS WINDSOR.⁽³⁾

We understand that Lieut. Francis Windsor is, upon some exception taken to his youth, discharged from his place as lieutenant to Sir Arthur Savage. We have passed over this difficulty and order that his post be continued to him without dispute. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 79.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 501, arts. 1563-4.

⁽²⁾ A new military establishment came into force in Oct., 1629. See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 1500. There is some evidence that a fresh civil establishment may have come into force at the same time. *Ibid*, art. 1468.

⁽³⁾ See *Ibid*, art. 1569, and enclosure,

1629.

Early
1629.

MEMORANDUM entitled "How to erect a FISHING upon the COASTS of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND."

For the better encouragement of this industry the King should grant the adventurers herein a corporation, they to have the sole right to sell pilchards taken upon the coasts of his dominion. The Company will not refuse any of the subjects to adventure with them or to be free of the said Company so as they underwrite at a time fixed.

It is good to have a corporation because "the Corporation will temper the general trade with that discretion that they will continually keep up the prices of fish in other countries, for if every man hath a freedom the nature of the Englishman is to clog the market in a little time." A company will be able to have ships strong enough not to be afraid of pirates. "For as much as many times the fisherman is not of ability to perform his bargains with his merchants, by means whereof he sustaineth great prejudice, and as it was apparent this last year, for by reason that Rochelle was besieged,⁽¹⁾ it bred such a price for salt that many of the fishermen became beggars, and those towns of the West Country that were wont usually to take over 1,000 tunne of pilchers now took not one barrell."

We [the promoters of the Company] would take over the boats and nets of the fisherman and would settle each to the work he was bred up to, and would be able to protect him against the inconvenience of a rise in the price of salt or any similar danger.

If these fishermen will not accept this offer they should be prevented from selling to anyone but the Company, who will guarantee them the usual price.

The inconvenience of selling fish to one another instead of to the company.

The use of the Hollanders and Italians have been to disburse money beforehand to the fishermen of the West Country and to take their pilchers at a rate, after[wards] to vent them, and commonly in Holland shipping, whither they return the profit they make of them, be it in money or in merchandise, into Holland. In this way English subjects are made servants to foreigners, without any benefit to themselves or increase of navigation. What the stranger does by disbursing money beforehand we hope to do now.

Again, if a corporation had the management of the fishing, and no interlopers allowed, they would be able to keep up the price of pilchers abroad. We are in the fortunate position that "all the world cannot afford pilchers to serve those countries but his Majesty's dominions." If we control the trade, we control prices.

How to BUILD and ERECT BUSSES in IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Before the busses can be built it were convenient to have 20 provided in Holland against June next. These busses would fish

(¹) 1628.

1629.

amongst the Hollanders “from whom we shall learn the use and manner of their busses,” and our people will be skilled by the time our busses are finished.

“That in March next, so much timber be felled as will build 200 vessels, assigning the moiety for busses, which timber must be seasoning one whole year before it can be used, and in the interim we shall by our trade of France and Biskee return iron, salt, canvas, twine for nets, and the East country ropes, masts, cables, pitch, and tar, to have them in readiness against the finishing of the busses.

This timber must be felled part in Ireland and part in Lough Hue [Lough Awe?] in Scotland, “which place affords iron, timber and masts, the last whereof is rare, in so much that no part of his Majesty’s dominions doth the like but it alone.”

Each buss will stand in £650.

How to EMPLOY the Busses.

When the busses are built and ready they must repair to Shetland the 11th or 12th of June and there follow their fishing in company of the Hollanders.

If they be able to fish themselves by the time they come to the Frith they may put in at Dunbar, if not at Scarborough or Hull, as the wind shall serve. Ships shall then be ready to take their herrings at once to the Sound, “by which means we shall serve the Sound with herrings almost as soon as the Hollanders can be at home with theirs.”

The busses must not thus leave, for after they have taken in salt and provisions at Scarborough they must pursue the “scull” [school or shoal]. In their second fishing they catch the best herrings, which I should assign to London and England: always provided that the supply be not too large to lower the price below what it is at present.

The third fishing is the worst, and so long as the wind is southerly or westerly we will apply ourselves to the taking of herrings about the coasts of Yarmouth. These herrings will sell in Yarmouth, and having got salt, &c., there we will, with the first easterly wind, follow the herrings through the narrow seas (“which wind carry the herrings through the narrow seas”). We will still “keep company with the scull” until we load some part of our busses and send them into the harbours of France and England, where they shall put them ashore. We will then hasten for Ireland, where the rest of the busses shall be fishing in the meantime; and these herrings we will assign for Wales, Bristol, and that part of England, and the overplus we will send for France.

When the fishing is over on the north-west part of Ireland, some of the busses shall follow the herrings to the islands of the Lewis. There, there will be nets, &c.: for these people take them in loughs. Meantime our busses shall fish for cod and ling, which are as good there as in any part of the sea. The herrings that shall be there taken we will assign for the Sound at spring, upon the opening of

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it, and they shall be better than the Hollanders, because they are four months the newer. The ships of Glascoe, Erwin, and the west of Scotland will serve well for this purpose, and return us cording, hemp, pitch, and tar.

"Thus shall we circuit his Majesty's dominions, and have five or six fishings for the Hollanders three and the advantage of situations and winds to serve all countries before them. The fishing being ended, the busses must return to Broadhaven in Ireland as the place of randevooe, where there shall be provision to trim and fit them against June following." The men meantime can make nets, &c.

I have said nothing in this project of the venting of cod, ling, conger, hake, ray, salmon, dog, and buckhorn, which will bring in an immense gain to the King. In all these fish England has a supremacy. It is only necessary that the foreign fish should be excluded, and the observation of the statutory fish days enforced.

The greatest difficulty is raising money and stock enough to undertake the business in a comprehensive way. This would mean speedy returns. But if we cannot raise enough at first we must proceed as funds permit.

MOTIVES FOR MEN TO ADVENTURE.

The profit will be great. There will be company, which shall be known to the adventurers to consist of honest men. There will be a monopoly. No winds will blow but will help the profit, "which is not so in any other trade, especially in the East Indies." There will be a great employment, for I hope we shall be able to set 20,000 more men "on work." £120,000 or £140,000 which yearly goes out of the kingdom for wine and fish will be kept here. The kingdom will be strengthened, mariners increased, and idle men set on work. *In all, Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 80.*

About end
of 1629.

THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE LORDS JUSTICES.

Lord Falkland since his return here has asked to see the depositions and proceedings before the Commissioners appointed to consider the case of Phelim McPhiagh Byrne and his sons. He says that the petition purporting to come from them is not theirs and has been disavowed by them as preferred without their knowledge or consent; also that the Commissioners have exceeded the terms of their reference. We require you to send us the originals of these remembrances signed under the hands of Phelim and his children. *Pp. 2. In Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 81.*

After Sept.

NOTE ON THE "RESPITE OF HOMAGE" FEE.

In the last establishment it was held to yield to the King £1r200. Owing to the energy of the Master and Court of Wards it rose to £1,500 for five terms ending the Michaelmas term 1629. The revenue from it will soon be on the average £600 a year.

1629-30.

From this the Master and Surveyor hope for reparation of the abridgements put upon them by the last establishment.

The profits of the Court of Wards have also risen to £250 over the establishment and the doubling of the rents of Ulster (mainly brought about by Sir Wm. Parsons) will raise the revenue to £900 a year. Sir Wm. therefore hopes he may enjoy his pension. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 269, 82.*

After
30 Oct.⁽¹⁾ ——— to RAWDON.

On affairs relating to tenants on the Conway estate. Refers to Sergeant [Maurice] Eustace. *P. 4. S.P. Ireland 269, 83.*

[1629.] MEMORANDUM ON THE POSITION OF LORD LIEUTENANT AND LORD DEPUTY.

The Earls of Sussex, Essex, and Devonshire were allowed fifty horsemen and fifty footmen, each, as Lords Lieutenants. The allowances made were £4 4s. a day for the horse and £1 13s. 4d. for the foot.

This Lord Deputy has only fifty horse allowed him at £2 19s. 6d. a day.

“In all other respects of entertainment, allowances or profits the Lords Lieutenants and Lord Deputy of Ireland stand equal; but to carry the King’s Standard in general hostings with many such marks and remembrances of his Majesty’s servants doth appertain unto the Lord Lieutenant’s authority and not to the Lord Deputy, which the wisdom of precedent times hath thought fit to maintain and revive in twenty years for the better holding in obedience both of that conquered nation and the degenerate English.” *P. 3. Two copies. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 269, 84 and 85.*

After
March,
1629-30. PETITION OF EDWARD, LORD BRABAZON, to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

He came here out of Ireland more than two years ago by command of his father, the Earl of Meath, to prosecute his just grievances now depending in Parliament.

He brought with him certain plate.

He now asks for licence to bring that plate with him back to Ireland.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 269, 86.

⁽¹⁾ See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 493, art. 1528.

1630.

After
April,
1630.

[DRAFT of the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES
for FLORENCE MCCARTHY.]

Florence McCarthy and Sir Valentine Browne, now lately deceased,⁽¹⁾ exhibited to us and the Privy Council several petitions concerning the castles, &c., of Cosmoignes, Onoght, and Ballicarbery in Kerry and Desmond, heretofore mortgaged by the Earl of Clancarr to Sir Valentine Browne and Nicholas Browne, father and grandfather of the petitioner. The petitions were referred to Sir Wm. Jones, who found and certified that the Earl of Clancarr did by several indentures of 30 and 31 Eliz., convey the lands now in question to Sir Valentine Browne, the grandfather, and his son for £500, "upon conditions for the redemption thereof by payment of the monies at any time, and that these lands are affirmed to be worth £1,000 a year and the profits thereof have been taken for the use of the money ever since. As also that the said Earl had issue only one daughter, who was married to the said Florence McCarthy and has issue now living." Sir William Jones thought it not fit that Browne should be allowed to pass any Act of Parliament to preclude McCarthy's title. *Details follow.*

McCarthy shall have possession of the lands on paying the sums stipulated for, which are provable by the counterparts of the mortgage now in existence. *P. 3/4. In Coke's hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 87.*

About
May,
1630.

DRAFT of [the IRISH COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL] to the
LORDS JUSTICES.

We know you are pressed by petitioners for arrears, but it is desirable that the establishment payments be first met, and that the other claims be kept waiting till "a competent stock be raised for indifferent contentment." In order to meet the King's debts we have directed a proclamation to call all that will compound for defective titles,⁽²⁾ and hope that you will assist us in the matter. We have also entered into a treaty with the Commissioners for Scotland to erect a common association for fishing in all his Majesty's seas and coasts, and think that profit may be made hereby as well in Ireland as elsewhere. We wish you to help us in this by telling us "what loughs or fishings in those parts are fit to be reserved in case such reservation be insisted on in Scotland." The Lord Treasurer has other means in agitation for paying debts; and you will do well to help. You must induce people to wait a little longer, and, if you cannot secure a continuance of the contributions for the army must levy the same as best you can. You shall consult with the Lord General to see how the public peace may be best preserved and inform us whom you think to be the chief authors [of disturbance].

We need say no more, except that the King is pleased at "your good agreement in his service." *Pp. 23/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 88.*

⁽¹⁾ See Sir Valentine Browne's letter to Lord Dorchester of that date. *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 1652.*

⁽²⁾ See Crawford's *Hand-list of Proclamations, 27 May, 1630.*

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Aug.,
1630.MEMORANDUM concerning the EARL OF ORMOND.⁽¹⁾

The territories of Arra, Ikerrin and Duo Mullrian do join the English part of the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and are seated near the river of Shannon most commodious for transportation from Limerick. Ormond is next adjoining thereunto, which river was always accounted the girdle of the kingdom. By the gaining of it by the Irish in the wars of Lancaster and York the combustion of Ireland grew strong "till the late plantations of Ely, Delvin, McCoghlan['s country], Furcall, O'Mullaghan's country, Longford, and Leitrim, which lie all upon the Shannon, and the walling of Athlone for guard of the bridge there, since which plantations the English have regained part of their ancient power in the inland parts which were most offensive."

Now by the second plantation of these countries the river of Shannon is wholly made a secure passage to Athlowe [Athlone] and so almost clean through the midst of this kingdom and is passable by boats of great burden. "The late plantation of Ely and Macoghlan's country do meet with Ormond only. Between them and the Shannon in one part lieth a small territory consisting of about 20 small quarters of land called Lusmough, which is now esteemed part of the province of Connaught, yet divided from Connaught by the Shannon." To this small territory and to other lands in Connaught the King has a perfectly good title if he wishes to take hold of it. If these territories are planted all that district will be settled, and also the plantations of Ely, Macoghlan, Furcall, and O'Mullaghan, as provisions and munitions of war can at all times be brought up the Shannon from Limerick, and be dispersed into all parts by small convoys. It is very important to have this plantation arranged, for until it is so done the other plantations may be cut off from the Shannon, which is their source of supplies, and may have to get provisions overland. These countries are now "a great wing" to the Irish of Connaught. Their men are disloyal to the King, and "if their countries were put into the hands, or at least the government, of the English," it would establish the peace of the country.

The manner of the Plantation had, I think, best be as follows:—

A fourth part should be entirely reserved for the English (patents lands only excepted) which may be divided into proportions of from 1,500 to 2,000 acres, whereupon English are to reside, and good buildings to be made and erected. Under proportions are not worth the charge of large buildings. "The residue of the lands to be divided among the natives, of whom good choice is to be made; especially such as are in possession, and none to be made freeholders under 100 acres profitable land, and all to depend on the King."

Three towns to be built: one in Arra, in the Co. Tipperary, in which these countries do for the most part lie, "and a very great continent hath not an English jury in it, nor any English

(1) For date see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, Preface p. XXIII.*, and refs. therein, to the *Lismore Papers*. See also *Carte, Vol. I., p. 59.*

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freeholders, scarce an Englishman. . . . The natives of these territories may be estated in convenient quantities for their livelihood by good grants from the King. They will be more ready and assured servants to the Crown and will build and plant; whereas now, having no title and much of the land divided into very petty tenancies, the people have no comfort to build or settle."

If these countries were so planted by English, "there would be an absolute interposition and distance made between the Irish of Connaught and the Irish of Leinster, both which are most wavering and doubtful of all other parts of the kingdom, whereas now by the opportunity of freedom they there enjoy to intercourse the general peace is daily disturbed. These were the countries that gave Tyrone passage and most relief when he brought his army into Munster, to join with the invading Spaniards."

As there are no English in that country, neither is there the face of a Church or any resident ministers. If there was a plantation churches would be endowed.

The second town should be built in some convenient place in Ormond and on the Shannon, the third in the centre of Ormond. These towns may receive charters from the King, the English being burgesses "and the petty Irish copyholders or tenants for life of small proportions, and to dwell about the towns and so their children trained in trades. Such as are not of quantities to be made freeholders abroad, may here be sustained, governed, and trained, and dwell in visible towns ready." These towns to have fairs, markets, and the other privileges recently granted to corporate towns. If the King would allow the rents of the plantations to be allocated for a few years to wall the towns, that side of the kingdom would be much more secured. "I mention walling of the towns because I find by my experience that there were many great and well-peopled towns in times past inhabited by the English, and those towns were depopulated by the incursions of the Irish; nothing now left but the ruins of the houses and buildings, which remain to this day only as testimonies of the English valour in subduing those countries. I also observe that wheresoever they had walled towns the country about them was kept by those towns and the English families encouraged to keep upon their lands, having so sure a retreat if they were driven to the worse." There may be schools and churches in them.

This country is very rich in grain and may yield the King E3*d*. an acre from the patentees. There may be tenures *in capite* on large proportions. The whole country should be worth £2,600 in rent together with £200 on every 2,000 acres granted to Englishmen. The towns should be granted only to such of the principal undertakers as is thought fit.

Natives who are possessed of any lands by virtue or pretence of late patents are to be favourably dealt with. The Earl of Ormond has a good deal of land in Ormond and a signory of rent beeves upon every ploughland there; and some other petty lords have chieferies in these territories. They should be dealt with and

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“his lordship’s land assured to him (such as he hath in possession) to be set forth in two plots or in one as it shall be thought fitting, giving him and the rest an allowance of land for their seignories with some abatement of the annual rent, as was done in other plantations to the great benefit of the freeholders to be rid of that burden and to the profit of the lord who received a valuable consideration subject to improvement for a bare signory or small, and in no way improvable.”

The Earl being gained, all the records will be by him produced to fortify the King’s title and facilitate the finding of the lands by office for the King.

Pp. 2, large. S.P. Ireland 269, 89.

Aug.⁽¹⁾

ANSWER of the LORD CHANCELLOR to the COMPLAINT of SIR CHARLES COOTE and DAME MARY, his wife.

It is true he refused to seal the *dedimus potestatem* and the writ of covenant as is desired. He conceives that he did so on good considerations because it is not known what lands are descended upon the complainant Mary or how much, in that the evidences concerning the lands are now in the custody of Lady Jephson, her mother. Whether Sir Francis Rushe, her father, made any conveyance in trust for the settling of his estate upon his daughters, or upon any of his daughters, excluding the rest, is also not yet known. Nor can these things be manifested without sight of the evidence.

“As yet, there is no pertition between the coheirs of Thomas Rushe, which were necessary before the levying of any fine by one of them, for though the fine can pass no more than the cognizor hath in her to pass, yet the same fine may beget contention and strife in after times between the coheirs and their posterity, the fine happily including more lands than belongeth to the plaintiff Mary.”

The pretence of settling the petitioner’s estate by fine is but a pretence, as the certainty in what lands the estate should be settled is not yet known, the same resting in copercinary between the coheirs without “pertition.” Neither can the fine settle the estate in better case in the petitioner Mary than she now enjoyeth it by descent from her ancestors, if any estate do descend to her.

“In all cases of fines to be levied by *feam covert*s the law provides that great caution and circumspection should be used, and the fine of *feam covert* is not to be accepted but upon good consideration. The judge which taketh the acknowledgement is to examine the woman apart with great care and diligence (especially where she is to levy a fine of her own inheritance), and if he shall find that the woman hath by some extraordinary or compulsory persuasion been induced to levy the fine, or that there is no sufficient consideration why the

(¹) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 567 and p. 574, arts. 1783 and 1800.

1630.

feam covert should be induced thereunto, or if he can find some reason why such a *feam covert* should not levy a fine, he ought to refuse the acknowledgment as well as in the case of an infant."

A writ of *dedimus potestatem* to take recognizance of fines is granted out of the Chancery when the cognizers by reason of infirmity or other reasonable causes cannot come to the Court of Common Pleas to make cognizance thereof. This is not the ground of the petitioner's demand.

Lady Jephson, understanding the plaintiff's intention to levy a fine whereby her other daughters might be disinherited and that the plaintiff Mary has by illegal courses been induced to levy this fine, being a woman of a "facil" and tractable nature, has petitioned the King for the staying of this fine on certain motives presented to him. The matter has been referred to the Council there. Pending their opinion defendant thinks it not well that any fine should pass of the petitioner's lands. These have been his motives in not sealing the writ of covenant and *dedimus potestatem*.

He hopes this matter may be referred to the Judges here. He will do as they think right. Lady Jephson has signified by her letters hither that her complaint is now in the King's hands. She desired that till his will was known nothing might be done to prejudice her and her posterity. *Pp.* 1½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 90.

About
Sep.⁽¹⁾

STATEMENT of SIR WILLIAM USSHER'S CASE in the matter of the
CLERKSHIP of the PRIVY COUNCIL in IRELAND.

King James noticed Sir William's good services by Royal letters out of Scotland in 1600.

On acceding in England, King James renewed Queen Elizabeth's grant of the Clerkship to Sir William Ussher, giving a reversion to his son.

This he enjoyed till three or four years ago, when the King gave a Mr. "Hannye" [Hannay] the reversion of the office, with a special clause empowering him to prosecute execution of the place, but not to touch the emoluments. His present Majesty, on complaint, renewed the grant to Sir William and his son, and the reversion to Mr. Hannay; but Mr. Hannye was not to interfere or in any way encroach on the office.

Hereupon Mr. Hannye managed to secure second directions from his Majesty, whereby he was allowed to take fees of all such things as should pass through his hands. This was contrary to both patent and Mr. Hannye's promises.

These last letters purport to be based on the insufficiency of Sir William Ussher, the unseasonable procuring of the former letters from the King, and the opinion of the judges on the behalf of Mr. Hannye.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 576, art. 1809.

1630.

Sir William Ussher can bring evidence to prove his competence: and he got this letter lawfully. He has got counsel's opinion that Mr. Hannye's patent is void.

He prays that the indignity of dismissal may not be put on him.
P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 91.

About
Sep., 1630.

PETITION of RICHARD MITCHELL and EDWARD FOX to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Asking for letters to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to have William Poe sent over, or else that they may be discharged their bonds of recognizance for his appearing. *P. 4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 92.*

Aug. or
Sep., 1630.

PETITION of SIR THOS. BUTTON, Kt., to the KING.

He petitioned for relief in July, 1629, and was recommended by the King to the Lord High Treasurer, that now is, and the Lord Steward, that then was, for satisfaction. He never got it, and being constantly at sea could not call for it.

He prays that, according to the former orders, he may be excused from paying in £200 for his sister, Mrs. Merrick, which he should have paid in before, but which he was allowed by the King to take for his own when he went with the *St. Andrew* and *Antelope* to the Isle of Retze [Rhé]. He prays further that he may have the £180 due to him for pay by remission of a yearly rent of £45 which he and his sister have to pay to the Court of Wards for the wardship of Barbara Merrick.

He also prays for half of the value of the Dunkirk ship taken by the *Convertine* under his command.

He asks for things which will take nothing out of the King's coffers. He also asks that, as he is to serve on the Irish coast and as the ships are now established on the Irish revenue, he may have some land in the plantation now to be made in Ireland.⁽¹⁾ *P. 3, with part erased. S.P. Ireland, 269, 93.*

About
27 Nov.,
1630.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES for the DEAN and CHAPTER of ARMAGH.⁽²⁾

Similar to No. 1851 in Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, but not containing:—

(1) The clause reserving in particular the Royal right to appoint the Dean.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 1811.*

(2) *Ibid. Charles I., Vol. I., No. 1851.*

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(2) The clause which grants the dignitaries all lands, appurtenances, &c., formerly belonging to the Cathedral Church of Armagh for repair of the Church.

This draft however contains:—

(1) A grant of "the lands and customs known as St. Patrick's Ridges or otherwise, heretofore belonging to the said church" to be used for the repair of the church: *whereas the signet office book states the grant as "all lands, rights, appurtenances, formerly belonging to the Cathedral Church of Armagh" . . . to be spent on the maintenance of the fabric of the Cathedral. The grant in the signet book further states that the Dean and dignitaries shall have their lands released to them for such terms of years as those for which they formerly held them. The draft says the lease shall be for sixty years.*

The concluding clauses regarding the surrender by the Archbishop of his leases and the power given to him to appoint two judges in the Court of Prerogative are also omitted from the draft.

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 94.

About
same.

NOTES as to the SCOPE of the FOREGOING LETTER.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 95.

About
Nov.,
1630.⁽¹⁾

COPY of SIR ROBERT McLELLAND or his AGENT to [LORD DORCHESTER].

I became a suitor to the King that the sum due to me might be paid out of the recognisances forfeited to the King for not building or re-edifying of churches, highways, and bridges. The sums I discovered to be due to the King under this head amounted to £12,000. The King may dispose of this money as he likes.

Finding the sheriffs neglectful or conniving in this matter I procured (with care and expense) special warrants from the Lords Justices for issuing of *suſſeraryes* and *fire facias*, to bring in the said recognizances and levy the same accordingly. They [the nobility] are trying to stop this by petition. The King may pardon those offenders who are proved guilty, but they must at least admit their guilt. It would be a very bad thing that it should be known that any bond or recognizance taken to the King's use can be cancelled on a bare petition.

I therefore beg that proceedings be taken against these people in order that in future others may be warned to take greater care. *P. 1. S.P. Ireland 269, 96.*

About
Same.

COPY of PETITION of the EARL of FINGALL and divers of other lords, knights, and gentlemen, in behalf of themselves and others, to the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL, showing that:—

Divers subjects of this kingdom having soldiers placed upon them in the time of the government of Lord Chichester, thereby to

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 594, art. 1871.

⁽²⁾ See *Same and Ibid.* art. 1859, 1.

1630.

ensure the rebuilding of churches, entered into recognizances for repairing these churches. These obligations they fulfilled. Nevertheless processes are being issued against several people who acknowledged those recognizances, whereunto they are forced to appear and must plead, to their great charge and impoverishment. Nobody is benefitted thereby except the clerks of the courts. They pray that direction may be given to the barons, officers, and clerks of the Court of Exchequer and other courts to stop their proceedings, and that a commission may be appointed to examine what churches were not builded according to the several conditions of the recognizances. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 97.*

Same.

ANSWER of SIR ROBERT MACLELLAND'S AGENT to the PETITION preferred by the EARL OF FINGALL and others, concerning certain forfeited recognizances for not repairing of churches and bridges, put in by the agent of Sir Robert McClelland, but who for the King prosecutes the offending parties.

On 7 Oct., 1629,⁽¹⁾ the King ordered steps to be taken concerning the recovery of the said debts [payments for not building churches or bridges] due to him. Your lordships should not do anything *rege inconsulto* to prevent the execution of this order. Those who are innocent should not fear trial; and those who are not will be at the King's mercy for a pardon. The King should have the benefit of the law no less than his subjects.

A trial would really not be so expensive for the people concerned as a Commission and its execution. The best thing is for those who are guilty to come in at once and save expense. Unless, moreover, Sir Robert McClelland is indemnified for the £200 he has spent in investigation, no one will ever take good service of this kind for the King again. *Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 98.*

Circ.
1630.

PETITION to the KING of VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY of the ARDS, showing that:—

James I. in 1605 granted to petitioner the pardon of Con O'Neale, together with a grant of all the lands and dues which he, his father, or grandfather held or received in the Co. Down. Petitioner agreed, in ignorance of the law, that these should be passed by patent in trust in the name of James Hamilton, now Viscount Claneboy, trusting that he would reconvey some of them to Con and half the rest to petitioner. While the dispute was pending the late Earl of Abercorn offered to arbitrate. Meanwhile petitioner had bought Con's share from him and had regranted him an estate tail in part of it under certain restrictions. Having got releases from Con and power by the late King to pass all Con's lands and his own he was advised by his counsel that he had no power to do this on account of the undue

(1) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 487, art. 1506.

1630.

proceedings of Lord Claneboy in the first groundwork. [*Other details.*] Petitioner finally got the King's protection and a *caveat* to prevent others from getting any of his lands. Petitioner has performed his duty under the Earl of Abercorn's award, but could not get Lord Claneboy to perform his. His lordship and Sir Moses Hill make undue purchases of Con O'Neale and try to secure themselves by fines and recoveries, although they were once compelled to desist by Lord Grandison when he was Deputy. [*Gives details of his fruitless endeavours to get justice.*]

He is deprived of part of what is his just right.

He prays that the Lords Justices be ordered to do him justice.

Pp. 1½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 99.

End of
1630.

PETITION to the KING of CHARLES HARBERT, Esq., showing that:—

He had discovered a charge due to the King from John Fitzgerald of Kildare. He was suitor to the King for it, and the King intended it to him, but did not think right to pass it till the party was convict. He could not hear of the conviction of Fitzgerald from Ireland in time to claim his estate, which was instantly seized and returned to the Exchequer and presently issued for the payment of soldiers.

Being disappointed, he prays for 2,000 acres in the intended plantation of Ormond.

P. ⅓. *Endd. in Coke's hand.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 100.

Circ.
1630?

PETITION to the COMMITTEES [of the PRIVY COUNCIL] for IRISH AFFAIRS of JAMES, BISHOP OF CLOGHER, showing that:—

King James in the plantation of the six escheated counties of Ulster provided for the maintenance of free schools, for corporate towns and for the reparation of "paroch" churches. These lands have been misappropriated by private persons. The churches are so ruinous that the people have no place at all where to meet for Almighty God's service.

He prays for a remedy.

P. ⅓. *Endd. in Lord Dorchester's*⁽¹⁾ *hand.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 101.

PETITION of LIEUT. ROBERT BELLOTT to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

He served in the Cadiz and Rhé expeditions. In the attack on the fort in the latter battle he was shot in both hands. He has lost the use of one entirely and in part the use of the other, and has for three years had to pay large sums for cure of these hands. He has as yet had no recompense, though he has asked for the

(1) Dorchester, Sec. of State from Dec., 1628—Feb., 1632.

1630.

monopoly of making tobacco pipes in Ireland. The Committee for Irish affairs did not think this was fit to be granted, but that the petitioner should go to the Privy Council for redress.

Petitioner prays that his service and expenses be taken into account and that something may be granted to him.

P. 1. *S.P. Ireland* 269, 102.

Circ.
1630.

MEMORIAL to LORD DORCHESTER on the COURT of CASTLE CHAMBER in IRELAND.

The reason why so many causes are discontinued in the Castle Chamber is the poverty of the litigants. They are allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*, but are wearied out by delays.

Others of ability are discouraged by the evil success of those that spend their whole estates in bringing some causes to censure, whereby his Majesty may "causally" get a fine, but the plaintiff [is] awarded little or no damage, the ordinary course also being to reduce to a 3rd or 4th part bills of costs presented by a clerk of the office not containing a tithe of the petitioner's expense. There is no means of recovering these costs without spending three times their sum.

Wicked people often bring suits against the innocent to get compositions from them. Having got it, they drop the suits.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The King should appoint an officer, called an agent, to rectify the proceedings.

Costs should be awarded according to the importance of the action, and should be levied of the lands and goods of the delinquent.

The parties wilfully refusing to give satisfaction or refusing the process of the Court *pro expensis* to [be sent to?] the commission of rebellion.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 269, 103.

About
Autumn of
1630.

MEMORANDUM on the SAFETY of IRELAND.

Ireland, though quiet, is under the disturbing influence of priests, Irish commanders serving abroad, and discontented natives.

"The Romish priests in Ireland are much multiplied of late years in number, power and countenance. They call synods, keep secret councils, receive and send foreign intelligences, exercise their functions freely and with great confidence [and] have the consciences and estates of the people at their directions."

The Irish serving foreign princes are either soldiers or pensioners in Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Poland, or under the Arch-duchess. Many are grown expert soldiers by sea and land. I append the names of some of the chiefest of them:—

Don Ricardo Bucke [Burke] "being of the Earl of Clanrickard's kindred, is a man much experienced in martial affairs, and much esteemed for his judgment in the Mathematics and a good Ingeneire.

1630.

He served many years under the Spanish in Naples. From thence he was employed to the West Indies and returned to Spain. Afterwards with supply of new authority he was sent to the Low Countries and was highly respected by the Archduchess. He was called to the Emperor and was appointed Lieutenant-General, but the Emperor refrained that intended expedition. The Duke of Florence hearing of his sufficiency sent for him and made him Governor of Lygorne, where he hath lived in great esteem."

In Milan Phелеemy O'Neile, nephew to old Tyrone, liveth in great request, and is captain of a troop of horse.

There is also one James Routh, an "alpheres"⁽¹⁾ of a company amongst the Spanish infantry. He is brother to Captain John Routh, a pensioner in Naples, who carried Tyrone out of Ireland.

In the City of Florence there is one Captain Salamon McDa, of the house of the Geraldines, "who claimeth as a Geraldine to be descended from out of Flore[nce]." He is entertained by the Duke. He fled from Spain for killing a gentleman attached to the English ambassador, and is pensioned by the Duke of Florence "having been a soldier."

In Naples Sir Thos. Talbot, knight of the Order of Malta, a "resolute and well beloved man." He attained to that order partly by his service and by Tyrone's endeavours.

Lord Wise, the titular prior of England, lived a long while in Naples, but is now at Court in Spain.

In Spain Captain Phelemy Kavanagh, son-in-law to Donell Spaniogh, serves under the King by sea. Capt. Art. O'Morcho, a valiant man well accounted. Captain Soulenayne, a man of noted courage:—These live at Lisbon. Captain Driscoll the younger, son to old Captain Driscoll. At the Court of Spain there is the son of Richard Burke, who was nephew unto McWilliam, who died at Valladolid. This young man was page to the last King of Spain. He is in high favour with the King, and report says that he is to be made a Marquis. Capt. Toby Burke, a pensioner in the Court of Spain, another nephew to the said McWilliam. Captain John Burke McShane, who served a long time in Flanders, and now lives on his pension assigned in the Groyne. Captain Darnell, a pensioner in Antwerp.

In the Low Countries, under the Archduchess:—

John O'Neale, son to the arch-traitor Tyrone, Colonel of the Irish regiment; young O'Donnell, son to the late traitorous Earl of Tyrconnell.

Owen O'Neale, sergeant-major of the Irish regiment; Captains Art. O'Neale; Cormack O'Neale; Donell O'Donell; Thady O'Sulenan; Preston; Fitzgerrott, some time a sergeant-major, now a pensioner; Captains Edmund O' Mo[re], Brian O'Rely, Stanihurst, Garlon, Daniell, and Walsh.

Under the Archduchess are many other officers, about 100 fit to command companies, and 20 fit to be colonels. Many are of gentle and some of noble blood.

(1) Spanish *al ferez*—an ensign.

1630.

“If his Majesty shall think fit whilst the peace is now treated of⁽¹⁾ (as the fittest time to prevent future perils, it being neglected at the making of the last peace with Spain) to employ some trusty and sufficient man unto the Archduchess to procure the restraint of dangerous designs by the Irish servants under her, and some other to the King of Spain for that purpose, I do conceive much ensuing danger may be avoided.”

If this plan fails, the emissary sent might engage spies to disclose to the State the intentions of those about to trouble Ireland.

Ireland should be strengthened against invasion or rebellion. I can, if necessary, propound a scheme for having 7,000 foot and 3,000 horse in Ireland without charge to the King.

Pp. 3¼ and pp. 2½, two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 104, and 105.

End of
1630.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.⁽²⁾

On 10 July, 1630, we declared our intention of planting the territories of Upper and Lower Ormond and all the other lands in Tipperary whereunto we had any right or title. To that end we advised you to issue Commissions to find our title to these territories. We should have thought this thing would have been done with alacrity. In regard nothing has been done, we “incite and quicken” you to obey our former directions with all possible speed. We are determined to plant these territories “lying between the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and being heretofore, in the most dangerous times, a receptacle, den, and common thoroughfare for all leaud and ill-affected persons flying from every of these provinces to infect our other loving subjects.” We therefore order you before the issuing of the Commissions to summon all the freeholders or reputed freeholders before you; and, although we are convinced that our title is clear, shall offer them such terms as freeholders and natives have been offered in previous cases. You shall give the Earl of Ormond notice of our intention. If he helps us by setting forth and countenancing our title, you shall assure him that none of his possessions shall be touched by this plantation. You may offer him what conditions you think fair for compounding his pretended claim to the premises, or any part of them. If, however, the Earl and the reputed freeholders refuse our gracious offer, then let them expect no better measure than what the rule of the laws allows them. If any sentence in our previous letter is defective, we hereby correct it so as to give you full authority. We are anxious to plant true religion in Ireland, and “that our kingdom in general may be the better secured by making safe that common inroad and passage which leadeth through the heart of that realm into other parts thereof.”

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 269, 106.

(1) Peace of Madrid signed Nov., 1630. Gardiner VII, 175.

(2) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 574 and 575, arts. 1802 and 1810, and Preface p. XXII. This letter seems to be some months later than those referred to in the Preface p. XXIII, note (1).

1630.

About
1618.⁽¹⁾

PETITION to the KING of ROBERT KENNEDY, gentleman, Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer in Ireland, showing that :—

Since Sir John King and Sir Ralph Birchinsa have repaired hither about the reducement of the King's charge, his fee of £5 a year, formerly received out of the office of the Exchequer, has been accidentally omitted. He cannot now receive his fee, though he has good letters patent for it.

As the omission is accidental, he prays for relief.

P. 1½. *In all, pp. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 107.*

[Circ.
1630.]⁽²⁾

INFORMATION to the KING regarding the ROMAN CATHOLICS of IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the King's order countermanding the proclamation for banishing the priests, Jesuits, and other clergy from Ireland, for which the Catholics in Ireland were thankful, yet they are still persecuted in the following ways :—

1. The Judges of Assize this last circuit had instructions from the Lord Deputy to present all Catholics for not going to church.

2. Jurors were bound over to the Council table or Star Chamber, and some fined up to £20 for not presenting recusants in this way.

3. The oath of supremacy was applied to all the Catholic magistrates, and such as refused to take it were deposed throughout the kingdom.

4. There was direction to suppress Catholic schoolmasters, and Protestants to be appointed to breed the children of Catholics in the Protestant religion.

5. The Catholic wards are constrained to be educated Protestants.

6. Process is awarded upon excommunication against Catholics, many of which are now pronounced.

It is humbly desired that the King will stop all these things.

P. ½. *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 269, 108.*

Before
May, 1631,
and after
Easter,
1630.

REPORT on the case of STEPHEN COOKE v. TIMOTHY THOMPSON.⁽³⁾

The plaintiff about three years ago exhibited his bill in Chancery to have performance of an award made in England between the parties or else the forfeiture of a bond of £500 for non-performance of same.

The defendant appears, and upon his appearance is ordered by the Court to put in security with sureties by recognizance *de adjudicatis solvendis*. He says the award was unjust and gives reasons (*details given*).

(1) See *Calendar of State Papers*, 1615-25, p. 253, art. 551—where Kennedy is erroneously called Thomas, but the *M.S.* [*S.P. Ireland* 235, 28] calls him Robert. See also *Ibid.* *Index sub. voce*. "Birchensa."

(2) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32. *Index s.v.* "Roman Catholics in Ireland."

(3) *Ibid.* p. 611, No. 1949.

1630.

Witnesses were examined and a day of hearing appointed, and on 6 May, 1629, the Court to quicken the defendant made a conditional decree for the plaintiff. The defendant was given till next Michaelmas term to show cause to mitigate the decree and to take out a Commission to examine witnesses in the Low Countries on the facts.

The Court was afterwards informed that the plaintiff had caused the defendant to be arrested in London upon certain obligations which were included in the suit. This was considered an abuse to the Court, and it was ordered that either the plaintiff should within two days answer an interrogation for clearing the suit, or else that it should be dismissed.

In Michaelmas term 1629, the Lord Chancellor hearing nothing of the return of the Commission out of the Low Countries and thinking that the defendant had made allegations of further proofs only to delay the signing of the decree, upon the 9th of November, 1629, upon motion of the plaintiff's counsel, who pressed earnestly for a decree according the order of May 6, ordered that if the plaintiff could take his oath that no suit was then depending in England against the defendant by his direction or privity, then the decree to go forward and take due effect. The plaintiff took this oath, and the Lord Chancellor signed the decree, giving the defendant a respite until the end of the next Easter term.

Shortly after it was proved by authentic records of suits transmitted from England that such suits had been commenced in England. Nevertheless the Court did not dismiss the suit, but waited for the defendant to show cause why the decree should be mitigated on the return of the Commission out of the Low Countries.

About Dec. 12 this was returned, and proved that the plaintiff's testators, as agents for the defendant, had sold certain goods, &c., in Middleborough and Rotterdam. Further evidence was however necessary, and on Feb. 1, 1629, time was given by the Court to examine Francis Cornelius and Thomas Wheeler, who actually carried the goods on their ship from Dublin to Middleborough.

Then, and before the arrival of the said skipper, the defendant died about Easter, 1630. The plaintiff subsequently pressed the defendant's surety, viz., one Randall Aldersey, to the performance of the said decree. He got an injunction and attachment upon it against Aldersey. Thereupon the Court took possession of the case again, and upon consideration of all the circumstances aforesaid, entered a *vacat* on the decree, discharged Aldersey, and cancelled his recognizance. *Pp.* 1½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 109.

Circ.
1630.

PROJECT of a WARRANT to her ATTORNEY drawn up by [the EARL of ANTRIM].

Ordering him to prepare a bill for the King's signature granting to the Earl of Antrim and his heirs male and those others in remainder mentioned in former letters the lands, &c., granted or mentioned to be granted to him and others of his family in

1630.

remainder as is mentioned in his petition: also granting to him the manors of Dunluce, Baleecastle [Ballycastle], Glenarm, and Oldstone, with such privileges, &c., as were formerly granted to Lord Chichester in certain manors of his in the same county. To be granted in ample terms.

P. 1/3. Endd. as in title, with notes of certain additions in Lord Dorchester's hand. S.P. Ireland 269, 110.

Probably
after 1630,
Sept.

DRAFT of the KING to —

We have received this enclosed petition of Sir Thomas Croke, several complaints against Sir Walter Coppinger by Sir Allen Apsley, and of Gennett Grant, a poor relative of Sir Walter's, also one from Ellen ny Driscoll and Fynne McCarthy.

We desire, seeing how our Court of Castle Chamber was lately divided on this question, to have it tried before us and our Privy Council in our Court of Star Chamber. You are to order Sir Walter to appear here. All cases in Ireland between petitioner and Sir Walter and between Sir Walter and his tenants to be staid meanwhile. *P. 1/2. S.P. Ireland 269, 111.⁽¹⁾ Enclosing:—*

Petition to the King of Ellen ny Driscoll, the wife of David Barry, of the Co. Cork, showing that:—

Fynne O'Driscoll, of Collibeg, in the Co. Cork, died seised of the manor of Collibeg about 20 years ago. Petitioner and "Mory," her sister, were left as his heirs. An uncle of theirs entering into the possession from them, they repaired to Sir Walter Coppinger for counsel and by his advice made a conveyance to him of these lands, containing 21 ploughlands, to enable him to recover them, "which being done, he agreed to recommit his charge and convey the other half thereof unto them and their heirs, he paying unto them each £5 to keep to maintain them during their suit." On this title he got possession of these lands—being worth about £150 a year—some twenty years since, and since then has at several payments given unto them towards their maintenance only £100 and other things, of which only £5 came out of his own pocket. Now he has forged a conveyance of those lands from petitioner to himself, and, under colour thereof, unjustly and unlawfully detains them. She cannot get justice from him on account of his power with jurors, and "she is afraid of her life if she should sue there, he [sic] having once sent with a letter to Richard Coppinger (his brother as he pretended) to receive some money from him;" but upon reading the letter he did batter him [sic] in most cruel manner, and threw her over a cliff into the sea, where her life was miraculously preserved, but she being with child lost her burthen and continued sick four years after, and in respect of that assault hath remained childless ever since.

She prays that Sir Walter may be called over hither to answer these charges. P. 1. S.P. Ireland 269, 111-1.

⁽¹⁾ See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, art. 1812.

1630.

(2) *Petition to the same of Gennett Grant, a very poor widow and your Majesty's oppressed subject, showing that:—*

She has been waiting four years⁽¹⁾ trying to get justice against her uncle, Sir Walter Coppinger. He first gave her in marriage when she was only 14 to a man of near 80. He took for his future preferment from her said husband many leases and writings which she (reposing great confidence in him) left in his custody. He then scraped the name of her husband, Walter Grant, out of the leases and inserted Coppinger in its place. By this and many of the like corrupt practices he has defrauded her of large sums.

She sued Sir Walter in Dublin and was proving her case when he assaulted and wounded her and "strake out one of her teeth." He then got her imprisoned for four years upon a feigned action in Cork. Released thence, she came hither to get justice from your Majesty.

She prays for redress. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 269, 111-2, ad. fin.

1631.

1631.

Last date
1631,
12 Jan.

ARREARS due to SIR DANIEL LEIGH, Kt. and Bart., and JOHN LEIGH, as caretaker of the fort of Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

The total sum is £E2,226 8s. 0d.

Details given. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by :—

PETITION to the KING of DAME MARY LEIGH, relict and administratrix of SIR DANIEL LEIGH, Kt. and Bart., showing that:—

King James by letters of 26 October, 1609, granted to John Leigh and Daniel Leigh, afterwards Sir Daniel Leigh, the constablenesship of the fort of Omagh, with 20 warders, viz.:—6 horsemen and 14 footmen. This post was given him in reward for his service in Queen Elizabeth's Irish wars.

The patent states that Daniel or John should hold during pleasure, and the garrison was not to be diminished without his knowledge. It has been so diminished. By Oct., 1629, all the warders had been lost. Petitioner's husband never received a return of the money he spent in building the fort of Omagh, and had left her with heavy debts and an expensive family. The now Lord Deputy⁽²⁾ was anxious to help her; but, under the recent establishments, his hands were tied.

She prays for relief from the Irish Treasury or Court of Wards.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. In all, p. 1. S. P. Ireland, 270, 1.

About
June,
1631.

PETITION to the KING of CASTILIAN MASON⁽³⁾ showing that:—

Petitioner discovered and with much trouble prosecuted a title for the King out of the towns and lands of Bolybegg, alias Little

(1) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, p. 578, art. 1812.

(2) This petition is therefore later than the list of arrears.

(3) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32, p. 613, art. 1960.

1631.

Bolyes, Co. Kildare, and passed a grant of them wherein a great rent is reserved to the King. For a long time Sir William Talbot had wrongfully intruded on these lands and had taken the rents without paying any rent to your Majesty. He had even procured letters from your Majesty to the late Lord Deputy for the passing of a new grant to him, to occupy them until they were duly evicted from him by course of law. In consequence petitioner was compelled to take a legal course and make a lease to Alexander Burrowes, Esq., for trial of your Majesty's title in a legal form. "But so it is, may it please your Majesty, that by reason of the great alliance that is between the freeholders of the said coun[ty] and the said Sir William and Alexander, and also of the power and friendship the said Sir William hath in the said county and for that your petitioner is a stranger there and in the kingdom also," he cannot get a fair trial. Sir William is related to the sheriff and jurymen.

Petitioner begs for letters to the Lord Chancellor ordering that the trial may take place in an indifferent county or for other redress. *P. 1. Endd. in Secretary Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 2.*

About
June,
1631.

LORD ESMOND TO LORD DORCHESTER.

Nothing important has happened here, otherwise I should have told you. There has lately been much ado about Lord Mountnorris, both as to his carriage in his place and at the Council table between him and the Earl of Cork. He is now gone over and I pray God send him success.

You know how we are divided here, and how if any man who wants to serve the King takes any employment one side will frown on him as soon as the other smile.

There will be many projects for the King's profit here; and it is well done so there be special regard had of his honour, and the safety of his dominions and of his subjects in Ireland.

"Here is reasonable plenty of corn and cattle, but money extreme scant. An infinite number of young idle people in all countries, but more especially in the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, yet do little hurt, and there are slow courses taken to put them to masters and trades or labour, although I in my duty have advertised the State here, and freely delivered my opinion on the fittest course to be taken with them. And doubtless if the idle people, especially those of the mere Irish, be not restrained from their idleness it is much feared that they will in time trouble the good and peaceable subjects." I have heard that a suggestion has been made that the whole of our small army here be "cashed" and the King's Revenue drawn into the Exchequer. Whoever suggest this knows nothing of the state of the country, or else has private ends in view. "I have known Ireland as quiet as now it is and yet within one year thousands of Irish go into rebellion, which 1,000 foot and 200 horse might have suppressed in the beginning, the Queen of England being then at peace with Spain, but it cost England a million of money and the

1631.

lives of 30,000 good men at least before it was ended; so as it is good to look to the future time as well as to the present."

I think I know this kingdom as well as any man now living and will be very glad to give advice when you require it of me. In the meantime I beg you to look after my interests when there is "a cash" intended, that my company appointed for the ward of the fort of Duncannon be not taken away. My patent as governor I hold for life from James I. At present I am forced to maintain Sir Thos. Esmonde and others since their entertainments were taken from them.

I fear the business of the plantation of Ormond is failed, owing to the mistake of those who set about it. They took the wrong way to settle the people so that the King's just title might have been found.⁽¹⁾

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 3.

20 July,
1631.
Canbery.

COPY of [LORD COVENTRY ??] to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

Sending them the decree of the Star Chamber of England of 26 May last in the case of Lord Falkland *v.* Sir Arthur Savage.⁽²⁾ The decree is to be read at the Assizes at Kildare and to be enrolled in the Records of the Castle Chamber of Dublin; and ordering them to do all things in Ireland which are ordered by that decree.

P. ¾. Endd. A copy of the Lord Keeper's letter to the Lords Justice of Ireland. S.P. Ireland 270, 4.

About
Middle of
1631.

MINUTE for a LETTER of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

We require you to take notice of a decree made in the Star Chamber⁽³⁾ on 27 May last. You will see that it is found that Lord Falkland was much wronged and traduced by the defendants in that case, Sir Arthur Savage and others. We order you to take due notice of this, and in regard Sir Arthur Savage, Philip Bushin, and others have been proved to have unjustly traduced him, we order you that all that is decreed to be done in that kingdom shall be speedily and duly put into execution. You shall issue a Commission to find out what lands were in Sir Arthur's possession at the time of the said decree, and shall extend them and deliver them in extent to Lord Falkland or his agent. *Pp. 1¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 5.*

About
1631.

PETITION to the KING of ALEXANDER WOODALL, of Lisneseir, in the Co. Down in Ireland, showing that:—

John Trevor, son of Sir Edward Trevor, in June, 1630, covenanted to lease the town of Lisneseir to petitioner for 21 years. He was

⁽¹⁾ See Lord Esmond to Lord Dorchester in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 615, art. 1967.

⁽²⁾ 1631. See *Calendar of S.P. Dom.* 1631-33, pp. 93 and 122.

⁽³⁾ See note to foregoing and also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 545, art. 1700.

1631.

thereto lawfully authorised by his father, Sir Edward Trevor, from whom he held an estate of inheritance. He is in possession, but cannot get a lease perfected, and is constantly disturbed.

He prays for relief.

P. 1/3. Endd. In Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 6.

About
1631.

PETITION of FLORENCE MCCARTHY to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that :—

During his thirty years' ⁽¹⁾ captivity, his lands were entered into by divers of that country, who still keep them from him. Mr. Herbert Pelham, of Sussex, did restore some of petitioner's lands to him when his lease expired, but these petitioner was compelled to mortgage to Sir Thomas Hewitt, Sir George Horsey, Captain Adderley, and Richard Morris, who enjoyed them until Philip Percival ⁽²⁾ by some colour or challenge for intrusion from the Court of Wards there dispossessed him and engaged what Sir Thomas, Sir George, and Adderley had themselves for £300, and, Morris being not there, engaged his part thereof to others. This moves Morris to unjustly trouble petitioner. Queen Elizabeth, as appears by her letters, granted his intrusions and mean profits which he bought since of King James, as appears by the late Earl of Totnes' and Baron Denham's certificate, whereby Percival had no right to challenge anything of petitioner.

Being old and long confined, he prays for directions from their lordships ordering that he be not troubled by frivolous matters of mere vexation. *P. 1/2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 7.*

1631, or
later.

PETITION to the KING of JOHN HILL, one of the Yeomen Ushers of the King's Chamber, showing that :—

King James bestowed on him the keeping of the garden of the manor of East Greenwich and the Queen's garden after the death of Kathrine Goodman and George, her son.

He did not have his grant before King James died, and the King then gave the post to Mr. Bird of the Buttery.

During his 28 years and more of service he has not enjoyed any gift. The late King gave him the forfeiture of the goods of one Sandys executed, but this he afterwards retook and gave to Mr. Latham.

He prays for 3,000 acres in Ulster of the land encroached upon by the Londoners, or in the next plantation which is made in Ireland, and that the matter be referred to Sec. Coke. ⁽³⁾

P. 1/3. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland, 270, 8.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1615-25, p. 571, art. 1382.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 130, art. 339.

⁽³⁾ Coke Sec. till 1640.

1631.

About
1631.⁽¹⁾

CAPTAIN ROBERT INNES' SUGGESTION to the LORD DEPUTY.

For preventing all piracies by sea and sudden depredations and landings of Turks and renegadoes upon the coasts of England or Ireland it were necessary his Majesty should build three or four frigates, galley fashion, with eight oars upon the side, allowing two men to each oar, "bearing one Carmesell⁽²⁾ sail for this of all sails most proper and useful." In all weather they put out to sea, using their oars when becalmed. They have one close deck for defences of broken seas. They are of low draught, long and low built, and can shelter in all havens in time of storms. They fight with no danger, always in their power (if overmatched) with odds of the oars whether in calm or before the wind to withdraw. "During fight as advantage presenteth they with facility go on head, broad side or fall astern, if unable to endure, fight with oars. In calm, if before wind, they add sail. By night they carry in the maintop an lantern with light to warn the coasts, and by day an red flag that so the country may not only prevent sudden depredations, but also his Majesty's ship upon first discovery may set forth, our ordenances shoot (ships above us) betwix wind and water. They shoot over us low built; we fight under decks. If need require from each oar we take one man: our fire works unquenchable, spoil sails and tackling and disable ship of flight." Delinquents might be asked to compound for their punishments by serving on these frigates for a year or more. There will be no necessity of chaining renegadoes, being punishable with death; "the reward of good behaviour and service liberty: their heads sheaven [shaven] not only for cleanliness but as a mark if any chance to escape whereby they may be discovered." In winter the pirates abandon the seas and, the frigate in harbour, slaves are employed in public service of the navy making sails and tacklings."

P. 3. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 9.*

About
Same.

DRAFT of the KING to the [ATTORNEY GENERAL].

Ordering him to prepare a bill for granting to Viscount Conway, one of the principal Secretaries of State, the lands granted to his late brother, Sir Fulke Conway, or afterwards purchased by him, with all such privileges as Lord Chichester enjoyed.

P. 1/2. *Endd. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 270, 10.*

End 1631.

PETITION to the KING of ANDREW, Bishop of Raphoe, showing that:—

King James conferred the bishopric upon him 20 years ago. Coming there he found no conformable ministers and could not get suitable men to officiate in the churches for some years. Having got them he obtained security of tenure for them by letters patent of

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 617, art. 1973.

(2) A corruption of Caramoussal, a Turkish or Greek ship of burden. See *Dr. Murray's Dictionary*, II., 105.

1631.

the King in 1615, which guaranteed all institutions made by him up to the first of the following August. Those whom he instituted have since enjoyed them. Lately, when three churches, which were originally in petitioner's collation, fell vacant by the promotion of Alexander Cunningham to the Deanery of Raphoe, petitioner instituted Robert Cunningham, M.A., and Andrew Knox, M.A. Yet Richard Walker and John Brooks, two clergymen beneficed in other dioceses, have got grants of the three livings by letters patents under pretence that these livings were lapsed at the beginning of the plantation and had not since been granted.

He prays for justice.⁽¹⁾

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. in Lord Dorchester's hand. S.P. Ireland, 270, 11.*

1632.

1632.

Circ. Feb., 1632. MEMORANDUM containing REASONS for enforcing in IRELAND the STATUTES in force in ENGLAND for RESTRAINT of the common selling of all manner of WINES.⁽²⁾

By the statutes of 27 and 28 Henry VIII. and 5 of Edward VI. the price of all wines ought to be assessed by honourable persons and proclamation made to the end that notice may be taken of the same prices. Any infraction to be punished with a £5 fine.

The statute of Edward VI. confined the selling of wine in retail to authorised persons. Under this statute no wholesale wine merchants could sell wine in retail, nor could any person sell wine for consumption in his house.

Under the same no one could lay up "any piece or vessel of" wine for his own use unless he might dispose in lands or other yearly profits certain 100*m.* a year or had chattels worth 1,000*m.*, or was the son of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron—except in certain cases covered by a *proviso*.

By an Act of 3 Mary (Ire.) it was enacted that none should make usquebagh, or *aqua vitæ* in Ireland without the Deputy's licence.

Nevertheless the Irish merchants do furnish themselves from time to time with all sorts of wines, as well "Gascoyne, Guian, and Rochelle as Spanish, Greek, and other sweet wine." They sell this in gross or in retail in Ireland without waiting for any price to be set upon it. The price is kept unduly high by this and "the common toleration of the excessive numbers of taverners." The rebellious part of the population gets them and with them makes usquebagh or strong *aqua vitæ*. This is distributed to rebels and outlaws by unlicensed people. The drinking of strong *aqua vitæ* and usquebagh is "continual and extraordinary" and impoverishes the country.

⁽¹⁾ Andrew Knox promoted Bishop of Raphoe, June, 1611; Alexr. Cunningham, Dean of Raphoe, April, 1630.

⁽²⁾ See the proclamation of Feb., 1632, in the Earl of Crawford's Hand List of Proclamations for that date.

1632.

“Divers of the said taverners and usquebagh-makers being disaffected persons to his Majesty and the State and good of the Commonwealth, do ordinarily in firkins and barrells carry match, lead, and powder, under colour of wine and usquebagh, and uncontrolled from time to time do admit, entertain, and relieve all sorts of rebellious, idle, and disorderly vagrants and others whatsoever in their houses; where they meet and plot many mischievous villanies, and there also receive their intelligences, whereby they know how to execute most strange and cruel stratagems upon some of his loving subjects as by divers and most bloody examples is too well known to your Majesty's subjects of that kingdom.”

May it please your Majesty to issue a proclamation to avoid these evils and to give to petitioner a licence under the great seal of — for 31 years to restrain the excessive numbers of taverners and people who sell wine and usquebagh in their houses and to “appoint such and so many other meet persons of good conversation as shall best sort with the advancement of this service” to sell wine of all sorts, and to make and sell usquebagh. These people to give surety for good behaviour and that they will not sell or send *aqua vitæ*, usquebagh, or wine “unto any known rebel or woodkerne or other evil affected person or persons . . . whereby they may be any way comforted, holpen, or relieved.”

For this grant petitioner will pay after the first year 100 *m.* a year.

Pp. 3½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 270, 12.

1632.

PETITION to the KING of WILLIAM WESTON, one of the King's servants, showing that:—

Petitioner and his mother have been for 15 years plaintiffs in a case against his brother, John Weston, which has depended in the Irish Court of Chancery before the Lord Chancellor.

After sixty-six orders had been granted, petitioner was at length put in possession of the land in question. After he had been settled in possession, the Lord Chancellor, by an order to the under-sheriff, dispossessed him.

Finding that the Lord Chancellor was determined to favour the other party, petitioner gave him divers gifts. The Lord Chancellor then promised to do petitioner justice; but though he gave petitioner a decree in his Court, he, in the end, refused to sign it. He gave him hangings, silver plate with his arms on it, sack, graves-wine, “Polonie Taffetie,” and Holland.

After a further petition, the King ordered the Lord Deputy to settle the matter; but though the Lord Deputy appointed several days of hearing, the Lord Chancellor feigned sickness, and nothing could be done.

When petitioner complained again, the Lord Chancellor, being in London, offered him promotion in the French war, if he would take it, under Sir Pierce Crosby. Petitioner having refused it, the Lord Chancellor, from malice, had him arrested.

He prays for release and justice.

Pp. 2. *Followed by—*

1632.

24 May.
Greenwich.DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY [WENTWORTH] for WM.
WESTON.*For this see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 604, Art. 2124.
In all, pp. 2. S.P. Ireland, 270, 13.*Circ.
1632.COPY of the PETITION of URSULA HILL to the KING, showing
that:—

She lent £200 to the Earl of Londonderry ten years ago and has never been paid, except with promises. She prays for satisfaction.
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 14.

Circ.
1632.DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY WENTWORTH “designed
for the government” of Ireland.

Ordering him to pass a patent of indenture to a petitioner [name not given] under the great seal for the managing of the King's service concerning brass and iron ordnance and shot and making of bar iron, according to a draft and articles of agreement between the King and the petitioner and approved by Lord Weston and Lord Cottington. The patent to last for 41 years.

*P. 1. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 15.*Circ.
1632.DISCOURSE how to FREE the COAST OF IRELAND from the ENEMY'S
MEN-OF-WAR which do now infest it.

During the late wars with France and Spain the coast was infested by rovers who caused great loss to merchants. The two ships now designed for the defence of the Irish coast are of large burden. The rovers for the most part are small vessels fitted with oars, and are consequently well able to escape except in rough weather. His Majesty should provide two small ships or pinnaces, fitted with oars and well provided for the service. Certain fees should be taken from ships and merchants [*details given*] to cover expenses. The names of ships and of passengers and account of fees taken should be kept in a book. *Pp. 1½. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 270, 16.*

About
1629-1632.PETITION of GEORGE GREAMES of BALLYNEWER, Co. “WEEKLOUGH,”
to the KING, showing that:—

His father, Sir George Greames, was wounded 26 times and lost two of his sons in service for Queen Elizabeth against Tyrone. Sir George had for this got a pension of 3s. 4d. a day from the Irish Treasury, and petitioner had, after his death, got a pension of 2s. a day. This is now £373 17s. 6d. in arrear.

He prays that the Lords Justices may be directed to relieve him.
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 17.

1632.

About
1630-32.A BRIEF COLLECTION for HIS HIGHNESS'S HIGH COURT OF CASTLE
CHAMBER in IRELAND.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT DORCHESTER.

The Court was first established to keep the peace and to diminish offences such as conspiracy, subornation, perjury, forgery, &c., which the common law cannot punish or, rather, cannot take hold of.

It is now abused for private ends, plaintiffs "wresting and terrifying the poor," or compounding with delinquents without licence from the Court. The King is thus deprived of £1,000 a year or more in revenue.

These things are known to the Lords Justices, who have propounded a remedy and list of cases now pending in the Court, being about 1,200 in number, "most of them of great consequence and very foul," which are and have been discountenanced.

Your Honour should ask the King to send direction for rectifying these evils.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 18.

About
Same.

EXTRACT of JUSTICE JONES to LORD DORCHESTER.

With regard to Mrs. Garnon's suit for her husband to be one of the Justices of the King's Bench, I can only say that I know Mr. Garnon and think him to be a learned and honest man. But the —— though sick, is not dead. If he were appointed to act as Deputy for Sibthorpe, retaining a pension of 100 marks from his present place for life, and with the reversion of Sibthorpe's place, I think it would be just and reasonable.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 19.

About
Same.

STATISTICS regarding the IRISH REVENUE.

The total of the yearly payments, ordinary and extraordinary, according to the former list signed by his Majesty for Civil affairs, was

<i>per annum</i>	£Ir	14,789	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
There is now added for eight pensions ...		558	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
making in all	£Ir	15,348	7	11 $\frac{7}{8}$
which is in English money		£11,511	6	0
The total of the former military list was ...		£66,414	12	0
To which must now be added for the four Provost Marshals and for the three officers of the horse		£565	15	0
Making	£Ir	66,980	7	0
	or £E	50,235	5	3

1632.

The total of the civil and military lists is
 therefore £Ir82,328 15 0
 or £E61,746 11 3
 The total increase of both lists is... .. E843 2 4

P. 1. large. Endd. and with notes on back in Lord Dorchester's hand. Possibly at time when he was Secretary of State. S.P. Ireland 270, 20.

About
1632.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.⁽¹⁾

Enlarging their powers so that they make to Edward Bassett the grant ordered to be made to him by the King's letters of 7⁽²⁾ May, 1631. This grant gives him the lands of Capt. Dale and his kindred which have escheated to the King.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 21.

Same.

MEMORANDUM on the SUPPLY of SOAP in IRELAND.

Great quantities of soap are imported from Holland and Flanders. This is of no benefit to the King except through the Customs. There are materials for making soap in Ireland.

It is requested that the sole privilege of making soap in Ireland be given to A. B., and that his Majesty will erect a corporation there for the purpose. The corporation will promise to pay the King 40s. on every ton of soap they make, and not to import soap into England or Wales.

Query. It might be fit to mention the making of potashes in Ireland. *P. 1. Conway Papers. Endd. with date [scarcely legible]. S.P. Ireland 270, 22.*

Same.

ARTICLES to be added to the INSTRUCTIONS given to the LORD DEPUTY.⁽³⁾

Order should be given to the Lord Deputy to prevent those of the Scottish nation from marrying with the Irish as well as the English. This to be strictly carried out.

Mr. Robert Stuart to be punished for infringing the oath of 2 E[liz.], and if he do not conform to be put out of the kingdom. Sir George Hamilton,⁽⁴⁾ if he continues a recusant Papist, to be removed out of the kingdom. *P. ½. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 270, 23.*

⁽¹⁾ After May, 1631, and before appointment of Lord Wentworth.

⁽²⁾ From an entry in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 610, art. 1946*, it seems that this grant was dated 17 May, 1631.

⁽³⁾ Probably Lord Wentworth.

⁽⁴⁾ As to Sir George Hamilton's Roman Catholic leanings, see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 512*.

1632.

1629-32. PETITION of VISCOUNT FALKLAND to the KING, showing that:—

By an order of the High Court of Star Chamber Sir Arthur Savage and Philip Bushin were sentenced to make several submissions to the petitioner in this kingdom, and Sir Arthur Savage, besides a fine of £2,000 to the King, was to pay petitioner £3,000, and Walter Weldon £1,000 to the King. This decree was published in Ireland. Petitioner prays that letters may be sent to the Lords Justices ordering them to execute it.⁽¹⁾ *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 24.*

Same. DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES for SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

We are informed that the late Sir John Davies, one of our sergeants-at-law, was seized to him and his heirs as an undertaker of about 4,000 acres in the co. Tyrone, and of about 3,000 as servitor in the co. Fermanagh. After his death his late wife relict, Lady Ellinor, daughter of the late Earl of Castlehaven, was married to Sir Archibald Douglas.

Ferdinand, Lord Hastings, the son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Huntington, married Lucy, Sir John Davies's only daughter, by Lady Ellinor, and has in her right received and enjoyed the profits of these lands since the death of Sir John Davies, which is about three years ago. He refuses to give the one-third dower. You shall call Hastings and Douglas before you, and, unless Hastings can show good cause, shall see that he is put in possession of the third part of the lands.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 25.

Not later than 1632. The PETITION of WM. STANHAN to LORD TREASURER WESTON,⁽²⁾ showing that:—

There is a difference between petitioner and John Waldron, Esq., touching title to some lands in co. Armagh. In spite of a certificate by Sir Wm. Jones, to whom the matter was referred, nothing has been done in it. As your lordships will not meet again for Irish affairs till next term, and as petitioner has to be in Ireland this vacation, he prays that Sir William Beecher may be directed to draw up an order prohibiting both parties from further action in this matter till next Michaelmas term. Petitioner hears that Waldron will follow the King in his progress in order to try and get directions to petitioner's prejudice.

P. ½. Endd. in Dorchester's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 26.

⁽¹⁾ Lord Falkland recalled April, 1629, and afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. Lords Justices in Ireland till 1632.

⁽²⁾ Weston, Lord Treasurer 1628-35, became Earl of Portland Feb., 1633.

1632.

End
1632.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of SIR RAPHE SYDNAM, showing that :—

Robert Earl of Londonderry did, when he was Sir Robert Ridgway and heir to Thomas Earl of Londonderry, oblige himself on 21 Dec., 1629, in £600 to pay petitioner £329 on the 22nd of June following. Petitioner has commenced suit against the Earl in the Court of Common Pleas there for non-payment and got judgment in the Hilary term 1632, and outlawed him after judgment in the Michaelmas term 1632. The Earl has gone to Ireland and endeavours to deprive petitioner of the debt.

He prays the King to give him the benefit of the outlawry and for a grant of so much of the Earl's lands and goods as shall satisfy the debt, and also that the record of the outlawry may be certified in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland with the usual formalities.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 270, 27.

Before
End of
1632.

COPY of PETITION of GEO. HAMILTON to the "EARL OF DORCHESTER," showing that :—

Petitioner has been in the King's kitchen for 24 years, and has been often asked to find a post fit for himself. He has found out an office fit to be erected and asked for it. The matter was referred to the Commissioners for Irish Affairs, but they sit rarely and petitioner is too busy to attend them. He prays that one or two of them be called upon to report on the matter at once.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 28.

1633.

1633.

April 30. DRAFT of [the BISHOP of LONDON to LORD WENTWORTH].

See the Earl of Strafford's Letters and Despatches, I., 82-3, where this letter is printed. Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 29.

April,
1633.

INFORMATION regarding the ship *Antelope*, which has been appointed to guard the IRISH COASTS.⁽¹⁾

The *St. Andrew* and *Antelope* (both his Majesty's ships) are appointed for the Irish service, and are fitted out as follows :—

Note. It is three years next February since either of them was graved or cleaned, and now with calking above water and paying of three or four planks each side below water, they are held fit to be sent to sea, and that against winter.

Answer follows, showing that it is unfit to send them to sea.

Gives details. The ships have been long off the ground untrimmed. One of their planks may be rotten, or their butt ends, seams, or floor timber amiss by reason of their long service and

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, p. 3, art. 14.

1633.

because their ballast has not been shifted. It is usual to put ships into the graving dock every six months. It is particularly desirable that a ship desired for coast service should be clean, otherwise she will be unable to feel her helm, which will be ruin. They have both lain over a year in harbour, where they have often had less water than they draw. This is dangerous for their keels. *Other details.*

They are to have provision for 14 days while making ready in harbour, and of two months when they go to sea.

They are to have powder according to their weight of ordnance, the *St. Andrew's* 60 barrels for 42 pieces, and the *Antelope* 48 barrels for 36 pieces.

Answer. Neither the supply of food nor that of powder is sufficient. I am doing my duty in making this assertion. I am ready to serve the King and give my life for his service in any position to which the State may command me. *Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 30.*

Middle of
1633.

DRAFTS of the KING to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH concerning the IRISH BISHOPRICS.⁽¹⁾

The Irish Bishoprics were endowed to support the dignity of the Bishops and enable them to keep hospitality and do charity. King James further endowed them, trusting that they would not alienate their property or sever it from the Bishoprics. Some of you, the Irish Bishops, have, however, alienated, and thereby impoverished your successors, and these alienations have been wrongly approved by chapters. From henceforth you and your successors shall not alienate any of the possessions whereof you are seized in right of your Cathedral Church for more than 21 years. You shall make leases in possession only, not in reversion or expectancy or without impeachment of waste. You shall reserve no less yearly rent than one half of the value of the lands leased. Lands kept by your predecessors as demesne for hospitality shall not be leased except for the time of your being Bishop. The Chapter shall not confirm any leases contrary to these orders. These letters to be published to the Chapter and kept by the Register.

We have ordered our Deputy and Council there to make an Act of State in accordance with these regulations.

Pp. 1½ and pp. 1½. Five copies, and draft of a similar letter to the Primate of Armagh. Endd. One has corrections in hand of Laud and is endd. by him "the draft of Mr. Noy." S.P. Ireland 270, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

[Nov. 20.] DRAFT of SECRETARY COKE to [the LORD DEPUTY].

The King was pleased to hear every word of your letter—which covers two full sheets of paper closely written—read to him, and to approve all you undertake about repairing and adding to the castle.

⁽¹⁾ *Temp. Laud.* Possibly about 1633. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, pp. 6, 8, 10.

1633.

He is pleased that you have restored the decayed church to its parish and have built a new stable for your troop of horse, and is glad you are going to complete your troop with serviceable horse. "By the way, let me tell you that in my memory that kingdom was well replenished with hobbies, which furnished England and other countries and were much esteemed. Now we hear not of that plenty, and it seemeth the sense of that honour of breeding and keeping such horses is quite dead. If your lordship can revive it by encouraging the nobility and gentry to increase their breeds you shall do a brave work for which his Majesty will give your thanks." The King was pleased to hear that you had ordered that fit men should view the companies in the garrisons of the four provinces. He hopes that your endeavours will cause the Irish army to become a strength as well as a charge "and not as heretofore an army of pensions and dead pay" and the greatest abuse of the Government.

Sir Archibald Acheson and the Earl of Annandale have pressed me very much that they might get re-grant of their estates upon paying a fine and doubling the rent.

My own idea—and I am now strengthened in it by your lordship—was that they wished to settle their estates and prevent the Crown from increasing its revenue from lands originally granted at base rates. I therefore told the King that the giving of such letters would be very prejudicial to his service. How they have since been procured I do not know. I can assure you, however, that the King is pleased with your discovery of the gross abuses in the quantities of land gained in the admeasurement and in the base tenures and in the remission sought of all forfeitures for not performing conditions; and particularly of the corruption of those ministers who for every £40 fine paid to the King took £10 to themselves. The King wishes you to persevere in your worthy resolution to reduce those who have obtained letters and all the rest of the planters to reason, "and considering as you wisely apprehend that the plantations are the best subjects to work upon, both to improve his Majesty's revenue and to establish the power of sovereignty in that kingdom, and are therefore recommended in your instructions ⁽¹⁾ as one of the chief cases intrusted to you by his Majesty.

"This further assurance he is pleased to give you, that what complaints soever shall be blown up by any he will always do right and support you." He approves of your conduct in the matter of Sir Archibald Acheson's grant.

Pp. 4. A fragment in Secretary Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 36.

[Nov.
30.]⁽²⁾

BRIEF of the LORD DEPUTY'S CAUSE in the STAR CHAMBER.

Mr. Attorney-General at the relation of the Lord Viscount Wentworth, *plaintiff*; Sir David Fowlis, Henry Fowlis, and Sir Thos. Layton, *defendants*.

—(1) Probably Lord Wentworth's instructions. About Jan. 1633. For date see *The Earl of Strafford's Letters*, ed. Knowler, I. 158, where there is a letter similar to but longer than this.

(2) See *Calendar of S.P. Domestic of this date*.

1633.

In 1630, 1631, and 1632, Lord Wentworth and other noble personages and gentlemen of principal rank were employed as Commissioners for compounding for fines of knighthood in the north parts.

Sir David and Henry, his son, were anxious to lay scandal on Lord Wentworth (now Lord Deputy of Ireland) and to cross the King's service therein, "which grew out of discontent that he, the said Sir David, having been cofferer to Prince Henry and his now Majesty, had been about that time pressed to pay £5,000 arrears which he had long concealed."

Sir David blamed some that had compounded, and showed himself generally averse to the service. His power in the country made many people refrain from compounding.

In pursuance of his (Sir David's) dislike of that service, he commended especially James Maliverer, Esq. (of £600 a year), whom he termed the wisest and worthiest of the country [county] for standing so stoutly out and refusing to compound, with further invectives against the service there and the country, "saying they were grown lazy, cowardly, and dastardly, and would not maintain the rights and liberties of their country as they were wont."

He adduced evidence purporting to show that other counties, such as Bucks and Oxfordshire, did not advice their compositions so highly as these Commissioners did.

About July, 1632, Sir David and Henry Fowlis reported that Lord Wentworth had received much money for composition for fines, and had not paid it to the Crown, and that such as had paid him would be forced to pay again when he had gone to Ireland.

Sir Thos. Layton, the high sheriff, caused his bailiffs to levy issues upon Mr. Wyvell and some others that had compounded, albeit the said Sir Thomas took notice of his lordship's acquittance, and was advised by his under-sheriff to the contrary. Writing to his under-sheriff he said that he took too much part with their adversaries. The said sheriff's bailiffs extorted monies unlawfully and unduly upon levying the said issues, for the which the said sheriff and bailiffs were, upon Mr. Wyvell's complaint, sent for to answer an information before the King's Council at York.

Sir Thomas Layton, whose daughter the said Henry Fowlis had married, being served with the King's letter to answer this information, shewed it to Sir David, "who said he would not (if he were in Sir Thomas's case) care a dog's turd for it; and wished him to go to the Council, and bid 'turd in their teeth,' and tell them they had nothing to do with the sheriff nor a justice of the peace, and that the Court at York was but a paper Court."

These words were uttered by Sir David when he was not only a justice of the peace, but also Deputy Lieutenant to his lordship and one of his Majesty's sworn counsel there, contrary to his oath and duty.

To show that this was scandalous and false.

1633.

It appears by Sir Robert Pye's certificate that at the time he was so traduced, he had paid £24,800 in to the King, and had disbursed £700 more than he had received for the King.

Lord Wentworth gave no offence either to Sir David or to the other defendants. When asked if this were not so, he could not deny it.

P. 1. Followed by—

⁽¹⁾ [FURTHER NOTES ON THE SAME CASE]—of which the following are the most important :—

The charge is chiefly against Sir David Fowlis, Kt. and Bt., a man raised by the King from a mean place to great wealth. His charge contains many grave accusations thrown into one.

He has endeavoured to oppose an important service of the King, and a practice for which there are precedents in earlier reigns.

He also made base charges of dishonesty against the Lord President, Lord Deputy of Ireland. He disparaged him, and said he had no reputation at Court.

He disparaged the authority of the Court at York, saying he would hold a Justice of the Peace's warrant above it.

He endeavoured to stir up the Co. of York by taunting them with cowardice.

"It is too notorious that out of a less sparkle than his in Richard II.'s time, Jack Straw and Wat Tyler kindled a fire that endangered the King and the State; and Jack Cade, in Henry VI.'s time, did the same."

This is a crime in any one, but especially in a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace.

Henry Foulis slandered the Deputy also.

Sir Thomas Layton was probably instigated by Sir David.

P. 1. With several marginal notes, the last of which is—

[SENTENCE.]

Sir David Fowlis £2,000 [fine], to acknowledge his offence against the Lord Deputy and Court of York in open Court, and pay the Lord Deputy £500 in damages.

Henry Fowlis. £500 fine and to acknowledge his offence in open Court at York.

P. 1. On back of foregoing. In all, pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland, 270, 37.

About
1633.

LICENCE to the BISHOP OF ROSS to repair with his wife, family, and necessaries to Ireland.

Every favour to be shown him on journey. *P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 38.*

(1) See *Knowler I*, 91, the Lord Deputy to the Lord Treasurer *ad. fin.* This is in same hand as the notes in the case against Lord Kilmallook in the Star Chamber, for which see *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, pp. 26-29.

1633.

[Probably
before
October,
1633.]

[CAPTAIN CRUNIN] to SECRETARY WINDEBANK.

There is one Captain Prinyvell [Pronoville or Bromvill], of Trally [Tralee] in the West of Ireland, and one my Lord Deputy knows to be a brave seaman.

This captain lives in St. Sebastian in Biskee⁽¹⁾ and therefore subject to the King of Spain. He is one of the faction of Captain and Donnel Dalley [Daly?], making all the means they can study "who" to raise some sedition in Ireland, in so much that they have gotten O'Neale to go for Spain to parley with them.

There is also one John O'Daly who now, since the death of the Earl of Desmond, as they term him in Spain, calls himself a brother to the said Earl, being before but an ordinary seaman. He and others plot with priests and friars in Spain to put heart into the "Earish" that before long they will ease them of their griefs.

These men know all the harbours and creeks in Ireland. There should be special watch upon two of his Majesty's ships that "layes" at Kinsale. The harbours of Dingle, Tralee, Berehaven, Baltimore, and Crookhaven should be watched.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 39.

Probably
1633.

COPY of PETITION of SIR JOHN CLOTWORTHY to the King, showing that:—

Petitioner's father was in reward for 40 years' service in the wars of Queen Elizabeth granted a pension of £0 13s. 4d. a day in 1609, and other entertainments for keeping a bark and other boats on Lough Sidney for help of merchants and offence of rebels. Afterwards, in lieu of these payments, he and his father got in 1620 a pension of 6s. 8d. a day for the longer liver of them. This he took on condition he was given the command of the first vacant company of horse or foot in Ireland. On July 17, 1628, the King's letters directed that this should be done.

Sir James Blunt's company then fell vacant, but it was given to Sir Thomas Dutton. In consequence of King's letters of June 2, 1629⁽²⁾ he shortly after got Sir Richard Aldworth's company; but before he could enjoy it, the new establishment came over and in consequence of it he was displaced by Sir John Netervill. Since then the disposition of the army has been entirely handed over to the Lord Deputy⁽³⁾ and petitioner cannot get his company.

He prays for the benefit of his patent.

P. ½. Endd. in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 40.

(1) See record of his capture at Kinsale and release, *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47*, p. 22 and p. 25.

(2) *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32*, p. 452, art. 1389.

(3) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32*, p. 670, art. 2142.

1633.

Middle of 1633. COPY of PETITION of GEO. KIRKE, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, to the KING, showing that:—

The King on 9 March, 1627, ⁽¹⁾ granted the posts of clerk of market and of packer, gager, and craner throughout Ireland to Francis Goldsmith, John Acon, and Rowland Revell, for petitioner's benefit. In consequence of the Lord Deputy's, not long after, leaving the Sword, the grant has not been finally executed.

He prays that instructions may be given to the Lord Deputy ⁽²⁾ "now going for Ireland" to execute the grant.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 270, 41.

NOTES of some particular instances of the hearing of CAUSES that have their beginning in IRELAND before HIS MAJESTY in his Courts in ENGLAND.

The common laws are in force there, and an appeal lies there from the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Delegates in England.

By common law a writ of error lies out of the King's Bench here for an error committed on the King's Bench there.

"Ireland upon the conquest is made a provincial government subordinate to England, for the King is King of Ireland in the right of the Crown of England as he is of Wales, Guernsey, Jersey, "the Barmoths" [Bermudas], Virginia, &c. Though a Castle Chamber Court has been erected there for criminal causes, yet that does not disable his Majesty to hear them here if he pleases. The case of Fitzgerald is a precedent.

The Earl of Cork, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sarsfield ⁽³⁾ have been sent for to answer complaints here in Irish causes.

There are in fact plenty of precedents.

Pp. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *Two copies.* *S.P. Ireland* 269, 42 and 43.

Middle of 1633. SIR VINCENT GOCKINS to LORD WENTWORTH.

I am truly glad you have come to Ireland. From thirty years' experience here I can say that there is no country where such a distinction exists "both in religion and manners as between us new English and old English, insomuch as they hate and scorn the name, but will be Irish, and never so much as at this time; so that were it not for the sword of justice by which we are governed we had better lived in the Indies than here for safety, neither do I think had it not been Austrian's eclipse we should have tasted of it by this. And now let it not be thought by the wise that their condescending to their payments are for any love they bear to his Majesty; but rather to obtain time to see how the Austrian wars proceed, and to obtain (if possible) a Parliament, whereby they aim not so at good laws to be made as to get good laws repealed."

⁽¹⁾ The warrant is dated 8 Mar. 1628. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 952.

⁽²⁾ Presumably Lord Wentworth.

⁽³⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 26.

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The two things they ask for are liberty of conscience (which is quite unrestricted if they have any at all), and place in the government from which they are kept by their religion. If they get these two things now they will "attain the kingdom." This they will do because here, by English common and statute law, all trials of life and lands are by jurors and freeholders. These are all Irish and English Irish (which are worse). "They make not so much conscience of an oath upon the Bible as by their Gossop's hand." All witnesses are corrupt, and judges can do little. An Englishman had better give them his estate than try it with one of them. The Lords and chief gentlemen of the Irish are on the Commission and sway the bench. The result is that any Englishman who "grows to any greatness" and should stand to us, joins their party.

It is, moreover, quite impossible that any Papist can be as loyal a subject as he should be. How can he be so, when he deems the King and us all that profess the evangelical truth heretics. The power of Catholics has weakened our Church, and caused it to be negligent in the performance of its duties, "insomuch that no care is taken in the supplying of the places where there are English auditors, but have suffered to put upon us dumb dogs and hirelings and men of base condition, that if a man compareth the time now with the time when the Prophet Isaiah wrote the 5th and 6th chapters of his prophecy, he shall see that text fitly matched." The bishops grow rich by sealing of sin, and their children are the pillars of pride. They let their churches fall down under their noses and do nothing that is pious. I wish some steps were taken to investigate the matter. "I am persuaded that if it were done there would be found one way or other in dignitaries' and officials' hands a mass of treasure for which they are accountable, and grown to mere merchandize. Among our clergy, if there arise any controversy between the laity and them for titles, then they plead their right from God. But how such wretches as now enjoy them derive their title from God is the question."

Leaving the clergy to God, I pass to the officers of civil government. The best of these have sought their own good rather than God's glory or the King's service or commonwealth's tranquility. "The reasons are many and plain. 1st, they come to their places by money, so by consequence to get money. 2nd, they are either men in debt before they come over, and must get money here to pay it, or of no great estate, and so purchase offices to raise themselves by. 3rd, or such as are great here in dignity, alliance, and power, whose service can never be but dangerous and hurtful both to his Majesty and safest subjects, of which there might be much spoken. For how can righteous judgment be expected from them when causes that come before them shall concern their alliance and tenants, or such as another time may stand them in some stead.

. . . . All pen and inkhorn officers grow exceedingly rich in deceiving the King and abusing the subjects from whom his Majesty may justly draw a mass of money. Myself being made Sheriff of this County of Cork, 1630, having to do with the Exchequer, I found amongst the clerks there the most horrible

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abuses that ever was heard of." I told the Lord Chief Baron and Sir Gerard Lowther, who censured persons with just severity. The Court of Wards is very corrupt. The soldiers have gained large sums for themselves. The companies are made up of farmers and tradesmen living in or near garrison towns. For a small sum they could be drilled and equipped, but they are without everything that they should have. "It were impossible that such a changeable abuse should stand if it were not that almost all our Governors and Privy Councillors are captains of bands, and so upon the matter every soldier may oppress and no man dare find fault." If we find our goods in a soldier's hand we dare not find fault. If we even ask him how he came by it we must go to his captain. He, perhaps, is Lord President, and so we are set by the heels for our pains. We can get no justice against a Churchman or a soldier. I would they were exempted from us save when they do their duties in their places. They differ from us in another main point. They always receive and we always pay.

"Near kin to these are the captains and officers of his Majesty's ships that should defend the coasts. They are skilful to deceive his Majesty as any, and all the service that they have done upon the coast since I knew this kingdom, which is near these thirty years, is not worth the charges of one of the ships one year, but the hurt they have done to merchants and poor seafaring men is great. The manner is this. When the captain receiveth his Majesty's ship he maketh a book of all his Majesty's ship company, according to the muster the ship is allowed in the King's book, leaveth one part with the Treasurer, the other he carrieth with him. There shall not be a man wanting in the book. Next he getteth good store of powder and cables and all other things fitting for a King's ship. Next he buyeth of a victualler a deputation to victual his ship himself, during the time of his being forth. All this being done, if he get as far as the Downs he cometh to an anchor and suffereth at least his men to run away to save victuals and pay, or, which is worse, taketh money from them to let them go. But if once he can get the ship into a good harbour, then he careth not much if half of them that are left go away, and feeds the rest with fresh meat from the shore, for fear they should get the scurvy, and beer by the barrell: so that if there be any service to be done, by that time they have pressed new men and provided a month or a fortnight victuals for them (as commonly that is the most they provide at a time), then they have a fair warning to be gone, and then forth she goeth and getteth into another harbour, where they do as they did before." They thus do nothing all the year, and return with powder exhausted and ropes fit for nothing but to make ocum [oakum] to trim the ship. Yet they never want for a man when they are to receive their pay. They get fishermen from the shore, who for 12*d.* and a dinner will answer any name, and so get full pay. They then take the money and hand it on to the Captain's agent. "Now having shown the goodlier good they do, I will speak of the hurt they do. If a merchant's ship come into the harbour where they are, aboard goeth the King's boat. Whatsoever their lading be, the Captain

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must have a feeling; if not a good one, too, the next he shall press two or three of his best men for the King's service."

I will now say something of the Irish and old English. I wish I could say some good of them, but I speak from long experience of Irish.

"They are crafty and subtile, but very shallow.

They [are] mutinous, but cowardly.

They are very proud, but exceeding base.

They are full of words, but to little purpose.

They will promise much, but perform nothing.

They will speak fairest when they intend worst.

They will quarrel often, but fight seldom but upon great advantage.

They are bloody as a wolf when they can overcome.

They live in their houses more beastly than barbarians or Indians.

They have such an inveterate hatred to neatness, that they are afraid to touch handsomeness.

Their religion is to believe as their Church believeth, but what that is they neither know nor desire to know, but give it for granted that those that are not of the same are deceived.

Their delights are in nothing but idleness."

It is a pity they are so well governed. The sword is the best instrument wherewith to rule them: but they will never be subject to the Crown of England so long as there are so many priests and Jesuits among them. All these people have cast lots for the coat of the poor innocent. He is shorn as a sheep, but differs from the sheep in that he is shorn not once but whenever he has wool. Under no Christian prince have the Protestants in Ireland suffered as they suffer now, that such as are ready with their lives and goods to defend the King and his cause are thrust into one fold with the goats to be laughed at by the enemies of God. The Irish have long plotted to rid themselves of these people, and will do it when those leases [to Englishmen] which were made after the late wars expire; then the English will have to go back as fast as they came. The land is divided among a few great men who protect their tenants, and there is hardly a freeholder among 500 who does his Majesty service or his subjects suit in juries. The Irish are under the control of their lords. When I first came here, I saw that the mistake made in Ireland was "because we English have been continually put into one fold with the Irish and old English, in so much that foresooth we must not call an Irishman an Irishman without exception." . . . "No nation in Christendom they hate as they hate us [new English as they term us]. It may be dreamed how it can possibly be that so many Englishmen as have come into this kingdom, yet all the while we should be weaker and weaker." The answer is plain. "As soon as any Englishman cometh over and setteth himself in this country and hath gotten any estate, he findeth himself environed with the Irish and hath no safety both for himself and posterity, but by some way to stick themselves by marriage and gossopry or the like." This is not a great policy, yet anybody who does not adopt it is considered weak and foolish, and cannot keep his estate. "Although, by God's

1633.

blessing, I have obtained possessions amongst them, and have many children here born, yet I have done and ever will stand at a distance with the Irish, and will not so much as suffer my children learn their language. I know they hate me, and I make them know I know it, and that I neither care nor fear their hatred, yet in matters of great consequence they make choice of me rather than their own countrymen to end matters among them."

1632.

If the King would only protect the Protestants and enable them to stand apart from the Papists, then we should be able to recover those we have lost and to keep those who come here fresh from England. "It can be no loss to his Majesty. The danger is ours that are here, where our estates and children are. If they rebel, his Majesty shall get more land and faster hold in this kingdom. If we had done so but an age sooner they would have turned unto us or we should have turned them to the mountains, as we may see by the Scots, for they drive the Irish before them and now dare not live amongst them, or scarce near them, although they began but lately in the most rebellious part of this kingdom. God hath made an offer unto his Majesty, which, being neglected, may never be obtained again in many things—one in regard of the prosperous wars in Germany against the Papists, the Hollanders' success against the Spaniards (in whom was ever their confidence), and lastly, which is greatest of all, their own eager seeking to buy with money their liberty to serve Antichrist." To separate us from them is a matter of justice before God and man. The Papists should be disarmed, and we encouraged to keep an army for which they should pay. If this were done, we might, with small help from the King, keep up a brave army. When Sir Nicholas Bellin was President of Munster, an order was issued to make a list of all the able men fit to bear arms in the province. I prevailed on him to suspend this order. "And lately again, upon the invasion of the Turks, ⁽¹⁾ there was an order to arm the Irish bordering upon the sea coast, the which, by my letter to the State, was partly suppressed. Although my habitation be as dangerous as any man's, yet I desire no assistance of the Irish, but do hold such a course worse than the disease." I hope the King will take this view. "Our great Earl ⁽²⁾ for the reasons before showed and his affection to greatness in this kingdom doth give just cause to his Majesty and his government, for we find already by his large patents and great privileges that the course of justice is very much prejudiced, and no officers of his Majesty dare to come within his liberties, lest they go away with a swung coat. I speak by experience. When I was sheriff none of my officers durst go there to bring the King's money upon the green wax book." Our great men have altogether too large a power. The rule that no Deputy should remain for more than three years, and the rule against Irish natives (though of English parents) holding posts, were made on experience of past evils. I wish it were possible to forget them.

(¹) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32*, p. 617.

(²) The Earl of Cork.

1633.

As I am a stranger, I speak shortly of myself. I have long lived here and pay £1,000 a year in wages to my labourers employed in fishing, tillage, and pasture. I am too busy to do official work and seek no place. I pray God to give your honour "a large heart, a perfect zeal to God's glory, an undoubted carriage in the performance of the great and weighty government you have taken upon you."

Your honour's servant to the uttermost of my power.

Vincent Gockins.

Pp. 7, large. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 270, 44. Probably addressed to Lord Wentworth on his assuming the post of Lord Deputy.

About
end of
1633.

PETITION to the KING of ADAM ABERCROMEX, *alias* CROMWELL, of Killelerty, co. Down, in Ulster, in behalf of himself and of MARGARET JULIUS, sister and heir of ALEXANDER JULIUS, late of Leith in Scotland, showing that:—

In 1633 he petitioned that the Lord Deputy might be asked to accept several grants and surrenders by deeds enrolled from your petitioner and Patrick Wardlan, of Drumhay, in Down, assignee to Margaret Julius, to your Majesty's use, of all the towns, &c., mentioned in the petitions. In August, 1633, you referred the matter to the Lord Deputy.

Petitioner, who is a denizen, hears from his counsel, Sir William Rives, Attorney-General there, that the direct way to determine this suit is to get letters from your Majesty to the now Lord Deputy similar to those which he procured to Lord Deputy Falkland.⁽¹⁾

He accordingly asks that this be done. Inasmuch as Lord Cromwell's tenants have encroached on the lands in question, he asks that the Lord Deputy may also be empowered to take order for fixing the boundary question. As he is 73 years old and sick, he prays that no more service be laid on him than he is fit to bear.

P. ½. Noted in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland 270, 45 ad fin.

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S.P. IRELAND 271.

1634.

COPY of PETITION of THOMAS CALDWELL and JAMES ROSS to the KING.

Asking for 2,000 acres out of the next plantations. *P. ¼. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 271, 1.*

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, p. 440, art. 1344.*

1634.

COPY of PETITION of JAMES HAY to the KING, showing that:—

Such warrants and other records as were to issue out of the King's Bench and Common Pleas in England were sealed by a seal kept by the several Chief Justices of these Courts, in which they received the fees.

The King's predecessors thought it better to take justice into their own care, and therefore formed an office for sealing writs. The attendants there are allowed to take 6*l.* for sealing every such writ or record for the Crown, and 1*l.* more to be allowed to either of the said Chief Justices respectively for the same, except writs of privilege for which only 1*l.* was paid. All these charges advanced the revenue of the Crown of England.

Petitioner finds that in Ireland the two Chief Justices keep the seals for sealing of writs and records issuing out of the King's Bench and Common Pleas there. They take 6*d.* each to his own use, except for writs of privilege, for which only 1*l.* is charged. This fee is thus detained from the King in Ireland, though it comes to him in England. An officer should be appointed to keep the seals, seal the writs and [take the fees to] increase the King's revenue.

Petitioner prays for such a post for 21 years, and the right to take fees on the English scale. He will pay 1*l.* to each of the two Chief Justices for each writ sealed, and £200 a year to the King's Irish Exchequer.

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 271, 2.

Circ.
1634.

PETITION of MARY, the widow of THOS. WAKEFIELD, goldsmith of London, to LORD DEPUTY WENTWORTH, showing that:—

She had presented to the Lord Deputy a petition against Charles, Lord Lambert, who, last August twelve months, gave directions to the Vice-Treasurer to detain Lord Lambert's pay as captain until he or his agent appeared for the cause depending before him between him and the petitioner.

The bond and judgment on which petitioner's suit arose being entered into and obtained in England, where petitioner resides, Lord Lambert began a suit before the Lord Privy Seal in England against petitioner for the bond and judgment. These being brought to a hearing, his lordship ordered amongst other things that petitioner should from henceforth give no interruption to Lord Lambert's pay in Ireland. The stop was not removed, and petitioner is accused of dilatoriness in not having seen to its removal. She prays that the Vice-Treasurer be ordered to pay Lord Lambert, and that no part of his entertainment be stopped on her account.

Pp. 1½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 271, 3.

About
Same.

PETITION to the KING of RICHARD BINGLEY, on behalf of his mother and five brothers and sisters, showing that:—

Their father, William Bingley, died in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé, and made no provision for petitioners. Their father gave

1634.

way to their uncle, Sir Ralph, to mortgage his freehold land in Flint, three miles from Chester, for the better furnishing of him for that service, to a Mr. Davies since deceased. The land was lost for want of redemption in time. Sir Ralph Bingley had lands in the co. Donegal, which he estated on his wife and her heirs, he having no children by her. After his death she married Robert Harrington and gave the said lands to him and his heirs. Neither of them made any provision for petitioners.

They pray for a piece of land at a rent in Ireland. They will farm and fortify it. They also pray for some land in Donegal detained by Harrington, though it was given to their father by Sir Ralph Bingley. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd. in Coke's hand*: Sir R. Bingley. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 4.

Circ.
1634.

PETITION to the KING of LODOVICK CARLEILE.

Asking for 2,000 acres in the new plantation, on the terms given to others.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd. in Coke's hand.* *S.P. Ireland*, 271, 5.

Circ.
1634.

FORM of OATH to be administered (either in person by the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND or by *dedimus potestatem*) to the COMMISSIONERS appointed to enquire of the IRISH NATIVES inhabiting the UNDERTAKERS' PROPORTIONS in ULSTER.

The oath enjoins upon them the faithful execution of their duty.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 6.

1634.
About
July. ⁽¹⁾

DRAFT of DECLARATION by the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of the IRISH CHURCH assembled in Convocation:—

We have been called together to Dublin by the Lord Deputy, and have agreed, so far as in us lies, to observe the following ordinances.

We will for ourselves and our suffragans, so far as in us lies, promise to observe a uniform order for the suppression of Papistry and plantation of religion.

We will reside in our dioceses, unless we are licensed by the Lord Deputy to the contrary, as I, the Archbishop of Cashel, shall be sometimes occasioned to live in the two Bishoprics of Killala and Achonry, lately granted to me by the King. Each of us will yearly visit each of our deaneries, summon the pastors and ministers, advise them both on religion and conduct, and settle other matters usually settled on visitations.

When authorised to do so under the King's seal we will tender the oath of allegiance to every nobleman, knight, justice of the peace, and other officers of corporate towns. We will return to the Lord Deputy the names of those who receive and of those who

(1) When the Convocation was sitting. See Lord Wentworth to the Archbishop of Canterbury of Aug. 23, 1634, in Knowler I. 298.

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refuse the oath, and we will admit no person to spiritual promotion within our dioceses who shall not willingly take the oath of Supremacy.

We will inquire as to who the people are in our dioceses who receive, relieve, house, or harbour “trafficking Jesuits and seminary priests.” We will present the names of the priests and the harbourers, adding our advice and endeavours in the matter of their apprehension.

We will admit no Popish priest to any living and will suffer none to continue in any case. We promise to get the best men obtainable to serve in every church.

We will do our best to procure the building of every parish church. Where we cannot do this of ourselves, we will get the Lord Deputy’s help, “by whose honourable care and particular direction above the number of 100 churches in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Wicklow, are already builded and repaired.”

We will have a special care for the erection of free schools in our separate dioceses, according to the statute in that behalf. We will not allow any Popish schoolmen to teach scholars privately or publicly within our diocese, and if any offend in this point we will discover the offenders to the Lord Deputy.

We will be careful to reclaim recusants from their superstition and idolatry, and teach and instruct them in the principles of true religion, if they will come to hear us. We will in this matter follow the course of the Archbishops and Bishops in England, whose courses are well known to some of us.

We agree to have another assembly and meeting here in Dublin next Easter term. The suffragans shall come also, to the end that all of us may give an account in what sort we have performed these, his Majesty’s godly directions.

Pp. 2½. Eudd. S.P. Ireland 271, 7.

About
Same.

PETITION to the KING of the ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH and CASHEL, and the BISHOPS of WATERFORD and LESMORE, CORK, CLOYNE and ROSS, ELPHIN, DERRY RAPHOE, ARDAGH and ARDFERT, representing the IRISH CLERGY in CONVOCATION, showing that:—

They are impoverished beyond the Clergy of any Christian State by intrusions, commendams, &c. They cannot reside, and consequently there is no one to teach piety and loyalty to the subject.

To meet these evils they pray that the King will fulfil his father’s intention by establishing upon a rural and resident clergy the appropriations which are yet in the Crown undisposed, so as the same bring no loss to the revenue or “prejudice to the rights of the Imperial Crown of this Realm.”

As “devoted beadsmen” of the King they will pray, &c.

P. 1. Signed. Hol. Ja. Armachanus, Arch. Cassellensis, Michael Waterford et Lismor, Edwardus Elphinensis, Jo. Derensis, Richard Cork Cloyne Ross, Jo. Rapho, Job. Ardagh, J. Arteferten. S.P. Ireland 271, 8.

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Circ.
1634.

PETITION to the KING of WILLIAM HARDING, his Majesty's servant, showing that:—

In June last, your Majesty was pleased to hear the differences between your petitioner and the Countess of Suffolk, deceased, and the now Earl, her son. You ordered that they should pay certain arrears of an annuity, in accordance with an order made in the High Court of Chancery, and that your petitioner should "stand to the value of the lands" out of which the annuity came. You were pleased to declare that, in confidence of their obedience to that decree, you would pass over their many contempts in disregarding a decree of your Courts of Justice.

The Countess is now deceased,⁽¹⁾ and the Earl, though possessed of the lands affected by the liability and of a great personal estate, which he inherited from his mother, has not paid the arrears.

Petitioner has another annuity due to him, in right of his wife, from the Earl of Suffolk, for the payment whereof the Earl of Berkshire stands bound in a bond of £2,000. The Earl of Berkshire asks him to put the bond in suit, and refuses to stand bound for it any longer.

Petitioner prays for redress.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 9.

Circ.
Nov.
1634.⁽²⁾

CAPTAIN PETER HONE to LORD CONWAY and KILLULTAGH.

I have served the King for forty-nine years, beginning under your noble grandfather at Ostend, and have served under your uncle, Sir Fulke Conway, in the Irish rebellion. Your noble father attested my services, and that I had pledged my estate in the King's interest in Ireland, and forgone the arrears of pay due to me for service under Count Mansfeld; that I served the King at Cales [Cadiz] Reazes [Rhé] and Rochell, and was shipwrecked in Ireland, losing property to the value of £300. Since that army was discharged I have waited above 7 years at Court trying to get something of the King's bounty. Through the influence of the Earl of Holland I got a King's letter for the first company that should fall vacant there. My family cannot, however, get to Ireland or feed ourselves, and are like to "become contemptible to each mechanicke peasant." I have had high command, been high sheriff of my county and in the Commission of the Peace. Please give me a suit of your cast-off clothes.

I have to send this letter by my wife, who is near allied to the Earl of Ormond. *P. ⅓. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 10.*

⁽¹⁾ Anne, Countess of Suffolk, *d.* about Sept., 1633. Elizabeth, Countess of Suffolk, *d.* 19 Aug., 1633. See *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, VII., pp. 311, 312.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*. 1625-32, pp. 145, 171-3 and 195, which show that some of these officers were in Munster and anxious for employment in 1626.

1635.

1635.

31 Jan. DRAFT of [the LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY to the LORD DEPUTY].

Similar to a draft of same date, for which see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1633-47, p. 94. Partly in Nicholas's hand. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 11.

20 Feb. DRAFT COMMISSION from the KING to LORD CHANCELLOR LOFTUS, JAMES, "LORD BISHOP" of ARMAGH, Primate of all Ireland, ROBERT, LORD DILLON, ANTHONY, BISHOP of MEATH, JOHN, BISHOP of DERRY, SIR GEORGE SHURLEY, Chief Justice of the Chief Place, SIR WM. PARSONS, Master of the Wards, SIR GERARD LOWTHER, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, SIR RICHARD BOLTON, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE, Master of the Rolls, SIR PHILIP MAINWARING, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, SIR CHARLES COOTE, SIR ADAM LOFTUS, SIR GEO. RADCLIFFE, and HUGH CRESSY are of the Justices of the Court of chief place.

Authorising them, or any three of them to call before them all judges, officers, clerks, &c., of all the Courts in Ireland, and all clerks of the peace, officials of the ecclesiastical courts, parsons, vicars, parish clerks, sheriffs, bailiffs, mayors, and customers of the staple, paymasters, officers of corporate bodies, &c., who officially receive fees from the King's subjects, and to make them give an account in writing of all such fees as they claim. They may take these accounts on oaths, and shall moderate the fees to what they think just. They shall not sit in judgment in any of the courts in which they sit officially. Persons refusing to appear, or to give evidence, or committing contempts against them, to be committed to prison without bail during their pleasure. They shall report on their actions to the Lord Deputy and Council. This commission shall last during the King's pleasure. All officers, &c., are to help them as best they can.

Pp. 2 large. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 12.

Possibly April, 1635. DRAFT of [the KING to the LORD DEPUTY].

We send you herewith a letter of this date to be communicated to the Council "and as much further as you shall find cause," which resumes our graces offered, confirms your dissolution of the Assembly, intimates no "going less," nor opens any door to the resumption of any treaty, qualification of any point, or giving ear to overtures. We do not, however, intend to "wrap all, as well the innocent as the offenders, in one and the same condemnation."

We know that there are loyal subjects who are anxious to inform us on the "state of the things, the possibility and power of the country, and the offer of their powers to consolidate the disorders." You shall give such people leave to come to our Court and presence.

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This will assure them of our favour, and enable us to get a consent to the ends we propound, or to reprove them. We trust you will get money in the country, by giving assurances or hopes, to support the army till we can send money from hence. "And withal we recommend to the principal care and wisdom of you and our Council, in all things and in all your proceedings, to provide that by the remedies you make not a general discontentment and despair in the most and worst affected, and that you consider that violent and sudden changes are not the usual ways of Kings and their Council. And therefore we likewise recommend it to you rather to slide than leap into the change from Graces offered to executing of the Penal Laws; yet we do not restrain you from that wholly, but show you while the army is mean and by necessity not conjoined, not in regular discipline, general severity may as well hasten as multiply offences and contempts. And yet if you shall with the advices of our Council find it good to put some of those laws in execution, not many examples at once, nor all in one part, but a particular person in particular counties," you may do so. *Pp. 3½. Endd. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 271, 13.*

About
May.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of WILLIAM STEWARD, showing that:—

The Castle of Culmore is near Londonderry. Formerly kept by it, it is now in the King's dispose. A competent merchant should be placed there to take notice of the goods passing into and out of Londonderry.

Petitioner prays that this castle be bestowed on him for life.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 14.

Same.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of CAPTAIN TRISTRAM BERESFORD, Captain of the Castle of Culmore in Ireland, showing that:—

By the King's letter to the City of London he got the post of Governor of Culmore Castle. He has filled the post well for four years.⁽¹⁾ The castle is now an appurtenance of Londonderry forfeited to the King.⁽²⁾ Petitioner is not guilty of the city's misdemeanour. He prays to be re-established. *P. ⅓. Endd. in Windebank's hand. S. P. Ireland 271, 15.*

General
date,⁽³⁾
May, 1635.

NOTE on the [case against the] LONDON PLANTATION [by SIR JOHN COKE].

The governor of the London Plantation is Alderman Parkhurst. He succeeded Alderman Smith, the successor of Alderman Cockein. They have an auditor and a special secretary or clerk, and keep accounts.

⁽¹⁾ Perhaps appointed after 1627. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, p. 274, art. 805.

⁽²⁾ By decree in the Star Chamber, May 12, 1635.

⁽³⁾ The date of the decree in the Star Chamber against the London Planters. See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47*, p. 104, par. 4.

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These books should be sent for, in order that it may be seen whether their expenses are as great as they pretend.

Beresford has a transcript of their accounts in Ireland.

Sir John Vaughan, captain of a company, and one of the Council in Ireland, much favours the Londoners, though heretofore he was much against them; so does Dr. Richardson, Sir Thos. Phillips' solicitor.

The Skinners' proportion of near 17,000 acres has not one freeholder.

Other details.

P. ¾. In Secretary Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 271, 16.

General
date,
12 May,
1635.

NOTES of [a SPEECH of COUNSEL for the Crown in] the case against the Londoners in the Star Chamber.

We have heard a weighty charge and smooth answer. The cause concerns actually the Londoners, but really all planters. "It touches in substance the King and kingdom, and is therefore a matter of State as well as civil justice." I touch only the main points.

THE PARTIES.

First, let us see who are the parties to this suit, which hath troubled two attorneys and produced two bills. Not disputing formalities, I will proceed upon the first bill against the Mayor and City of London, and on the second against the new Corporation and not free either companies' farmers or any that derive trust or interest from either. On both bills I will show the grant to be defective in creation and execution.

THE GRANT PRESSED—NOT SOUGHT.

The grant, says Mr. Recorder, was not sued for, but pressed on us. Indeed, amongst others, the Londoners were chiefly invited to undertake this plantation; "yet (like provident men) neither obedience to the King, nor authority of the Council, nor persuasion of the Lord Treasurer, could draw them to consent, till by their own Committees sent to survey the lands they found it a great bargain." They then cheerfully contracted, yet ever made use, as now they do, of their first aversedness when they were charged with any default.

THE GRANT FAIRLY CARRIED OUT.

But further, saith Mr. Recorder, we contracted duly with the Lords. Upon a fair particular sent from Ireland by warrant from the Lord Treasurer, a book was drawn by the King's Attorney, signed by the King himself, and passed at the Seals in a public and fair way; therefore there can be no defect in our proceeding. Whether the grant was well grounded upon the articles of contract shall be

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examined in due place. "And for Sir William Parsons' particular, he indeed testifieth that the lands intended to be passed to the Londoners, passed according to the general survey taken by the Lord Deputy of the six escheated counties, upon the others of sundry persons." Herein, we may observe, first, that Sir William Parsons did not produce the warrant from the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, to justify his proceeding, which is no small omission; secondly, that he cast up his particular by balliboes as well directed, but these rising from 60 to 1,000 acres, and took of [all ?] for which he should show warrant the lowest rate. [*Sense obscure here*]; thirdly, that the survey was not taken by himself or any officer of the King; and fourthly, that such a wild estimate is but an ill warrant to pass so great a grant. For the book, it is drawn by an attorney great in learning and estate. It passed the seals under a grave reverend Chancellor; but these circumstances were as prevalent (as Mr. Attorney well observed) in another London patent, which, nevertheless, had been highly censured in this Court if, by provident surrender, it had not prevented it.

We now come to deal with those material points wherein the King was absolutely deceived.

INCONGRUITY.

First in the very frame and substance of the grant, which (as the poet saith) *desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne*. For the preface contains goodly propositions. (1) "*Religionem Christi apud homines hucusque superstitione depravatos, ac pene perditos stabilire* [to establish the religion of Christ amongst men hitherto depraved and almost ruined by superstition]; (2) *regiones et terras incultas et pene desertas arte et industria colere et ornare* [to cultivate and adorn with art and industry regions and lands uncultivated and almost deserted]; (3) *Eisdem non modo probis civibus et inhabitantibus sed etiam bonis statutis et ordinationibus instaurare et munire* [to strengthen and fortify the same not only with honest citizens, but also with good statutes and ordinances]; (4) *quo possint non minus a morali corruptione quam a domesticis insidiis, et a conjurationibus ac externa vi defendi* [by which they may be able to be defended not only from corruption of morals, but also from internal and domestic evils, and from conspiracy and violence from without]. A further clause [*given in Latin*] declares that the King's loving subjects have undertaken no small part of the plantation, and then goes on directly to say that the King gives them anything they could desire. "And therefore, this being a patent of trust for plantation, and so expriously called '*Nova plantatio in Ultonia*,' how can it be conceived, without fraud and wrong to the King, that in so long a charter there is no word of trust, no provision for plantation, no covenant for performance of anything belonging to it; nor any mention thereof, as if the head and back were not all of one piece."

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THE BODY CHANGED.

A second notable fraud is the nimble changing of hands. The King trusted only to the Mayor and City of London, a body of renown, to undertake this great and glorious work. The King's letter to the Lord Deputy and the terms of the patent show this. But behold a metamorphosis of this solid body into such a cloud as Juno brought to Ixion when the Centaurs were begotten. For such is this *novum corpus incorporatum et politicum*, changeable like a cloud, in no way capable of the King's trust. And yet again, by a second transmutation, they put the King off by his own licence from this spacious body to the twelve companies; and from thence again to undertakers. Whereupon Mr. Recorder tells me in plain terms that the city is not chargeable because it hath no benefit; nor the society, because it is but trusted, not to the King's use, but of particular persons; nor the companies, because they are no partner to the suit, and, besides, have passed away their trust and interest to their particular undertakers. "So that it may appear by what degrees of fraud the King's trust is put off from the great city of London to mean particular persons; whereof we ought to be sensible for the King, not so much that these are not responsible for his rents and profits, as that they are not capable of the great work of plantation, wherein the King's trust is specially deceived and abused." It is said that the King and Council knew of these changes, but when it cannot be proved that they knew or conceived them to be done to change the King's trust, or free themselves from that obligation. They were induced to believe the change was made to advance His service with the more help.

THE WARRANT NOT PURSUED.

A third great deceit in the creation of the grant is that it does not pursue the Lord Treasurer's warrant of 5 Aug., 1610, which required it to be drawn according to the 27 articles of contract. These are not once mentioned, and no contract is inserted for performance of any of them. The King is thus deceived of all his land. The city profitted by this omission; the presumption, therefore, is that it was due to its procurement. It is no defence to say that the city has done its part, because £20,000 were expended before the patent passed, and that those few that remained are sufficiently provided for. We shall see in due course that scarce any of them were performed. The defence is an expression of guilt.

THE KING MISINFORMED IN THE QUANTITY.

Another main deceit is that more was passed in the patent than the King was informed of. The Londoners demanded only 16,000 acres and 7,000 for the cities, as appears in the Acts of Common Council. The Surveyor by his particular rates the King's rent at 37,000 acres, "and though the King intended them the whole

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country and barony, and that they passed it by balliboes according to the warrant; yet herein was the fraud, that the balliboes were estimated at the lowest rate of 60 acres, whereas some being [were?] 100, some 500, and some 1,000 acres, and so by true computation come to [?] many more than 250,276 acres, as Raven, their own surveyor, offers to make good upon his life." And so the King at £5 6s. 8d. for every 1,000 of 150,000 acres, excluding bog and mountain, should have had £800 a year. He gets only £200, so means in 24 years he has been defrauded no less than £14,280.

PERFORMANCE.

Having discovered these four main deceipts in the body of the Charter, I come to the question of performance, which shows many omissions.

PRINTED ARTICLES.

Mr. Recorder would free his clients from the printed articles by showing that they were ever rejected by the city. This he proves only by the affirmation, or rather hearsay, of Clement Moss, the city's servant; yet no sign thereof appeareth in any Act of State, any letter from the King or Lords. It is not in any clause in the contract, or in the grant. They are bound by these articles, because they are in the nature of a proclamation, which all subjects must obey; because those articles are declared to be the rules for all grants of plantations; because nothing was done to exonerate the city from having to observe them; and because they benefit by these articles in a way which they could not benefit by the mere operation of their contract or charter. That charter contains no warrant for making manors, holding Courts and creating tenures, rating of their rents at £5 6s. 8d. the thousand acres, and many other material things. Lastly, they have bound their own tenants to the performance of these articles and to hold them harmless therein, which had been improper if themselves had not been bound. Mr. Recorder therefore hath no ground to pretend that these articles concern only mean undertakers, and not them which are the chief, and therefore chiefly therein concerned.

As then their obligation is unavoidable, let me come to their performance.

The printed proclamation contains fifteen articles. Of these five are to be performed by the King—to grant undertakers their lands in fee farm, and that the tenure being according to their proportions; to free them from wardships for two descents, to give power to create manors, &c., to license their exports to be customs free for 7 years, and their imports or necessities from Britain to be duty free for 5 years. The Londoners have had the benefit of these conditions.

Of the ten clauses specifying their obligations, the second provided for the payment of rents. We know how that has been fulfilled. The 4th requires that they build castles, houses, and bawnes. They boast that they have built 15 castles and bawnes

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and 17 villages and towns, besides Derry, Coleraine, and Culmore. What these castles are is shown by the amount of money that has been spent on these—£833 6s. Few castles fit for defence can be built with such a sum. The fifth requires arms, for to arm bands there they have supplied. The sixth requires the taking of the oaths of allegiance and conformity. The British have taken these, but the Irish do not conform. The 7th prohibiteth to alien[ate] or demise to mere Irish, and requires a proviso to be inserted in all grants declaring them to be void if that be not performed. This Mr. Recorder maketh an argument to prove that they are not bound by their articles, because this promise is not inserted in their grants. As a matter of fact the omission makes the grant void. As the 7th prohibits to demise to the natives, so the 8th commands to plant with British or Ireland Scots. Mr. Recorder says that his clients have done this in obedience to the King, but not by duty. It is certainly a duty by the book itself, by a proclamation which a year after the contract commanded all natives from their plantations by 1 May, 1612, and by the King's letters to the Deputy of 23 March, 1612, a fortnight before their grant, "declaring that the removing of the natives and the planting British was the fundamental cause of this plantation." The King added that a great gift had been made to the Londoners, on condition that this was done, and that if it were not done by August next, he would resume the lands. He confirmed this statement by instructions given to Commissioners the same year, by references and commandments from time to time, and by a subsequent proclamation, which in express terms asserted the obligation. Further evidence of this duty may be found in the depositions of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Julius Caesar, who were parties to the contract, and Sir John Bingley, who was present at the agreement. The Londoners, however, admit the obligation, and have often petitioned against it, and paid fines for its infraction. The corporation say they have removed the Irish into the bogs and have granted them no more lands. "Contrary to which, a whole jury of witnesses assure that the natives in their proportions are in some places six, in others ten, and in some twenty for one British." This clears this point. The 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th articles for the residence of planters, for not aliening for five years, for not demising at will, but for lives or years, for inserting into their grants the proviso above-named—all have been neglected. The same may be said of the other four directions—to be guided by the King's Commissioners; to enter bond to perform the printed articles; to erect market towns and corporations; to settle trades and manufactures and free schools; and last, to have parishes, churches, and ministers, and to pay their tithes in kind.

These duties are no more than were necessary for the success of the plantation. As the Londoners repudiate them and refused to be subject to them, the King must take away their charter and empower others to begin the plantation which they have hardly begun in 24 years.

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ARTICLES OF CONTRACT.

These, which follow the printed articles, the Londoners cannot deny, but they evade them with the more art. They number 27, and 21 of these are nothing but mere exorbitant graces and privileges granted to the Londoners, in addition to those contained in the book. The King did his part here, and in presumption thereof the Londoners took these profits of the land, fishing, and customs four years before the grant passed. Their obligations are set forth in articles 1—5, in the last article, and in clauses of the 7th, 12th, and 13th. First they promise to disburse £20,000. Mr. Recorder understands by this that they will limit their expenses to that sum—a strange deduction. The King and his Council would scarce have parted with 250,000 acres of land, with woods, customs, and fishings, for so small a return. The intention was merely to name a sum which should be suitable for the beginning of so great a work. The accomplishment of the work and not the outlay was the ground of these donations. They promise further to build by Nov. 1, 1612 [?] 200 houses in Derry, leave room for 200 more, and lay unto them 4,000 acres of land. These houses are explained by the printed articles to be convenient habitations for citizens with their families, with shop and work-houses; houses 36 foot long and 20 broad do not answer their contract. Yet of such, in the year 1628, they had only built 114½, as two witnesses depose. Indeed, Alderman Probie was so bold as to multiply every house into two, though they had but one door, one chimney, and one stair, and though the inhabitants of two and three made but one. This abuse might have died with its author, had it not been that the city still persist to earn their turns [?] with the first, alleging that the houses were built before the charter passed. So they have made Proby's abuse their own. Moreover, there is not room for 200 more houses, and the land is lost to London, but not to Derry. And though Mr. Recorder answereth that 1,500 acres were set out for the Mayor and officers and the rest rented to the citizens at easy rates; that allotment was not made till 1631, as Raven, by whom it was made, deposes. All the citizens, moreover, still hold only at will. So the Londoners having wrongfully detained 4,000 acres of good land, worth at least £500 a year, they are answerable to the Crown for £11,000, because, breaking the King's trust, they have taken it to their use.

For the Bishop's and Dean's houses provided for in the third article, we hear of no complaint. They seem to use the Bishop well. At Coleraine they have indeed built the number of houses agreed upon, but the poorest and weakest (as the Deputy and Council certify) that ever had names of houses. Their 3,000 acres are there also, [?] disposed in like manner, for which they must repay other £10,000. The 7th article forbids to make merchandise of the timber. Herein "their devastation of a forest of 20 miles long and 10 broad, full of goodly trees fit for shipping, is proved by 30 witnesses, and Berisford the chief offender." This waste cannot be esteemed at less than £30,000 loss to the plantation. Here, too,

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they have put another fraud upon the King by obtruding a covenant instead of a condition, and this surreption makes void their grant. The twentieth article binds them to garrison Kilmore [Culmore Castle]. This place commands the country, and requires 20 men and 3 gunners at least to guard it. Till 1626 they only kept six men there, and to this day they have only ten, whereof Beresford's cook and butler, who live in Coleraine, are listed for two. They say that they have arranged with the captain to keep the place properly, but such trusts cannot be transferred. They are proved to have failed in the last article.

CHARTER NOT PERFORMED.

Thus we see how these special articles have not been performed. In consequence they profess not to be held by them, but by their charter. Let us then consider what by their charter is required? Is it not to provide for religion, for government, for civility and and defence, as the preface doth declare? And what have the[y] done in these?

RELIGION.

They say they have built or repaired 15 churches, beside that in the Derry which will cost £4,000; that they have placed preaching ministers to whom they allow glebe and tithes, and that to expel Popery they receive only those who take the oath. These deponents let it be noticed, swear to justify their own offences, a thing which I do not suppose has been admitted in any other cause. Yet none of them distinguish the times, which in this case is most important. Consider, too, what is proved on the other side. To begin with their masterpiece, the Church of Derry—were they not 20 years in laying the foundation, and is it covered, and much less finished at this day? As for their other churches and schools, are they not mostly private men's donations? As for preaching, their good Bishop deserves praise. The parson's glebe should have been assured all in one year and at the city's charge. Till 1627 none at all was assured. Some is not yet assured; and none has been assured at the city's charge. Where then are the works of supererogation they speak of, except they be a bell, chalice, a pulpit cloth, or a cushion? As for toleration of Popery, it is fully proved that bishop's surrogates, vicars general, and officials do exercise publicly ecclesiastical jurisdiction; that there is at least one Popish priest in every parish; that they exact great allowances for marriages, christenings, burials, extreme unction, and mortuaries—a cow or a mare, or other greater beast. “Nay, are not priests entertained for their servants. They tell us of 4,704 communicants in all parishes; but are not many of those parishes within other men's possessions, the Primate's, the Bishop's, the Dean's, the Lord Chichester's? ‘Is’ the soldiers included? How many to the contrary have deposed that in their plantation they take no care of religion, that there are 50 Papists for one Protestant, that many are divorced for not marrying by Popish priests and *propter odia*, as they call it? Is not this Deformation instead of Reformation?”

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GOVERNMENT.

In government and justice, no freeholders were made till 1617; and those have but one balliboe, when they ought to have two. Many of them live in England. Many are children and some gentlemen; so as few do any service, and those are wearied out, and labourers and workmen help to serve upon juries.

CIVILITY.

“For civility, the Irish, who before this plantation left their trouses and went in English habits, now return to the old guise. And for arts and manufactures they have yet brought in none, and, as some complain, by alehouses, usury, and heavy customs, they have nourished idleness and suppress all trade.”

DEFENCE.

Nothing was done in a long time, and the county left in an unsafe and defenceless condition. Derry and Kilmore [Culmore] were ultimately fortified, but not as they should have been. But Culmore still lieth open to the beasts and the country is unfortified. Their castles are no better than manor houses of no strength. “And for defence by men, what can be expected but rebellion on all occasions, when Jesuits, priests, and firebrands of civil war have no restraint at all, where the discontented rebels are so much the more powerful, and being despaired by extremities of their rents wait but for a time to rise with the arch rebels, as the worthy Lord Chichester by his letters doth complain.” And within these few years a regiment being levied for foreign service had burnt the Derry and made spoil of the inhabitants if Burnwel [Barnewall] one of them had not discovered and frustrated the attempt. They boast, indeed, of near 2,000 armed and trained men, which, like their communicants, are drawn from other planters and from the King’s troops, but this is most sure that the natives are no fewer than five for one at least, whereby the King hath been constrained to continue his forces for many years (which they promised to free him of), and this hath cost no less than £30,000. If then we will provide for the safety of that country we must put it in better hands. The Londoners have weakly performed the stipulation both of the printed articles and of their patent. And this also is breach of trust and deceit both against King and Commonwealth.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

Mr. Recorder defends them on the ground that they have spent much money. They put the sum at £140,000, but there is no evidence to prove anything more than £60,000 was collected: and none of that sent to Ireland. Their receipts amount to £142,567,

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which is more than double their expenses, with a good sum for interest. "But for the matter it hath appeared that their charter is surreptitious, fraudulent, and illegal, both in the creation and in the execution, and therefore to be resumed and declared to be cancelled in this Court."

This will be good for both the King and the city, "for the city, their wise men considered well at first they were merchants fit for trade, but as for plantation, governing of countries, fortifications, and reducing people to civility, they were matters above their element." The city is an admirable place and worthy to be ruled as a metropolis, "but both they and the State itself by their failings in this work may learn this document, to make choice of fit subjects for the employment of such natures." *Tractent fabrilia fabri*. We see how like merchants they govern by societies and agents. The committees and managers always grow rich when the stock of the adventurers is quite eaten out. So it is in this case. The companies profess to be £54,000 out of purse, yet it is known that particulars are grown rich. They acknowledge that they want power to perform the great works of plantation for religious government and defence. The King therefore must resume the work, for he alone can finish it for the public good. Unless the Londoners' plantation is reformed, all other plantations will fall into the like disorder. The King having lost heavily in the business, I think the cities and corporation should be fined as follows:—

For the rents of 20,000 acres, whereof the King			
has been defrauded 24 years	£14,280	0	0
For the rents of 7,000 acres of Derry and Coleraine	21,000	0	0
For the spoil of woods	20,000	0	0
For the charge of his guard so many years ...	30,000	0	0
The ministers also to have reparation for their			
glebes.			
Total	£85,280	0	0

Berisford, not only a waster of the woods for his own use but an instrument of disorder, should be fined £5,000.

Pp. 18. In Secretary Coke's hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 17.

Same. JUST CAUSES to avoid the [LONDONERS'] PATENT, FINE the DEFENDANTS, and give HIS MAJESTY GREAT DAMAGES.

Recites briefly the charges made in the foregoing document against the Londoners.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 18.

DRAFT of the PRIVY COUNCIL to [the IRISH COUNCIL] on the LONDONDERRY CASE.

The King's letters which reach you herewith⁽¹⁾ will tell you what care he expects at your hands in the execution of a commission sent

(1) See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, p. 104.*

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from the Star Chamber here to examine witnesses in the cause depending betwixt his Majesty and the Londoners, for breaches of their covenants and orders in their plantation. For your information we send full documents on the case, together with the bill, answer, and interrogatories as they stand in Court. Please discover what records bearing on the matter are to be found in the Council books there or elsewhere in Ireland, and send them over in authentic form. "And generally what defects appear in that plantation concerning the planting with British, the settling of religion, justice, civility, trade and fortifications, building, and other like matters of government and State, and also what spoils have been made of the woods your lordships can best discover." We pray for full information, as the matter closely affects the King's profit and honour and the welfare of Ireland, which has been committed to your trust.

Pp. 2. In Coke's hand. Followed by:—

[Same.] DRAFT of [the KING to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL].

"How all the troubles of our States have either begun in Ireland or reflected upon it, the experience of our predecessors have felt to their cost. And as the consideration thereof was a principal motive to us to settle peace in foreign parts, so we account it God's blessing that by the opportunity thereof we have now time and means to settle our affairs both elsewhere and in that kingdom."

We have chosen you in this business because we rely particularly on your experience and interest in the country. You have hitherto done well in suppressing the growth of Popery and in raising our revenue so that it exceeds our expenses. We were sorry to hear of factions and oppositions amongst you, and are glad to hear that you are again united. You have done well in bringing in the contributions of the counties, a charge which we are willing to do without as soon as may be. It must however be still maintained. It frees the country from cess and cutting and like oppressions of the soldier. The country moreover receives thereby that great blessing of plenty which God has sent unto them . . . and even when England and other countries have felt extreme dearth. The contributions must continue for the support of the army.

Pp. 2. In Coke's hand, with many corrections. In all, pp. 4. S.P. Ireland 271, 19.

PRINCIPAL MOTIVES in the preamble of the LONDONERS' PATENT, which caused KING JAMES to grant them their PATENT [of LONDONDERRY, &c.] ⁽¹⁾

1. That the religion of Christ should be there established where few or none were then residing, but such as by superstitions were depraved almost past hope of recovery.

2. That the land there untilled and almost desert should be by art and industry manured, tilled, and husbanded.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, James I., 1608-1610, pp. 355-65.*

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3. That the country should be planted and peopled with honest citizens and inhabitants and fenced with good laws, "whereby they might not only be preserved from domestic and intestine strife and treacheries, but might also be better defended from foreign force."

That his said late Majesty relied much upon the Londoners' integrity and real proceedings in performing the said plantation as men best able to undertake so famous and pious a work as that would have been, had they performed the same according to their undertaking and his Majesty's royal intention.

That his said Majesty "commiserating the miserable state of the said province, esteemed it a work worthy a Christian Prince and his kingly office to win and to recall the same from superstition, rebellion, calamity and poverty, to religious obedience, sanity, and splendour." This the King thought could not be done, but by planting the same with British.

The Londoners seemed anxious to support the King in this policy.

STRONG REASONS TO SHOW THAT THE IRISH WERE OBLIGED TO
PLANT WITH BRITISH AND NOT WITH IRISH.

It appears so by Mr. Springham's letter (one of the Committee) to Mr. Benson.

It appears by a letter in the hand of Mr. Treswell, a chief actor in the business and their agent, that it was the fundamental ground of all to plant with British.

Their workmen sent from England confirm this.

If they had any colour to keep the natives they would never have petitioned from time to time for continuance of them. In 1610, finding the great profit accruing thereby, they petitioned to Treasurer Salisbury in this sense.

In 1611 the agent petitioned the Lord Deputy for stay of the natives for five years, but they were refused, as appears by their petitions.

On 29 April, 1612, the Deputy's letter was sent to the Lords of the Council for removal of the natives.

On 20 April, 1612, a letter was sent from Mr. Berisford, the agent of the Company, to the Lord Deputy to desire the continuance of the natives.

In May, 1612, the Lords took into their consideration the points of the Lord Deputy's letter for remove of the natives.

The King's letters of March 25, in the 13th year of his reign, was sent to the Lord Deputy, with a postscript written in his own hand, viz.: "My Lord: In this service I expect that zeal and uprightness from you that you will spare no flesh, English or Scottish: for no private man's worth is able to counterbalance the perpetual safety of a kingdom, which this plantation, being well accomplished, will procure."

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20 Jan., 1614⁽¹⁾ [came] a letter from the Lord Deputy saying that the Londoners were suitors for stay of the natives.

29 Aug., 1617. Instructions from the Lord Deputy to remove the natives, and prefixed day given them till May following.

28 Sep., 1617. Letter from the Lord Deputy to the undertakers to make choice of some agents to appear before his lordship to show reason why they did not put off the natives.

They were so far from keeping of natives within their territories, that they would not allow Sir Thomas Phillips to keep any; inso-much that he could not get that favour without suit of the Lords, albeit the land at Colrane which he made away in exchange to his late Majesty for the Londoners was, for the most part, inhabited with Irish, as may appear by the Lord's letter to the Lord Deputy of 14 April, 1611.⁽²⁾

The Lord Deputy, in consequence of the good service done by three or four of the natives, became a suitor to the King for leave for them to stay, and to have assigned unto them land in freehold, which was assented unto—namely, 8,000 acres. Yet all the native freeholders have “but 6,000 acres, and so 2,000 acres are yet kept from them by the Londoners and sundry of the good servitors yet unprovided of land, contrary to the Lord Chichester's promise to them. So as it doth evidently appear at that time they would not have by their good will an Irishman amongst them.”

If the Londoners had any colour to keep the natives, they would never have endured to pay the fines so many years together for their stay without complaint to his Majesty, “it being so great a burthen to their tenants, as it was; the poor Irish for the most part willing to go off the land rather than to pay the fines, yet the farmers agreed to pay rather than they should remove.”

The first governor, Sir William Cokayne, declared to the Lord Deputy Falkland, a little before he went over, that the fundamental ground of this plantation was to plant it with British, and if the business was otherwise carried he knew not, for that he did not meddle with anything since he left the Governor's place.

If the agreement between his Majesty and them had not been so absolute as it was they would never have omitted so profitable a thing as the keeping of the natives, but have had it inserted in their patent, having had so many years' deliberation before they passed it. And what was the reason they kept it so long unpassed, but only that they might have the benefit of them during that time.

It will be deposed that there were some of the Committees appointed by the City for the managing of this plantation that said, a little before they sent over their agents to manage their affairs, that they would not have an Irishman among them; and rather than that they should not be removed presently, they would send victuals out of England, such was their earnest desire, as then they pretended, to have them forthwith removed, and in their room to send good inhabitants of their own. “But upon arrival of

(1) and (2) See these dates in *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*. The other letters mentioned above are not in these calendars at the dates given.

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their agents in Ireland, the natives flocked so much about them and offered so great rents, that, upon notice by them given thereof to their masters, their minds were changed, and afterwards from time to time became continual suitors to his Majesty and the Lords for their stay, which hath been the bane of this hopeful plantation.”

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 20.

About
same.

PETITION to the KING regarding the LONDONERS' PLANTATION, showing that :—

Whereas the Londoners in addition to other abuses have added five notable abuses of ingratitude, viz. :—

1. That King James was beholden to them for undertaking the plantation.

2. That he and the Lords of the Council importuned them to undertake it.

3. That they were so bold as to plead and aver in Star Chamber that your Majesty's father drew them into the plantations for his own purposes, and that they have spent £140,000 more than the profits, for which unseemly expression the Lord of Canterbury his Grace did rebuke them.

4. [That] by their petition in 1628 they affirm that their purchase was at a dear rate, when for £205 17s. they have lands of inheritance of £8,000 a year. This concerns much your Majesty in honour and profit, and requires a good answer.

5. [That] they allege they have spent £100,000 more than the profits, by which means they got the sequestration dissolved, and the fortifications neglected for the repair of which out of the profits of the sequestration your Majesty had given order. In this way they also got dissolved the former sequestration ordered by the lords.

To free your Majesty of a great imputation on you, to trouble them in Star Chamber, they having spent so much more than the profits, this report goes far and near. It is asked that an impartial Commission, consisting of men on your Majesty's and on the Londoners' side may be awarded into Ireland to inquire into the true value and profit of these lands ; also of all their outgoings.

This is a fair course. In 1612 King James received a report from Sir Josias Bodley showing that the Londoners had not spent in the plantation half of what they said they had spent. He told the Governor and Aldermen that “if they would be cozened and deceived he would not, but call them to account for it; and said he did not let them have that county to gain by it, but to fortify and strengthen it to be a comfort and relief to the rest of the kingdom, that when his enemies abroad should hear that the famous city of London had undertaken the plantation of Ulster they would be afraid to look that way.”

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 21.

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About
same.

REPORT [of the COMMISSIONERS for IRISH AFFAIRS at Serjeant's Inn to the PRIVY COUNCIL] on the affairs of LONDONDERRY.

We have considered the petition and requests of the citizens of London referred to us, and state our opinion as follows :—

It appears that the citizens of London have a grant of the fishing of the Bann from high sea to Lough Eah, by the King's letters patent, wherein they are warranted from all incumbrances. We find that your lordships have made a composition with them to that end, and Sir Thomas Phillips, who sold the land to Dawson, from whom he derives his title, confesses to us that he never claimed any such interest. We think that the petitioners should be settled in occupation of their fishings until Dawson appears here and shows cause to the contrary. Dawson should be summoned to appear here before the fourth day of next Easter term, and meantime nothing should be done in the matter in Ireland.

Notes in margin.

(1) [*In Secretary Coke's hand*]. This article is approved, save only that Dawson's appearance here is needless, the rest being performed.

(2) *Note.* Which done, his appearance here needs not.

Dawson should give security to compensate the Londoners for any fish wrongfully taken.

Note. Approved, but the proof[s?] are to be made in Ireland.

With regard to the Earl of Antrim's fishing near the mouth of the Bann, your lordships may be pleased to ask the Earl of Antrim not to fish there so much to the Londoners' prejudice.

Note. Agreed to.

The Exchequer in Ireland should be directed to reduce the fine of £200 put upon the Londoners about their Sessions House if their petition prove to state the facts truly.

Note. Approved.

We do not think that the licences [monopolies] for selling wine and *aqua vitæ*, which are found inconvenient, should be extended to the city's plantation. His Majesty freed it from all patents of privilege.

Note. Approved.

The same suggestion is made with regard to alehouses.

Note. If they be exempted they are to stand so.

We think they should be freed from composition with the Assay Master for sealing of leather, and from the prohibition of tanning.

Note. Approved.

We say nothing of natives, fines and plough money, as we hope for their conformity and we hear a composition is to be made with them.

Note. For this they are to rest on the composition.

The citizens should be allowed to enjoy their rights to have a packer and a gauger, and the duty of tronage.

Note. Approved.

Although the farmers of the Customs may appoint what officers they please to attend the ports of the city's plantations, the

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merchants are not tied to give them any manner of allowance or fee, and we see no reason why restitution should not be made of all such fees as have already been enacted.

Note. Approved. The restitution will be troublesome for that is passed. *De futuris* the merchant to be free.

The suit against the citizens in the Irish Exchequer for shipping of fish before entry should be no further prosecuted.

Note. Approved.

P. 3. Signed. (Hol.) Humfrey May, Will Jones, Fra. Gofton, He. Holcrofte. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 22.*

General
date, May,
1635. ⁽¹⁾
[About
Feb.,
1635.]

PETITION of SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, Kt., to the KING.

A petition of July, 1628, of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty and of the Masters and Wardens of several companies of the City of London came into my hands. They asked that the Commission and sequestration of the previous May might be dissolved. In putting this petition forward they declared that they had changed this country from the most barbarous part of Ireland into one of the most civilised. To this I answer that if Popish jurisdiction, bribery, extortion, and the like enormities, be civilising, then they may compare with any county in your dominions. I send a list to your Majesty of the priests who exercise jurisdiction in the plantation. Their collections, &c., amount to £1,000. "So as the priests receive more out of this county than your Majesty. Let not this seem strange to your Majesty so long as the Londoners' farmers of proportions do receive the said priests to dwell upon their lands, making use of them to let their lands at dearer rates than otherwise they could, and by countenancing the said priests with their usual familiarity at their tables."

In temporal matters there are as many law courts here as there are days in the year, and their extortions many and serious. A Royal Commission should be issued to persons of quality not of the county [country] to inquire into this matter. The tenants are terrorised into submission by the city's agents and farmers. They are oppressed with heavy rents and believe that the city will pay great sums to your Majesty rather than fail of their purpose. To dissolve these doubts I read Mr. Secretary Coke's report to some of those in Derry. The Mayor-elect has come to me and said it is an admirable document.

I have long served your Majesty here. I apprehended Sir Donell O'Cahan when he was going into rebellion, and so secured the whole country for your Majesty to whom it escheated.

I advise that your Majesty resume the towns and country into your hands, and to redress the grievances and abuses under which the last Commissioners and myself suffer. They call my employées 'Phillipians' in contempt.

Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 23.

⁽¹⁾ Or possibly earlier. See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1625-32 and 1633-47, Indices s.v. Phillips*. The date given is the date of the decree for the sequestration of the Londoners' rents. This and kindred documents are placed here for convenience.

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About
same.⁽¹⁾

FURTHER MEMORANDUM concerning SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Being now in Ireland and commissioned to discover the abuses with which the Londoners are charged, he declares that all the abuses formerly complained of will be sufficiently proved. The Londoners knowing this do everything they can to interrupt the proceeding, and give out that they will offer the King a great sum of money in satisfaction for their former omissions. Sir Thomas prays that their offer may not be taken. He is carrying on the business at his own charge and only asks that he may receive the monies due to him in Ireland. *P. 2 Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 24.*

About
May, 1635.

FURTHER PETITION of SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS to the KING.

On the question of Londonderry mentions following facts :—

The fundamental ground of the plantation was that the Londoners should plant with British.

They have not carried out their part in the contract with King James I, and have got as much of the King's revenue as they have spent on the whole plantation.

[*Details.*]

"The stream of the Londoners' greatness which have so many years flowed against your Majesty is now after many years' prosecution in hope to be turned to his right course." Hopes to be able to make a return on his commission soon, and that no bribe will be taken from the Londoners to forgive their omissions.

[*Details.*]

"It had been well for the Irish if they had left the Londoners' lands at first, for then they were rich and also willing. But when the Londoners perceived that they were willing to give them great rents, then they sought by all means to continue them upon their lands, and the Irish also, what in them lay, sought to hinder the planting in of the British. And so they still increased their rent and would try to outbid any British planter." The Irish tried to outbid English offers, and the result was that town[land]s set at 50s. went up to from £6 to £10. This kept back the British and impoverished the Irish. The Irish paid dearly for their pride and malice. Over 90 per cent. of their cattle are gone and each man can only hold with five or six others what he formerly held alone. The country, which was that might have been the richest in the King's whole dominions, is ruined. The people have become "thieves and relievers," and robbery and stealth are frequent. Those who were children at the first coming of the Londoners are now come to manhood, and the fear is that they will rise and cut the throats of the poor, dispersed British.

Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 25.

(1) Possibly 1632. See Sir Thos. Phillip's letter of Feb., 1632, *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, art. 2073, p. 643.

1635.

About
Same.

The SAME to LORD ——— concerning LONDONDERRY.

The Londoners gave out at first that anyone who would go over [to the Londonderry plantation] should have land at 4*l.* an acre rent. Then when they found that the Irish would give high rents rather than be expelled from the land where they were bred and born, they recalled their proclamations. They ran up the rents from £1 10*s.* to £6 to £10 a balliboe and sacrificed the safety of the kingdom for their own profit. The Irish have been ruined, and are consequently apt to go into rebellion. The Londoners have not fulfilled their contract (Art. 24) in the matter of keeping up forces and have cost the King £20,000 in this way. By the 27th article of their contract they were to have built 200 houses in Derry and 100 in Coleraine. These were to have been built by Nov., 1611, but were not built for many years after, and are not built at the Derry now. In the whole city there are only 110 men, masters and servants, which were fitter to be made up by 1,500, "to guard so spacious a city consisting of 8 bulwarks. This is a mere bait for an enemy, which are well acquainted with the state thereof." The fortifications of Coleraine are imperfect, and the fort at Culmore not properly manned.

Other details repeating statements in adjacent documents. Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 26.

About
Same.

FURTHER PETITION OF SIR THOS. PHILLIPS to the KING.

As the case against the Londoners' plantation in Ireland is, after 20 years of labour by petitioner, brought to the point of hearing in the Star Chamber, he offers these suggestions :—

(1) The Londoners deceived your Majesty in passing their Charter, by shifting themselves from their contract and passing it in a new-framed corporation, upon which Mr. Attorney General, lately advising for the hearing of the cause, found no defendants in law to answer the Bill or to be responsible to the weight of so great a business. But a new Bill must be exhibited, which is intended on Friday next.

In spite of injunctions the Londoners have continued to spoil the plantation. They have wasted the woods with "a most shameful and lamentable spoil of them."

Their agents and confederates have molested and threatened petitioner.

He prays that the sequestration may be renewed. Since the dismission of the last sequestration the King has lost nearly £40,000 [*sic*] of his rights. *P. ½. S.P. Ireland 271, 27.*

About
Same.

SAME to SAME.

He has served the State in the [Ulster] plantation since it was commenced 26 years ago.

After forty years' service, and in his old age, he has been at length ruined by those powerful enemies whom he has fought in

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the King's service and by the necessity of finding marriage portions for his five marriageable children. He is so lame that a coach is necessary to him. All his credit is gone. He prays for immediate relief; otherwise miserable inconveniences may fall upon him. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 28.

Middle of
1638.⁽¹⁾

FURTHER PETITION of SIR THOS. PHILLIPS to the KING.

Praying that the case between himself and the Londoners which has been long delayed by their subtlety may be heard on Friday next before the King goes to Scotland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 29.

About
May,

LIST of WITNESSES who prove that in every PARISH of the LONDONER'S PLANTATION there is a POPISH PRIEST BENEFICED.

The names are:—Sir John Bingley, Timothy Foorde, Brian O'Cahan, John Cragg, Oliver Mather, William Chesman, Michael Machett, Richard Kerbye, Thomas Raven, Thomas Thursby, Hugh Sawyer, Valentine Hartop, Anthony Lipsett, John Coachmore, Samuel Andrewes, Archebald Brookes, Henry Sutton, John Lewis, Michael Brickenhead, William Free, Digory Wells, Thomas Harman, Henry Wright, Thomas Dawson, Richard Collins, Brian O'Neale, Ensign Cooke, George Downing, Richard Keane, Luke Austrye, John Williams. *P.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 271, 30.

About
Same.

NOTE of "REMEMBRANCES for IRELAND" [probably for the case between SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS and the LONDONERS in the STAR CHAMBER].

Amongst the notes are the following:—

No man should be allowed to fall from Scotland into Ireland to trouble the peace of the kingdom.

The Irish "averceness" is increased more by the plantations than without them.

The inquisition of old titles sharpened the humour of the Irish and made them malicious against the Scottish and English.

The Irish race to be trusted.

Other details. There is a note on the differences between the Lord Deputy and Chancellor. *Pp.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *Two copies. One Endd.*: "Remembrances for Ireland." *S.P. Ireland* 271, 31 and 32.

About
Same.

MEMORIAL [of SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS] on the LONDON PLANTATION.

May it please your Majesty,

The Londoners' patent should have had reference to the articles agreed upon between the Lords of the late King's Privy Council and

(1) The King visited Scotland in June, 1633. See Gardiner, Vol. VII., p. 285.

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them, but of all these articles there have only been these five "excepted" and inserted in their patent, in which they have failed, as appears below.

Exceptions out of the Londoners' patent:

Excepted out of the said grant the towns and lands of Moyola, Tanaran, Leitrim, Derry, Carran, Ballingoogen, Shanemullagh, Arnaghmore *alias* Dromroscum [*document torn here*] Limavady and other lands formerly granted to Sir Thomas Phillips.

These lands were given to Sir Thomas in exchange for the lands he gave to the Londoners. He was nevertheless 2½ years in getting them, and lost part of them in the process.

2. The Londoners covenanted to maintain and man the fort of Culmore.

Fort not properly maintained.

3. They covenanted to convey all the glebes and churches within a year of their patent.

Many ministers complain for want of their glebes.

They covenanted that the trees growing on the lands of Glanconkeyne and Killetragh extending from the county of Coleraine to Ballinderry should be used only for building the plantation, and not be merchandised.

They have merchandised the woods and spoiled them.

They covenanted to maintain a force sufficient for Ulster.

They have never done this. Instead of being free of the charge after 1611 the Crown has had to maintain three companies there ever since. This has cost the King £30,000. The Londoners have made this profit. P. ½. S.P. Ireland 271, 33.

About
Same. ⁽¹⁾

FURTHER PETITION OF SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS to the KING.

As it has pleased God to give your Majesty £70,000 as a result of the sequestration of the rents of Londonderry, and as the petitioner hears your Majesty will spend this money only in establishing the peace of Ireland, he sends certain suggestions. He prays that his loyal heart to your Majesty and 35 years' experience may excuse his presumption, and that his suggestions be referred to the Privy Council. P. ½. S.P. Ireland 271, 34.

Lisnegarvy,
Feb.,
[1635?]

The BISHOP OF DERRY to LORD CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH.

I am likely to become soon your neighbour at Lisnegarvy, for I have at last bought a house there near yours from Stoaker for £220. It is a small house but additions can be made to it and £220 more will make it fit to live in. I intend to leave it to the see and fix the Bishop hereafter in that place, "perhaps a provocation to some other Bishops to do the like." I shall hope to do more as time goes on; but I came in for no large fines.

P. ¾. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 271, 35.

(1) See *Calendar of State Papers Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 104.

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About
July,
1635.

MEMORIAL for SECRETARY WINDEBANK.

The Earl of Nithesdale desires letters in his favour to be sent to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. He wishes that the Lord Deputy be directed to show him favour especially in the case of Lord Maxwell and Walter Burke for the manor of Turlagh [Turlough], co. Mayo. These are the lands of the Primate of Armagh. He further asks for all convenient favour to John Fleming of Sedan, in a case now pending before the Lord Deputy concerning lands in co. Monaghan against the MacMahons and others, concerning both which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct several letters, as is particularly known to Secretary Windebank.

He prays that the Lord Deputy may be directed to take the advice of the Earl, who is now there with him for restraining "that frequent traffic of theft betwixt Scotland and Ireland which will much conduce to the advancement of his Majesty's service of the Borders; which now by the great care of the Commissioners of both sides are brought to a reasonable good order."⁽¹⁾

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 271, 36.

About
Same.

A BRIEF of the EARL OF NITHESDALE'S SUIT concerning FINES, ARRERAGES of RENTS, RECOGNIZANCES, &c.

The Earl's petition was referred to the Lords Committees for Irish affairs, who sent it to Messrs. Hadsor, Jones, and Vernon, who in turn sent it to the Lords Justices. They returned it to the Lords Committees with their certificate. It was then debated afresh, the Lord Wentworth, who had been appointed Lord Deputy, being there. They then decided the matter as appears by their order and the King's warrants granted therein.⁽²⁾

The nature of the suit is that it asks for right to collect certain arrears due to the Crown from the Irish Law Courts, Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, clerks of the market, &c., which have grown due between the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth and the tenth year of King Charles I.⁽³⁾

These debts were dormant until the time of King James I.'s Commission. Although this Commission was not executed, the officers called in many fees in consequence of its issue. The Exchequer alone has got in £37,000, by compositions at very low rates, beside the whole fines of the recusants and many other particulars.

When I petitioned the Lord Deputy for enlarging my grant, I was rather asked to forego it and compound for it, that the officers might bring it in for his Majesty's use. I refused, and the Deputy and Commissioners took my refusal in good part. They said, if I

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 109.

⁽²⁾ See *Ibid.* 1625-32, pp. 666-7, art. 2,131.

⁽³⁾ See *Ibid.* art. 2,131, 1.

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would condescend, they would use their influence with the King to get me a compensation regulated by the amount brought in since King James conferred the post on me. I agreed to this, and steps were taken to ascertain what the sum was.

I pray for the passing of my grant and satisfaction.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 271, 37.*

August,
1635.

The TRUE STATE of the TITLE which is now challenged by His MAJESTY to the PROVINCE of CONNAUGHT.

King Henry III., in the eleventh year of his reign, granted the province of Connaught, except four cantreds next Athlone, to Richard Bourke, or De Burgo, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught and Meath.

Elizabeth Bourke, daughter to Wm. de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, was married to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and had issue a daughter, from whom his Majesty descends, and in whose right he claims that province.

I set aside "the consideration of 408 years' possession and upwards in the inhabitants of that province, and that [after] this very grant made to De Burgo upon complaint made by the then King of Connaught (for so the Records call him—*Regulus Conociac*) of the injuries done him by De Burgo, the same King Henry III., in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, did command the Lord Deputy that the King of Connaught should be established in his said kingdom, and that De Burgo be rooted out. Moreover, long before the grant of Henry III. to Bourke, Earl of Ulster, Henry II, granted to Rotherick O'Connor, King of Connaught, *ut sit rex sub eo* and also *ut teneat terram suam Conociac ita bene et in pace sicut tenuit antequam Dominus Rex intravit Hiberniam.*"⁽¹⁾ But, even apart from this consideration, which may seem to deny the power of granting from King Henry III. of his own accord, after the grant to De Burgo, yet there are many proofs to clear the inhabitants.

Admitting (as the contrary will appear) that all Connaught passed, yet that is to be understood the whole lordship or chief seignery with some demesnes; as [*sic*] who will imagine that when Henry III. gave the whole land of Ireland to Edward the Prince, all the domains passed.

To prove this, it appears by the offices taken upon the death of the said Earl William de Burgo, that he had but few manors in some places, in others rents, in other places tenures of socage and knight's service and the like. "How, therefore, can his Majesty claim more than it appears the said Earl had; and if a tenure appears, must therefore the domain lands be seized upon"? Though this may serve, you shall find divers grants by the said Earl successively

(1) "That he be king under him" and that "he hold his land of Connaught as well and peacefully as he held it before our Lord the King entered Ireland."

References are here made in the margin to *Hovenden in Henry II.*, fol. 302, and the *Archives of the Tower* [now in the Record Office], 7 John, charter [roll?] 3. For these references see the *Rolls Series Edition of Roger of Hovenden II*, 84, and *Rot. Chart. Record Commission I.*, pt. 1, 219a.

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to their kinsmen, to their followers, to other English families that assisted them in the wars. "Add that many grants of spacious territories have been made by patents since the time of Edward III., and "what colour is there[?] to trouble them?"

These particulars clear the title, and admitting it clear, it is conceived that the King is bound in beneficence and honour not to take any advantage of it.

Queen Elizabeth, by indentures of composition extant of record betwixt her and the inhabitants of the province has compounded with them to accept of 10 shillings a year in each quarter (some of which are hardly worth 20s. a year), besides the maintenance of some horse and foot. The rent is yearly paid by the freeholders of the province to the Exchequer.

King James accepted a surrender of all their estates, and [they] to their great charge procured patents from the Crown, which, had there been nought else, would debar the Crown, but that the natives, little suspecting the present trouble, trusted to one Sir Charles Coote, who neglected the enrolling of the surrenders, which omission, however judicial in law, is firm [?] in honour and conscience.

In the last agency the agents have remitted £50,000 and three subsidies to his now sacred Majesty, who then, among other Graces,⁽¹⁾ granted that the King's title should not hold good unless it could be proved to have been good within 60 years, &c. These Graces further allowed the tenants of Connaught and Clare to have their surrenders made in the time of James I. enrolled in Chancery at the former fee, and that those who made their surrenders were to have new grants at half fee as King James desired. All the assurances which they desired against the raising of an old Royal title were to be given them,⁽²⁾ &c.

These Graces have been promised by his now Majesty's royal word (being the best assurance the country could build upon) and signified by his princely signature. They have been approved by the Council of State in England and Ireland, and published at the general Assizes in each county in Ireland.

There is therefore no title, or, if there is, the confirmations and promises of these princes do in law and honour tie them.

"When the Irish over-run the whole province at several times, the English families, whose heirs [?] now inhabit that province, have regained it by their particular prowess, having no manner of assistance from the State here, who [*sic*] in those times were in intestine wars. Witness (to speak of one for many) when Sir William Bourke, ancestor to some of the Bourkes now living, who valiantly fought with the King of Connaught and his associates, overcame them, killed their King, won the province, "who" was at that time wholly spoiled by the Irish; and stands it with equity that such families should now be disturbed?"

(¹) The Graces of 1628.

(²) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 333, (29).

1635.

You will perhaps ask why the counties of Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo confess a title and not the County of Galway.⁽¹⁾ The answer is easy, for the County of Roscommon petitioned to my Lord Deputy, I mean the whole gentry, that his lordship would give them time to bring in the Records formerly spoke of, which would clear their title, and that the warning of 14 days was not a time when they might be able to reach the Records, which were in the Tower of London; yet it was denied. The Council for the county challenge[d?] divers Councillors of the province (as men) not indifferent, they being in receipt of pensions from the King or captains in the army.

The gentry of Galway during this course in the other counties, who had no time to consider, sent for authentical copies of the Records formerly alleged, and upon view whereof the Jury were fully satisfied that his Majesty had no such right as was demanded. The bearer of them is bound [?] to the Star Chamber, and so are the jury. It is a wonder wherefore it should be expected that a better title can be found, after so many hundred years, than what the Lord Lionel himself could persuade the juries in King Edward III.'s time, he being then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and married to the aforesaid Lady Elizabeth.

His Majesty's subjects there expect to participate of the like grace that other subjects here do, there being a power given to certain Commissioners to compound with those who are mere intruders without legal estates.

That poor province, besides joining the free gift of the last subsidies, contributed to the payment of £310,000 to this ne . . . being far exceeding the proportion of their wealth.

I do not conceive wherefore the Act of 21 James I. was denied to be passed, being particularly promised by his now sacred Majesty to the agents. The Lower House petitioned earnestly for it in the last Parliament. During the last wars no man of note or worth in the province has served against the Crown.

If pretension of manning [?] and of bettering the country be the ground of plantation, if his Majesty be so pleased, they will undertake to effect such performances as any other plantations would have done. They will make it appear how the county, though now in a good state, would have been better but for the fear of plantation.

They ask that the King hear them by agents. *Pp.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 271, 38.

Circ. 1635. DRAFT of the KING to the ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH.

[? ?]

Regrets the carelessness of the established clergy at a time when the Roman faction is increasing. As the King has endeavoured to provide for the maintenance of the clergy, he expects them to be diligent to "win that ignorant and superstitious people to join with them in the true worship of God." Orders them to charge their Bishops to direct their clergy to act in this sense. The Bishops are

⁽¹⁾ See *Strafford's Letters*, Ed. Knowler I., 450-54.

1635.

to hold no benefice besides their see except such as the King has granted them in *commendam*. This is important, as there is a complaint brought to the Committee for Irish Affairs that Bishops do not fill up benefices as soon as they ought but let them remain empty and keep the profits in their own hands, or else they give them to young and mean men who bear only the name, and reserve the greatest part of the benefices to themselves.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 271, 39.

About
1635.

MEMORANDUM concerning the EXPORT and IMPORT DUTIES of IRELAND.

The Duke [of Buckingham] had a lease of customs of Ireland for £6,000 a year and covenanted "to divide what more should be gained between the King and himself."

Three years ago a new lease ⁽¹⁾ was made to the Duchess for 15 years—reserving a rent of £15,600 to the King. The lessees to whom she passed it paid a fine of £8,000. On the granting of this last lease it was thought fitting that Lord Carlisle should surrender one which he then had of the customs of wines for which he paid £1,400 a year to the crown. He was guaranteed against loss, but it was agreed that he should send in account of what profit he had made—and this he never did. He got no grant, but recovered some money *de bene esse* of my Lord Deputy's courtesy.

He now prays a grant of the customs during the former term and 10 years added to it, and also a grant of the new impost on wines there either imported or exported after the lease of the present farmers, who have it as part of their farm. It is worth £1,000 a year.

P. 1. *Endd.* in *Nicholas' hand.* *S.P. Ireland* 271, 40.

Circ.
1635.

PETITION to the KING of SIR PATRICK ACHESON, son of SIR ARCHIBALD ACHESON, his Majesty's late Secretary of Scotland.

£750 was ordered to be paid to his late father by the King's letters addressed to the Lord Deputy. He prays that he may have the benefit of these letters. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 271, 41, *ad fin.*

END OF S.P. IRELAND 271.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 655, art. 2104.

1636.

S.P. IRELAND 272.

1636.

May, 1636. NOTE [by LORD WILMOT] regarding the FEE FARMERS of
ATHLONE.

The fee farmers and inhabitants of Athlone (to avoid suit in law with His Majesty) do humbly make offer to surrender their estates of their houses built (upon their own charge) and lands which they hold by patent from James I., and to hold them of the King at such rents as he thinks fit.

Marginal note in Laud's hand—

The land and rectories is worth £700 a year, and the King will have it.

Whatsoever lands, tithes, &c., are appropriate to the Castle that are estated for lives, the rent of which particularly belongs to me as Governor (as they have done to all Governors this four score years) holding them by patent for life from the late King; as I have done all the rest before, so in this I wholly submit myself to the King's commands.

Note in Laud's hand—

Surrendered already.

There are eleven rectories held from the King by Sir Edward Povey. These cannot be touched during his time but will be surrendered to the King in exchange for 1,500 acres of the plantation now to be disposed in Connaught.

Note by Laud—

This is to make the King satisfy the money paid to him by Sir Edward Povey.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 1. ⁽¹⁾

1636.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

We have lately erected by letters patents an office of the place of Receiver of all forfeitures incurred by profane swearers and cursers within England and Wales, ⁽²⁾ who is to take care that the statute of swearing and cursing be put in due execution. "For as much as we find it of singular use for the restraint and reformation of that fearful and destable sin," and as we may be invited to set up a similar office in Ireland, "where we fear there is no less cause of reformation of this evil," we write to inform you of our intentions and to direct you to make no grant of such office till you receive our pleasure herein.

Two copies, both endd. ; and one with sign manual. Pp. 1½ and p. ½. S.P. Ireland 272, 2 and 3.

⁽¹⁾ For date see *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47. Wilmot to Windebank, on pp. 129-30.

⁽²⁾ Office established in England 26 July, 1635. See the *Earl of Crawford's Hand-list of Proclamations* for that date and the *Cal. of S.P. Dom.* for same.

1636.

May,
1636.⁽¹⁾

DESIRES of the CITY OF LONDON regarding the PLANTATION of LONDONDERRY, with the answers to them of the [LORDS of the PRIVY COUNCIL].

1. That the fine in the Star Chamber be discharged and the decree taken off the file.

Answer. There can be no objection to this being done when a full agreement has been made and the money paid or secured.

2. That the City may have Derry, Coleraine, and the lands, &c., granted heretofore by the King secured to them, as their counsel shall advise, by an absolute grant, discharged from all clauses.

Answer. The City is content to leave the fort of Culmore, with 300 acres belonging to it and the customs and ports and incidents thereto, together with the Admiralty. They confess the woods are the King's already. They stick very hard at the fishing, protesting they shall want means to raise this great sum of money unless they may draw the companies to pay it, which, unless they have the fishing, they will not be able to do. The Lords are of opinion that the liberties of the Derry and Coleraine should be reviewed, and such as shall be found fit by the King's learned counsel, calling to them the Counsel of the City, shall be regranted with the cities, towns, and lands. The tenure of the country lands should be changed, if the City can be drawn to it to tenure by knights' service *in capite*. The articles of plantation and the covenants and claims should be renewed, moderated, and qualified.

3. That all arrears may be paid to them.

Answer. Agreed to, with the exception of what is given to Sir Thomas Phillips.

4. That they may be discharged of all trust and expectation of surplussage and other pretences on the Royal contract; and that the purchasers and all claiming under them may enjoy the land without any suit or impeachment concerning the said contract. And that where any grants upon contracts are defective the lands may be assured according to her Majesty's covenants in that behalf.

Answer. The Lords are of opinion that the City and their feoffees may be discharged of all troubles and suits in respect of any sale formerly made; but if any particular persons have made any undue advantage for which they are answerable in law or equity to his Majesty they are not to be discharged, and for the residue of the lands unsold they may proceed to the sale of it, acquainting the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer therewith. The full debt being satisfied by these sales, the surplussage to remain to the King and defects of assurance to be supplied according to the former covenant.

5. That they may have the waste grounds and buildings thereupon within the City and liberties and all fines, issues, &c., with a discharge of all of them which are in charge in the City and sheriffs.

Answer. Fit to be granted.

(1) Possibly May, 1636. See Sharpe, R. R. *London and the Kingdom*, Vol. II., p. 116.

1636.

6. That their charter be renewed with a grant and confirmation of their former charter and their lands, liberties, and offices.

Answer. Fit to be granted.

7. That the manor of Blanchapleton and Stewards' Inn, enjoyed by them for one hundred and eighty years or more, being now in question in the Duchy, be confirmed to them.

Answer. The Lords are informed that it is already granted to Sir George Marshall at £3 fee farm rent. The King may wish to grant so much as remains in him and to leave the grantee and the City to a trial.

8. Fines and recognizances for the River of Thames to be granted.

Answer. A detail. May be granted.

9. *Details.*

10. A pardon to be given to the City and companies and to the Society for the plantation in Ireland.

Answer. May be granted when other things have been settled.

"On the general" the Lords think that the offer of £100,000⁽¹⁾ in five years may be reasonable in case "the City waive the fishing, the Customs and the Admiralty, and the woods, and yield to such orders for bettering the plantation as shall hereafter be thought on; and shall leave particular persons who have made unlawful advantage upon the sales to be prosecuted for reparation to his Majesty, and shall grant the surplussage of the sales to his Majesty if any be: which sum their lordships are the rather induced to conceive to be reasonable by reason of the small value of the lands to be restored to them in Ireland, being not above £2,000 a year at present, without hope of increase for forty years, and that lands in that part of Ireland are not valued above ten years' purchase." But their Lordships desire to know the King's pleasure in case they cannot prevail with the City to waive the fishing.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland* 272, 4.

July, 1636.

[from on
board ship.]

LORD CONWAY and KILLULTAGH to [GEORGE RAWDON].

I got your letters of 30 June and 2 July. All your letters have not such a quick passage: for I have as yet heard nothing of the packet containing the Lord Deputy's and Cousin Reede's letters. I should be glad to see my Lord Deputy's letter that if anything in it needed an answer I might send it before he left Court.⁽²⁾ I shall be back about the middle of September. Let me know where to find the coach horses.

You will see how honest Tallis is. If he be not so, change him. See if Marmaduke [Dobb] has done anything against me "in that business" and who they are that have. You know what I writ to the Bishop of Derry, and Down. Let me know how my Lord Deputy was received by the King, and, if you can, what he doth there. "It is not strange to me that Mr. Richault should deceive me, for he is a merchant. Such a Theophilact [?] as I would

⁽¹⁾ See Sharpe, *loc. cit.*

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 131.

1636.

have, I believe will not be gotten, for there are at the first only some few books in special paper which cannot be had afterwards." We have now been here nine days and heard nothing of the Secretary or Commissioners though we think the matter of importance. "Take care that the mats in my chamber be handsome, if mats should be there. Leave order with Rafe Rawdon to send the Gazettes, and if any new book come out to send it." This is the three and twentieth day of bad weather. The place is full of strife that cannot stir. If you come back through Wales you will see Conway Castle. Mr. Spencer said he had a very good gelding. If he is right you will do well to bring the gelding with you.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 5.

About
July,
1636.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of SIR PIERCE CROSBIE to the KING, showing that:—

Petitioner is bound to divers persons in sums of money as a surety for Sir James Cunningham and Mr. Emanuel Giffard, both deceased, to the value of £900. He would have paid them ere this, but that he has been hindered by the Lord Deputy to raise money out of his estate.

As his case against Lord Wentworth in the Star Chamber is now pending, he must have liberty to resort to his counsel.

As others are bound with him in these bonds, and as by colour of the Star Chamber suit against petitioner he has not been allowed to use his estate to pay his debts, he prays for a year's relief.

P. 2. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 6.

About
Same.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of the SAME to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Protests against his detention. He openly appeared on the 7th, and the order for his arrest was made the next day.

The principal party⁽²⁾ charged has cleared himself and is discharged. Petitioner has done the same, yet bonds are required before he is released. This is contrary to the practice of the Court. He prays that he may be freed without the usual fee to the Serjeant-at-Arms.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 272, 7.

Same.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of SAME to SAME, showing that:—

On July 5th an information was filed against him and others in the Star Chamber by the relation of the Right Hon. the Lord Deputy. He appeared to answer it on the 7th. Though he was always in public it was alleged against him that he was in hiding, and he was arrested by the Serjeant-at-Arms and kept ten days in the custody of the Messenger, till he had answered the informations and interrogatories.

⁽¹⁾ See next document.

⁽²⁾ Lord Mountnorris [?]. See *Strafford's Letters*, II., 13-20, and see next document.

1636.

He prays that he may be liberated without having to pay fees, and that, as this suit comes in vacation, he may have till next term to make his answer, "not having at this time choice of his counsel, who, by occasion of this sickness,⁽¹⁾ are all in the country." The Lord Deputy might easily have put in his information in term time and cannot possibly get the answers of several of the defendants till next term.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 272, 8.

1636.

COPY of PETITION of TOBY JOHNSON to the KING, showing that:—

David Fitzjohnyn or Johnson, petitioner's father, was of an ancient English family long planted in Mayo. He was lawfully seized of 10 quarters of land there. These he divided at his death amongst his sons who enjoy them. By the title lately found for the King in that county they may be expropriated. They pray for a letter ordering the Lord Deputy to pass them their lands at such rent as the King thinks fit.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd. and with note in Coke's hand at bottom "refused."*
S.P. Ireland 272, 9.

1636 ?

COPY of PETITION of OWEN MOLLOWNY to the KING.

About four years ago the King, on the request of the French Queen and of the Queen of England, sent letters on petitioner's behalf to the now Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Petitioner and many children and orphans depending on him, have only one ploughland in co. Clare. To this county a title has lately been found for the King.

He prays that he may nevertheless still have his ploughland.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 272, 10.

[SECRETARY WINDEBANKE ?] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Recommending a petition sent them. They are not however to allow it to interfere with the great work of the plantations which is to proceed independently of it if they think wise. Sir Thomas Nugent's arguments of his being of English descent, of his ancestors' services to the Crown, and his offer to pay the rent offered by people of English birth and descent, have gained upon the King to relieve him, if it be not otherwise inconvenient.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 272, 11.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1632-47, p. 140, par. 1.

1636.

Circ. 1636. SUBMISSION and PETITION of THOMAS HAVERGILL, Mayor of Windsor, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

He expresses his regret at having spoken and carried himself disrespectfully towards the Lord Deputy of Ireland. He has been imprisoned in "the Fleet at Reading."

He prays for their intercession with the King.⁽¹⁾

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 12.

1637—1638.

General
date,
Early
1637.

DOCUMENTS relating to the EARL OF ST. ALBANS AND CLANRICARDE.

DRAFT of the KING [to the ATTORNEY GENERAL].

Ordering that as the Earl of St. Albans has "voluntarily confessed" the King's right and title to the plantation in Ireland, and absolutely submits himself thereto, he be granted, of the King's bounty, all the lands, &c., formerly granted to his father by King James in 1610. Such of his lands as have been purchased or acquired since then are to be left to the rules of the plantation. The Earl's acknowledgment to be stated as the motive of the grant.

P. ⅔, and a practically identical copy in Windebank's hand, but omitting the preamble as to the Earl's submission. This latter copy is Endorsed: "The King's directions to his Attorney, for drawing letters concerning the E. of St. Albans' lands;" also two documents similar in contents, one with a note to the effect that a clause be put in whereby the Earl shall acknowledge the King's right to the plantations and that this grant is only of his Royal grace and bounty, and the other a draft, without this clause, in Clanricarde's hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Circ. 1637? DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for the EARL OF ST. ALBANS AND CLANRICARDE.

The Earl's father surrendered to us the wardship of Brian O'Rourke "in that county the prime man of estate" when King James intended a plantation in Co. Leitrim. King James granted him any suit of £1,500 a year in recompense, but no particular recompense was decided upon. We now order that he receive the £1,500 out of such sum as he is to pay to the Court of Wards by way of composition for his livery.

Pp. 2½. Two copies; one in Clanricarde's hand with emendations in another hand. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 17 and 18.

⁽¹⁾ Haverhill, Mayor of Windsor, 1636.

1637-8.

About
Same.

MOTIVES to be presented to the KING for CONFIRMATION of the
EARL OF ST. ALBANS' TENURES in IRELAND.

Having advised with counsel I am told that clause drawn is no use and will not benefit me.

A saving only, without a confirmation, will leave me still subject to dispute and question.

The King by several letters confirmed my privilege though the intended plantation had proceeded.

I have a promise which cannot be fulfilled unless I have my lands in as ample a manner as my father enjoyed them.

Unless I get a confirmation now I shall be worse off than all others, and be "subject to dubious constructions and niceties of the law."

In King Henry VIII.'s time my ancestors parted with many regalities and high privileges on condition of receiving the tenures which I now enjoy.

P. ½ and P. ½. Two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 19 and 20.

About
Same [?]

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS CRONYN to ———.

Desire his Majesty to grant you by patent all the high water mark and low water mark in Munster as far as it ebbs and flows. Specially desire the town of Kinsale and the barony of Courcy in the Co. Limerick [*sic*] and all the marshy ground near the river of Sinny [Shannon?]. I will be your tenant for £2,000 a year after the first year.

P.S.—Land that is taken from the sea and land that is not yet is all the King's, and he can give it to whom he will.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 21.

COPY of PETITION of CAPTAIN CORNELIUS CRONIN to the KING, showing that:—

He has served in many wars both for the King and foreign sovereigns. He has spent much therein and especially lost in the last wars in France, being owed money by the French King.

He prays for the right to levy a regiment in Ireland or elsewhere for service in France or else for a letter to the Lord Deputy for a company of foot or some other fit post to be given him.

P. ⅓. Endd. in [Windebanke's?] hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 22.

[About
May,
1637.]

PETITION to WILLIAM [LAUD] Archbishop, &c., of all England, of the CLERGY of the MARITIME PARISHES of the Dioceses of CORK and ROSSE in IRELAND, showing that:—

A great part of the maintenance of the petitioners is by tithe of fishing. The fishing in this part of Ireland, which is very lucrative, is grown to be a great commodity, and is pursued by divers great and rich men. The lands which formerly yielded most profit to the

1637-8.

clergy are now in the hands of the fishermen and are employed to the use of the fishing with little or no benefit to the incumbents. It has always been the custom in these maritime dioceses to pay tithe fish in kind of all sorts. If this is withheld the clergy are greatly impoverished. A first attempt to withhold them was made against Gaven Sibson, Vicar of Kilmacomoge [Kilmocomoge] in the remote western parts of the diocese of Cork. He commenced a suit in the matter but died six years later in a journey undertaken on account of that suit. His successor, Mark Pagett, could not but go on with the suit, and took it first to the Irish Court and then, on the fishermen's appeal, to His Majesty's Court of Special Delegates in England. This cause is now, after six years, ready for sentence, the Judges Delegates being the Bishop of London, Lord High Treasurer,⁽¹⁾ the Bishop of Ely, and the reverend Judges Baron Denham and Justice Jones, the Right Worshipful Sir Henry Martin, Sir John Lamb, kt., Dean of the Arches, Sir Charles Caesar, Sir Nathaniel Brent, Dr. Sammes, Dr. Gwynn, and Dr. Woods, doctors of the law. We are well aware of the power of the Vicar's adversary and as we are interested in the matter we pray you to recommend this cause to the Judges, that he and his neighbour ministers may have some comfort to reside upon their cures.

P. 1. Signed. (Hol.) William Bolton *Decanus Rossensis*,⁽²⁾ John Fitzgerald *Decanus Cork*, Isr[a]el Taylor, *precentor Corkagen*, [sic], Nich. Hall, *Archidiaconus*, Hilk Hussey, Richard Fish [?], Ludovicus Vigors *Thesaurarius*, Thomas Fulwar *Canc. Corg* [?]; Jacobus Dyer, Thomas Boyle, Francis Pratte, Johannes Johnson, *Vicar de Kinsale*, Robert Milner, Thomas Scot, Jacobus Cleland, Dermod Conghaine, Teig. O'Sullivan, Benjamin Hearn, and Mark Pagett, Vicar of Kilmacomoge.

P. 1. Endd. in Laud's hand, and also Recd. May 13, 1637. S.P. Ireland 272, 23.

1637. COPY of PETITION to the KING of JOHN FANNING, showing that:—

The King has lands in the Co. Toberarie [Tipperary] to be granted at this time. He prays for 1,001 acres of them on the usual terms.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 24.

[Aug.,
1637?]

COPY of PETITION of CAPT. FRANCIS ACLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

He has served in Ireland for 24 years and recently killed Teig McBrian O'Muloy, who was two years in rebellion. He presented his head to the Lord Deputy in his progress.⁽³⁾

He prays for a company.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 272, 25.

⁽¹⁾ Juxon appointed March, 1636.

⁽²⁾ Died 1637.

⁽³⁾ Lord Wentworth made a progress in August, 1637. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1633-47, pp. 168-69.

1637.

Circ.
March,
1637.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of the LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND [VISCOUNT LOFTUS OF ELY] to the KING, showing that:—

He appealed to the King for leave to come to England and that the King would hear a cause touching his whole estate, in which a decree was recently made by the Lord Deputy and Council. He has now been imprisoned for six weeks.

He prays that the King will hear his cause and give him leave to come to England. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland* 272, 26.

Same.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of the SAME to the SAME.

Complaining against the decree made against him in Ireland. It will prevent him from providing for his family, paying his debts, putting forward his daughter unpreferred, or meeting the demands of the relatives of his daughter-in-law. Moreover, by the decree, as it is penned, his whole estate is made descendible to an heir female which will make it impossible to support the honour conferred on him by the King.

He asks that the King will take into account his age, poverty, and good intentions, and not permit his son Sir Edward to deprive him of all means under the decree: also that the estate thought fit by his Majesty to be settled on his eldest son may go with the honour of the family. *Other details. P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 272, 27.

Same.

SAME.

Covers the ground traversed by the foregoing. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 272, 28.

Same.

SAME.

Acknowledging the truth of certain charges of "irregularities and misdemeanours," with which he is charged. Prays that the suit be stopped and the information taken off the file. Admits the justice of his removal from the Chancellorship. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 272, 29.

Same.

SAME.

In terms same as foregoing petitions.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 272, 30. [All Lord Loftus' petitions are framed in fawning language.]

⁽¹⁾ Lord Loftus was imprisoned from February, 1637 to May, 1639. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV., 79. These petitions are for convenience placed together at this date, to which one of them belongs.

1637-8.

Same. SAME.

Begging the King's favour for himself and his son, Sir Edward, in the matter of their estates: submitting himself to the King's clemency in the matter of charges made against him, and begging that he may be allowed to spend his remaining days in prayer and thanks to God for so gracious a King. *P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 272, 31.*

Same. NOTE ON VISCOUNT LOFTUS' real and personal ESTATE.

By the decree his whole real estate of inheritance is to be settled upon Sir Robert Loftus and the present possession now under sequestration.

His whole estate if sold now would be worth £4,000.

His debts, besides "a daughter unpreferred," are £7,379 by the decree, £3,800 owed on bills and bonds. Sir Edward Loftus' estate is only £274, and his debts £2,762. *P. ⅓. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 32.*

Same. FURTHER NOTE ON VISCOUNT LOFTUS' personal ESTATE.

Similar to foregoing, except that £3,500 is not down among Lord Loftus' debts as being his daughter's portion, and afterwards borrowed to the purchase of Cryeustace. *P. ⅔. S.P. Ireland 272, 33.*

About
1637.

COPY OF PETITION to the KING of ENDYMION PORTER, EDWARD SAVAGE and EDMUND WYNDHAM, showing that:—

All ground left by the sea, or water coming from the sea which is within [*i.e.*, on the sea side of] the "full sea mark or flood mark" belongs to the Crown; but it is of no use unless it is "innd and embanked."

Petitioners wish to spend money in doing this work.

They pray for a grant to them and their heirs of all land left by the sea or the saltwater of the Shannon which has at any time been within the full sea mark in Limerick, Clare and Thomond and Kerry. They will pay a fee farm rent set down by the Lord Deputy and desire a "book."

P. ½. Underwritten: "Petition granted as good for the public and the petitioners. The Lord Deputy to fix the rent." *Signed (not hol.) John Coke. Endd.: (in Coke's hand) "Mr. Porter." S.P. Ireland 272, 34.*

Later. COPY OF FURTHER PETITION of SAME to SAME, showing that:—

Since the foregoing petition was favourably received many of the lands therein mentioned have been granted away. On this account petitioners ask for a grant of the "several decayed bays and lands"

1637-8.

in Ireland, known as the Bays of Ross, Clantully and Timoleague, co. Cork, and Dungarvan Bay, co. Waterford, and the ground round them gained from the sea at such fee farm rent as the Lord Deputy shall fix. They ask also for a grant of the islands in the Shannon and all lands "inned" by them from the sea.

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 35.

Circ. 1637. NOTE on the OPINION of the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH on GOTTESCHALCHUS in which he differs from VOSSIUS.

The Bishop of Armagh has dedicated in my name his work concerning the controversy which took place with Gotteschalchus concerning Predestination about 800 years ago. This is a great honour and I shall ever try to show myself sensible of it. However, he does not agree with me in this controversy. Ussher has been the first to undertake such a defence of Gotteschalchus, as Remigius [Saint Remi]⁽¹⁾ did not formerly dare, or the Church of Lyons. Let it be that Hincmar repressed him with undue severity. That does not mean that Gotteschalchus was moderate in his opinion. The most learned man of his age, Rabanus Maurus, had together with the whole Synod of Mainz, condemned him even before his [Gotteschalchus'] dispute with Hincmar. In the Council of Mainz there were so many men versed in primitive Christianity [*simplicis antiquitatis*], and alike knowing and approving the opinion of Augustine. How much better is it to think that one monk erred than so many eminent men? And how grave to shake the credit of so many old historians? I also myself embrace the view of Augustine, but not as the monks of Adrumetum took him, and, after so many centuries, Gotteschalchus; but as Prosper [Prosper Africanus] interpreted it, and the author of the book, *De Vocatione Gentium*, attributed to Prosper. That is I am accustomed so to take Augustine that he conflict not with himself and with those older men whom he is accustomed to cite against Pelagius.

P. 1. Latin. Endd. in Laud's hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 36.

About June, 1637. COPY of PETITION of RICHARD GRACE to the KING, showing that:—

He had served the late Lord Falkland for many years. Lord Falkland on his deathbed asked the King to reward him.

He prays that, being an Irishman by birth, he may be granted 1,000 acres out of the next plantation in the country.⁽²⁾

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 272, 37.

About end of 1637. COPY of PETITION of CAPT. THOS. KETELBY to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL, showing that:—

He had left valuable employment at Plymouth to serve on the Irish coast. His pay and "conduct monies" as captain of a ship

(1) Saint Remi, Archbishop of Lyons.

(2) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 161.

1637-8.

of the second rate in the "Narrow Seas" were £1 a day and he had quitted this and a place in the fort of Plymouth which he held by favour of Sir James Bagg, the governor. Here he had had a furnished house and £100 a year. In all he had about £400 a year. He finds that his employment in the Irish Seas will only be worth £168 a year, chiefly owing to the fact that he is only paid during active service and not in the six winter months.

He prays for a remedy through the Deputy and Council or the King.⁽¹⁾

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 272, 38.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 272.

S.P. IRELAND 273.

1639.

1639.
14 Feb.

DRAFT of the KING's LETTER for granting to ULICK, EARL of CLANRICARDE and ST. ALBANS, his FATHER's and other ESTATES.

See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 209, and Corrigenda at end of that volume. Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 1.

6 March.

DRAFT of LICENCE of the EARL of BARRYMORE to raise 1,000 men in IRELAND and bring them to WORKINGTON in CUMBERLAND.

Pp. 1½. Draft of letter in S.P. Dom. Signet Office III, 252, for which see Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, p. 210. S.P. Ireland 273, 2.

Before
1640.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering him to admit John Earl of Annandale⁽²⁾ to the most favourable composition possible for his lands called Belliwell and Castlemurray in the co. Donegal. The Earl bought from other persons and then took the land by patents from James I and the present King. Eight years ago he doubled his rent as an example to others. Any other lands lying within the precincts of these lands and formerly promised to him shall be conveyed to him at such rents as the Lord Deputy and the other Commissioners [of Defective Titles] think fit. He shall have a Court of Record with as large a jurisdiction as is granted to any other.

Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 3.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 173.*

⁽²⁾ Died 1640.

1639-40.

Before
1640.

COPY of the PETITION of SIR WM. BOUNCKER to the KING, showing that:—

Recently hearing of an intended distribution of lands in Ireland he had asked that some might be given to him in reward for his father's long services in Ireland. He was told that the land was not then to be distributed, but that when the distribution came the King would remember him.

Hearing that a division is now intended he asks for 2,000 acres on the lines granted to Undertakers.

P. ¼. Endd. in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland 273, 4.

Before
1640.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Sending Dame Martha O'Neale's petition, and ordering him to relieve her as he sees fit.

P. ½, with Sign Manual, and signed by Windebank. Followed by—

COPY of the PETITION of DAME MARTHA O'NEALE, relict of SIR HENRY O'NEALE, to the KING, showing that:—

Her husband was much afflicted "by the disabilities of most of his children in their understandings, being in number three sons and two daughters, whereof the sons and one of the daughters are mere naturals." He settled his property on his youngest daughter Rose and the heirs of her body with divers remainders to various people of his blood and name. By this settlement he provided annuities for the naturals to live as they should live. He died last December in debt £6,000 or £7,000.

The naturals are not able to govern their own affairs, and a trust is therefore reposed by law in the King to appoint committees of them.

She prays that she may have the commitment of them.

P. ½, in all, p. ¾. S.P. Ireland 273, 5.

1640.

Early
1640.

MEMORANDUM of the IRISH PARLIAMENT on the LONDONDERRY QUESTION.

The City of London 27 years ago ⁽¹⁾ passed a patent to hold the whole county of Londonderry in free and common socage at a rent of £200 a year.

They were afterwards [May, 1635] ⁽²⁾ sentenced to pay a fine of £70,000 and adjudged to surrender their patent; but they did neither of these things in four and a half years' time. In the end they came to a composition with the King giving him £12,000 and surrendering their patent, saving to every man his leases made by the City and Companies.

⁽¹⁾ On 28 Jan., 1610. See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland* for that date, and *Sharpe London and the Kingdom*, Vol. II., p. 37.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 104, par. 4.

1640.

This offer was willingly accepted; and because there was no legal pretence by virtue of a sentence in the Star Chamber against either the freeholders or lessees, soon after this composition with the City, which yet remained private, a *scire facias* was brought against the City and the twelve companies to repeal the said letters patents in a legal way. They did not plead to it, having before agreed to give up their patent, and judgment was given against them upon a *nihil dicit* "and so by this pretended colour in law all men's estates in that county derived from the City of London are taken for void and overthrown," although they were not parties to the *scire facias* and never had notice from any court of law that proceedings were being instituted against them.

Upon this a Commission issued to Sir Ralph Whitfield and others to let and set all the manors, &c., mentioned in the City's grant. They came thither and thus they deal. The British freeholders being Protestants they compel to treble their rents; the natives, to double theirs. Only [in the case of] Mr. Beresford, Freeman, Stone, and Moore, who had one proportion in freehold amongst them which cost them £8,000 twenty-eight years since, that they took wholly away, which by law they could not do, being they were terr-tenants to the land; and not being made parties to the *scire facias* their estates by that were not touched. Nevertheless the Commissioners took their estates wholly away and let "it" to other people. They refused to re-admit Beresford on the terms which were given to others, saying only that he did not know their private instructions.

Those who had got leases of their proportions for 61 years and who had spent £2,000 or £3,000 on them (some more, few less), were told they must surrender their lands or else these would be let to others. How the lessees would be treated if they did let their lands they were not told. Some refused to surrender on these terms—for example, Lady Cooke, whereon they let away much of her land to several of her undertenants and threatened her and her father and brothers with *subpoenas* into the English Star Chamber, and with passing away the rest of her lease if she did not immediately surrender it. For fear of being with her relatives brought into the Star Chamber, and to avoid being turned out of doors, she surrendered the remnant of her lease, and had to take it back as a lease for 21 years at a rent of £40. She had formerly had a lease of the whole for 60 years at £125. In other cases they took away half or two parts and made the lessees pay the old rent for what remained to them. They are thus ruined.

"And for those that built in the City of Derry and in the town of Coleraine, having but few acres of land belonging to their buildings and who had leases for 61 years and 80 years and who had bestowed all their estates thereon and had lived there 30 years, some they dispossessed clearly and let their houses unto strangers, because they would give most for them, without any consideration to the owner; and those that they dealt kindest withal was to let them have their own houses at the full value that a stranger would give for them . . . and this without any proceeding held or taken against them."

1640.

The desire of the Lords and Commons of the kingdom of Ireland is that the inhabitants of co. Londonderry may enjoy their estates and leases at the former rents.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 6.

30 March,
1640.

[COPY of] DECLARATION of the COMMONS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND, concerning the GRANT of FOUR SUBSIDIES.

See H.C. Journals (Ireland), Vol. I., p. 141. P. 1. S.P. Ireland 273, 7.

March,
1640.

The totals of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd subsidies of the four subsidies⁽¹⁾ granted to his Majesty this present Parliament :—

			FIRST.			SECOND.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. Cavan	...	...	1,250	0	0	204	3	2
Co. Down	...	...	1,460	0	0	441	18	4
Co. Waterford	...	...	850	0	0	235	6	1
Waterford City	...	...	650	0	0	77	7	4
Galway Town	...	...	500	0	0	394	4	8
Co. Londonderry	...	...	500	0	0	173	3	4
Co. Antrim	...	...	1,250	0	0	504	0	4
Co. Monaghan	...	...	850	0	0	183	11	1
Drogheda Town	...	...	180	0	0	61	5	0
Cork City	...	...	850	0	0	194	12	0
Co. Donegal	...	...	1,250	0	0	311	7	2
Co. Cork	...	...	4,050	0	0	1,324	8	0
Kilkenny City	...	...	275	0	0	75	3	10
Carrickfergus	...	...	30	0	0	19	5	4

With a trifling exception the applotment for the third subsidy is the same as that of the second.

A note adds that the first column contains the sums paid in the first of these subsidies when the subsidy was £45,000, the second and third contain the rates now to be paid for the second and third subsidies now to be levied according to the declaration.

P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 8.

[1640.]

LISTS showing the [SUMS PAID] by the COUNTIES, CITIES and CORPORATE TOWNS in LEINSTER, MUNSTER and CONNAUGHT, for the FIRST of the FOUR SUBSIDIES [of 1640].

Some of these sums are similar to those given above. The others are as follow :—

LEINSTER.

			FIRST.			SECOND.		
CO. OR CITY.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dublin City	...	...	1,300	0	0	826	17	0
Dublin Co.	...	...	1,200	9	0	585	9	4

⁽¹⁾ See *Commons Journals (Ireland) I.*, 138, et seq., and *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, Charles I.*, 1633-47, p. 240.

1640.

CO. OR CITY.	FIRST.			SECOND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kildare	1,400	0	0	—		
Louth	700	0	0	153	0	0
Queen's Co.	950	0	0	315	0	0
Carlow	600	0	0	—		
Wexford	1,440	0	0	401	0	0
Wicklow	650	0	0	203	0	0
Kilkenny Co.	1,575	0	0	413	0	0
King's Co.	1,100	0	0	135	0	0
Longford... ..	730	0	0	—		
Meath	2,200	0	0	—		
Westmeath	1,350	0	0	180	0	0

MUNSTER.

CO. OR CITY.	FIRST.			SECOND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick	1,630	0	0	236	0	0
Tipperary	3,550	0	0	—		
Limerick City	600	0	0	176	18	0
Kerry	1,000	0	0	224	14	5

ULSTER.

CO. OR CITY.	FIRST.			SECOND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fermanagh	1,020	0	0	133	5	0
Tyrone	1,350	0	0	236	13	4
Armagh	1,250	0	0	219	0	0

CONNAUGHT.

CO. OR CITY.	FIRST.			SECOND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clare	1,350	0	0	320	19	8
Galway	1,530	0	0	400	2	0
Mayo	1,100	0	0	350	0	0
Sligo	800	0	0	93	12	3
Leitrim	650	0	0	86	16	6
Roscommon	1,200	0	0	486	3	9

A further list follows, identical with this, except that it does not mention the applotment for the third subsidy. This list mentions such applotment: but it is in all cases identical with that for the second subsidy which is tabulated above.

A note at the end of the second copy adds—

The first subsidy, all charges defrayed, amounted to £45,000.

The subsidies now to be levied—when all deductions have been made—will not clearly amount to £12,000 each.

In all, pp. 3½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 9.

1640.

Early
1640.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of FRANCIS DECHAMPS, an ancient groom of the PRIVY CHAMBER.

The King granted him forfeiture of the estate of one Robert Mead, long since condemned for murder, to pay the debts of 34 creditors of Robert Leveston deceased, to whom [the petitioner?] was engaged for £900. The grant was passed under the Great Seal of England and sent to Ireland, but as yet nothing has been done to satisfy the creditors.

He prays for letters to the Lord Lieutenant⁽¹⁾ of Ireland for a seizure of Mead's estate.

P. ½, with a few unintelligible notes in margin. S.P. Ireland 273, 10.

After
March.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of the SAME.

Prays for redress for same grievance, but, instead of Lord Lieutenant, mentions the "now Lord Deputy and Chancellor" of Ireland.⁽²⁾

P. ¼. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 273, 11.

7 Nov.

THE HUMBLE AND JUST REMEMBRANCE of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES of the HOUSE of COMMONS in IRELAND in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED to the KING.

Of certain grievances of that kingdom ordered by the House to be presented to your sacred Majesty by a select Committee.

See H.C. Journals, Ireland, Vol. I., pp. 162-3, for a petition to the Lord Deputy with which this is identical down to the words "much enriched" in the last paragraph but one of the entry in the House of Commons Journals. This document then proceeds as follows:—

"May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty to cast your Royal eyes upon the sufferances of your people of that land and in your princely justice to free and ease them from the said grievances and pressures by applying speedy and fitting remedies." This will enrich the country and enable it in Parliament to do its utmost for your sacred Majesty "for the better affecting whereof they most humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to continue this present Parliament until the said remedies be there confirmed by several acts."

Two copies, pp. 1¾ (large), and pp. 3½. S.P. Ireland 273, 12 and 13.

Between
3 & 15
Dec. ⁽³⁾

COPY of the PETITION of the COMMITTEE of the IRISH HOUSE of COMMONS in LONDON to the KING.

Your petitioners hear that in spite of the objections they have already made to Lord Dillon of Kilkenny as a Lord Justice of Ireland

⁽¹⁾ Probably between Jan. and July, 1640, during which the Earl of Strafford is called "Lord Lieutenant."

⁽²⁾ Probably after the date [April, 1640] of Lord Strafford's departure from Ireland in 1640. *See Strafford's Letters, II., 403-4.*

⁽³⁾ Wandesford d. 3 Dec., 1640. Lord Dillon appointed Lord Justice 15 Dec., and sworn 30 Dec., 1640. *See Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Ed. Archdale, Vol. IV., p. 162.*

1640.

your Majesty intends to appoint him to that post. They therefore offer these further objections against him.

(1) That he was the usual and principal referee upon the illegal proceedings of paper petitions and made many unwarrantable certificates thereupon—as in the case between Sir Philip Percivall (who stood for Sir George Radcliffe) and Patrick French, now a complainant in Parliament here.

(2) When he was lately Lord Justice the grievances complained of were especially great.

(3) His Lordship signed the illegal instructions for the unwarrantable and discretionary ascertaining of subsidies. He endeavoured to defend this course and to divert the House of Commons from considering it, saying, “You take upon you to arraign the Lord Deputy and Council.”

(4) His Lordship's son and heir, Sir James Dillon, who married the Lord Lieutenant's sister, has obtained a grant of certain pretended marsh lands many hundred years enjoyed by freeholders. Some of the holders who recently passed their estates at an increased rent on the Commission of Grace [for remedy of defective titles] have been questioned of their rights.

This is alleged to be done in your Majesty's interest, but it increases your profits little and enriches the patentees at the expense of the ancient possessors.

(5) Contrary to the great Charter for the Liberty of the people his Lordship committed people to prison for selling unsealed tobacco, to the countenancing of “that most grievous monopoly of tobacco which hath drained and engrossed a very great part of the coin of that kingdom.”

Petitioners therefore pray that some other person may be appointed Lord Justice.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 273, 14.

[1640.] TOTAL of the YEARLY REVENUE [of IRELAND in 1640.]

FROM	£	s.	d.
Certain Rents	22,000	0	0
Composition	6,283	0	0
Court of Wards	10,000	0	0
Customs and Impost	30,000	0	0
Tobacco Monopoly	5,000	0	0
Respite of Homage	300	0	0
Profits of the Seal and Original Rents	350	0	0
Felons' Goods	150	0	0
Green Wax Monies	4,000	0	0
Faculties	50	0	0
Fines in Castle Chamber	800	0	0
First Fruits and Twentieth Parts	1,000	0	0
Fines upon the <i>Latitats</i>	70	0	0
Mines	600	0	0

1640.

	£	s.	d.
Licence for Ale	1,500	0	0
„ „ Yarn	1,000	0	0
Wine and <i>Aqua Vitæ</i>	1,200	0	0
	£84,303	0	0

P. 1. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 273, 15.

End of
1640.

PETITION to the KING of JOHN RAGGETT FITZ-EDMUND, showing that:—

The Lord Lieutenant⁽¹⁾ had reduced and “instaled” some debts due from petitioner to the King. Petitioner entered into recognizances before the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer to pay these. Sir Nicholas Walshe, a man of great friends and means, combined with Capt. Peter Walsh, David Walsh and several of their adherents to sue and imprison petitioner on a causeless action of debt. Although they really owe him a considerable sum they keep him from “the Viceroy” of Ireland and have oppressed him for many years.

He prays that the King may by warrant or writ of privilege *in forma pauperis* out of the Court of Chief Place in England “patronise” him from any further arrest or imprisonment.

P. ¾. Followed by—

FURTHER MEMORANDA on the SAME CASE.

Sir Nicholas, in addition to several other “grievances” [?] put upon [Fitz Edmund], returned six recognizances each of £30 upon petitioner and his servants. Petitioner and his servants never acknowledged them. Nevertheless Sir Nicholas and his confederates have conspired together and “contrived, framed, invented, and drawn and likewise returned the said six recognizances of the peace [at] a session of the peace held in the co. Kilkenny.” He and his servants were imprisoned. Petitioner is owed money by these people. [*Details given.*] David Walsh owes him £68 15s. for 2½ years’ rent to Michaelmas, 1627, out of Booter’s town [?] and other lands in the co. Tipperary. [*Document imperfect here.*]

— Parry, Marshal of the Courts in Ireland, detained him wrongfully in prison for three months, contrary to the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Petitioner’s loss hereby was £50.

Other details. P. ¾. In all, pp. 1½. Endd. Imperfect. S.P. Ireland 273, 16.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 273.

⁽¹⁾ After 1640.

1641.

S.P. IRELAND 274.

1641.

[February, 1641.] COPY of PETITION to the HOUSE of COMMONS of the GENTLEMEN and INHABITANTS residing and dwelling in the KING's and QUEEN's COUNTIES, on the behalf of themselves and the rest of the natives of this kingdom,⁽¹⁾ showing that:—

In the distempered times in this kingdom it was thought fit for reasons of State upon the first plantations which were in the said counties to restrain the natives "which then were and now are of the mere Irish" from purchasing lands from themselves or any other undertaker. Similar conditions have been inserted into the patents upon the Commission of Grace [for Remedy of Defective Titles] whereby the patentees and their heirs are restrained to sell or let any part of their lands unto any of the natives that are mere Irish above three score acres and that for only 21 years or three lives. This in all reason must abate the industry of the said natives being thereby accordingly discouraged and make them more careless of themselves and their fortunes, having no hope to gain any greater or further estate in the said counties.

As the country is now quiet, owing to the King's happy government, and as "there is no reason but that your Majesty should account your suppliants and the rest of the natives of this kingdom among the rest of his people; and for that it is to be conceived that nothing doth make a people more adhere unto their sovereign next their allegiance than opulent and plentiful estate," their request is that "this national distinction, which cannot but breed jealousy between the King's subjects," may be taken away. Natives should not be worse off than those born out of the King's dominions and since naturalised or made denizens.

Pp. 1½. Endd. Two copies. S.P. Ireland 274, 1 and 2.

[Same.] COPY of PETITION to the SAME of the GENTLEMEN and INHABITANTS in LONGFORD, LEITRIM, the KING's and QUEEN's COUNTIES, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the natives of the KINGDOM.⁽²⁾

Similar to foregoing, but with longer argument in favour of abolishing the "national" distinctions.

Two copies. Pp. 1½ and 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 3 and 4.

About Feb. COPY of DECLARATION of the HOUSE of COMMONS in IRELAND.

They thank the King for having ordered on Jan. 4 last the restoration into their journals of certain ordinances which had been

⁽¹⁾ See *H.C. Journals (Ireland)* Vol. I., p. 179.

⁽²⁾ See *Ibid.* and also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, page 292, par. 6.

1641.

torn out of the Records by Lord Deputy Wandesford.⁽¹⁾ They felt sure that the King did not approve the Lord Deputy's action and that he was misinformed.

They vindicate their right to appoint a Committee to address the King.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 5.

About
Same.

A NOTE of REMEMBRANCE from the COMMITTEE of the COMMONS of IRELAND [in ENGLAND].

1. That Mr. Treasurer move the King for a despatch of the letter promised concerning the Graces, according the collections and propositions given in by the Committee at the Board.

2. To move his Majesty that the Committee may be appointed a day for them to attend the signification of his pleasure concerning the other parts of the Remonstrance.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 6.

About
Same [?]

NOTE of RESOLUTION [by the SAME].

Asking that the King hear no complaints on [Irish] public affairs "during the continuance of this [the English?] Parliament without the appointment of the Lords Justices, one or both houses of Parliament, or the house of Convocation.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. [*Perhaps during recess of Irish Parliament, March—May, 1641.*] *S.P. Ireland* 274, 7.

About
April,
1641.

The TRUE RELATION by the EARL OF STRAFFORD on what MEANS and upon what CONSIDERATIONS the CUSTOMS of IRELAND came to be farmed by the LORD DEPUTY and the now FARMERS.

There is a great underhand endeavour to fasten something unfaithful or dishonourable upon me in this matter; I therefore give the history of the Irish customs in detail.

On 23 July, 1613, a lease was made of the customs to the Earl of Middlesex and others for 9 years at £6,000 a year. They were compounded with after 5 years, and the composition money due to them was paid.

On 22 May, 1618, they were leased to the Duke of Buckingham for £6,000 a year for 10 years—the sum to be equally divided between the King and the Duke.

On 15 November, 1623, they were granted to the Duke for seven years more in reversion.

Afterwards they were let by the Duke to Lord Falkland, Lord Chichester, Lord Ranelagh and others. They gave £13,400, and for the six years they enjoyed them there came to be only £3,000 to be divided amongst them, and that due to the accident of a single good year.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 251, and see *H.C. Journals Ireland* 1, 169-70.

1641.

The business being such a precarious one, they surrendered their lease before its extermination.

From 1629 to 1631 the customs were managed by the agents of the Duchess of Buckingham at a rent of £6,000 a year and half the remaining profits. The average yield for these three years was £12,000 a year.

This was the state of affairs when I came to be declared Deputy. The holders wanted a reduction of £1,000 a year because they had made such a bad bargain. The Lord Treasurer [the Earl of Cork] who had a share in the farm and knew about it, was for letting them on the old terms. At those terms he offered them to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Netterville and others in Ireland, and in England to Jacob and others the farmers of the English customs, "but in both places [they were] absolutely refused [?]"

Hereupon my Lord Treasurer complained to me [he well] knew not what to do with them, and that he feared they would fall to nothing. I told him if his lordship liked it I would try what I could do. Not long after I brought him an offer upon very good security to increase the rent £1,000 a year for a lease of 15 years, wherewith, as I am a Christian, he was so transported that he swore a great oath they should have them. He only desired me to conclude the bargain at once, lest when they knew as much as he did they might "fall from performance of the contract." I persuaded his lordship to wait as I hoped to get a still better offer. I then communicated with Mr. Williams, the goldsmith, and Henshaw, the silkman, and induced them to give £15,500 for the remainder of the Duchess's lease and £8,000 fine for a renewal for 15 years, "which offer if I had not solely intended his Majesty's service I would have concealed, concluded the bargain upon the former offer, passed it over to those two men and quietly applied the benefit to myself."

The Lord Treasurer marvelled at this and directed me to prepare books at once and get the thing passed : but just when all was ready Henshaw died, and then Williams broke absolutely off. I did my best to keep him to it, offered my assistance for his agents and so forth, but in vain. If Mr. Williams be spoken to I feel sure he will admit that all this is true.

The Lord Treasurer now said the offer was too good to be true, and that he would be glad to get the first offer of £1,000 more rent if he could. To this end he treated with Lord Middlesex and Burlamaqui, who were to have it at that increase without any fine. I grieved that the King should lose the fine and myself be foiled in this the first business concerning Ireland upon which I had touched. I therefore went one morning to Roehampton, where Burlamaqui and the Earl of Middlesex had gone to close the bargain. I stepped up to the Lord Treasurer, Lord Cottington being in discourse with him, and begged him not to conclude till I had had a few words with the contractors. "I took them into a sidewalk in the garden and asked them not to finish the contract with the Earl, but to give me a little respite, for I had those in treaty who would, if I would

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be a party with them myself, offer both payment of the fine, £100 more rent than Williams had done, *viz.*, £15,600 per annum, and £8,000 ready money for a fine."

My Lord Treasurer swore I should not refuse it. I as earnestly protested against it, foreseeing (what has now happened) that I might be blamed for having a share in the King's customs. Besides I might, for anything I knew, be a great loser by them. My Lord got very hot, said that Lord Chichester and Lord Falkland had both had shares in the customs, and said that he would acquaint the King therewith if I refused to join so much to his advantage. I therefore agreed to it, but very unwillingly, and the thing was settled. It was, however, so fearful a business that one Northey, a wealthy merchant of London, and my Lord of Thomond would not come in for the one-eighth part each which they were to have had of us. I then persuaded Sir Geo. Radcliffe to come in for an eighth part, and Lord Mountnorris to do the same. The first I promised to hold harmless, and the second declared that he would not have come in at all into so dangerous a business had it not been to do me a favour.

Sir Arthur [Ingram or Tyringham ??], Mr. Cogan, Lord Mountnorris and Sir G. Radcliffe together, and myself, then paid £2,000 each for the fine, and the grant passed.

All things considered this lease was of great advantage to the Crown. The customs were set at nearly £6,000 a year more than they ever brought in before. I was rather afraid of loss than confident of gain in this risky measure, and never thought charges of this kind would be brought against me.

When our short term is up the value of the permanent increase in the return for the customs goes to the Crown. Moreover some of us farmers have done the King good service.

Pp. 6½. Conway Papers. The document considerably damaged by damp. S.P. Ireland 274, 8.

Early
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A COLLECTION of some MATERIAL POINTS in the GRACES of 1628, the BENEFITS of which have been DENIED to the KING'S SUBJECTS in IRELAND, with the REQUEST of the COMMITTEE of the IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS for their CONFIRMATION.

The transport of corn should be permitted free of licence. In Ulster, where corn is scarce, there should be liberty for transportation of oats, oatmeal, barley and malt, except when the Justices of the Peace in their public services shall certify the Lord Deputy and Council that there is a dearth requiring restraint; otherwise husbandry will decay and rents fall, "as they have done of late through scarcity of corn." [They ask for] the transportation of living cattle into the King's dominions and of wool into the kingdom of England at the ordinary rates conceded in Art. 10 of the Graces; the transportation of linen yarn granted in Art. 11 of the same, and of tallow, hides, fish, beef, pork in cask to the King's

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dominions and all other States in amity with the King. These concessions given in the Graces, to be confirmed with the others by charter incorporated in an Act of Parliament.

2. Arts. 16 and 17 of the Graces regarding the regulating of all compositions in the Court of Wards to be carried out; the same with regard to the limitation of inquiries by that Court granted in Art. 17. A bill to be transmitted for sanction thereof according to Poyning's Act.

3. Arts. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Graces to be confirmed by Statute or Ordinance of the Irish Parliament. Additions to be made to them where necessary as these Graces are only instructions. The violation of Art. 19 (fairs and markets) by the Court of Wards has done injustice. The matter to be referred to the English judges, who shall suggest a remedy.

4. Arts. 7, 23, 47 and 48 (fees) to be referred to the House of Commons of Ireland. The late Commission on this question has given no ease but has increased burdens.

5. Art. 24 to be confirmed by passing an Act of Limitations. A bill to be sent over accordingly.

6. Connaught and Thomond to be secured to the now inhabitants free of all King's title in spite of recent events.

7. Art. 26. The titles of the Ulster planters to be confirmed according to Art. 26 of the Graces. Those who have since been terrorised into passing their estates on the Defective Titles' Commission at higher rates shall be allowed to surrender them and pass them again at the rates secured under the Graces.

8. Arts. 30, 31 and 36 to be confirmed by a declaratory law.

9. Art. 32 to be confirmed by giving parliamentary sanction to such of the printed instructions to the Law Courts as the Lords and Commons shall think fit.

10. A Statute against pluralities of benefices and non-residence to be passed.

These things are a scandal to the Church and people.

11. The 49th Article, forbidding warrants of assistance, to be confirmed by an Act of Parliament.

12. The 50th Article, concerning seizures upon outlawries, to be confirmed.

13. The 51st Article to be enacted a law.

The Barons of the Exchequer have denied the subjects the benefit of it.

14. The Irish Parliament to have power to establish by law the Articles of the Graces not herein mentioned.

Pp. 23. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 9.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Before 3 April, 1641. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, pp. 268-9. For the Graces see *Ibid.*, 1625-32, art. 1007. The numbers there differ from those here.

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3 April. TWO DRAFTS of the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL.

Granting certain requests of the Irish Committee, and ordering bills to be sent over accordingly.

Similar to *S.P. Ireland* 258, 82, *q. v.* in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1633-47, *pp.* 268-9. In these drafts a clause for confirming the tenants of Ulster in their estates, which is crossed out in the dated draft, remains standing.

Pp. 5½ and *pp.* 3, both *endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 10 and 11.

About
Same.

DRAFT of SAME to SAME.

Complying with the desires of the Committee of the Irish Houses of Parliament we order that the Irish Parliament shall sit on May 11 next, and continue to sit till our subjects have due remedy for their grievances and security for their estates. If, after the dissolution of this Parliament, the Lords and Commons desire that another be called, we shall call one. You are to transmit to us a bill declaring the present Parliament well continued and its proceedings lawful.

P. ¾. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 12. *Followed by:—*

About
Same.

COPY of PETITION of the COMMITTEE appointed by the COMMONS of the IRISH PARLIAMENT to present GRIEVANCES to the KING, showing that:—

They have presented the grievances of the Irish Commons (*see p.* 239-40) and hope for wholesome laws to remedy them. They pray that, as Parliament in Ireland is to meet on the 26th of this month, and as their grievances require speedy redress, the King will afford such redress answerable to the desires of the kingdom.

P. ½. *Endd.* *In all, p.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 274, 13.

Early
1641.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL assembled in the PARLIAMENT of IRELAND, showing that:—

The King and his predecessors had preferred them to offices of trust in the Commonwealth according to their deserts.

These posts have lately been given instead to "sundry persons of mean condition and not fit to serve your Majesty" by the influence of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. He has undervalued the nobility and misrepresented them to the King.

They pray that this state of affairs may be altered.

P. ½. *Endd.* [*Probably about the time of the Earl of Strafford's trial, and in session of May—August, 1641, for which the Lords Journals have not been preserved. It is not in the printed journals.*]

P. ½. *S.P. Ireland* 274, 14. *Followed by:—*

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About
Same.

The COMMITTEE of the COMMONS in IRELAND concerning their GRIEVANCES humbly desire the ensuing clause or a like one to the same effect inserted in the KING'S LETTER in case the Parliament there be dissolved.

Draft follows of a clause ordering the Lords Justices to make known to the House of Commons that the King intends, in response to their request of 11 Nov. last ⁽¹⁾ that a new Parliament shall be held there in May next at the furthest. Also ordering that bills presented to the Council be considered by the whole Council and not by any Committee of it, and that these bills shall with all speed be transmitted to England under the Great Seal of that kingdom, according to Poynings' Act in order that the King may thereupon send a Commission for summoning a new Parliament for redress of grievances. *P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 15.*

5 March.

Articles of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in the Parliament assembled against Sir Richard Bolton, Kt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, John Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir Gerard Lowther, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir George Radcliffe, in maintenance of the charge against them of high treason.

See H.C. Ireland Journals, Vol. I., p. 198. Three copies each, pp. 23. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 16, 17 and 18.

PETITION of EVAN VAUGHAN to the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL.

He has with diligence and care done his duty in the letter office, and prays for certificate of that fact. *P. 1/2. Followed by—*

19 March. Copy of ORDER of the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL as the foregoing :—

Testifying as desired. They have seen the testimonial given him by the leading merchants of Dublin and others.

P. 1/4. Signed (not Hol.) W. Parsons, J. Borlase, and by seven Councillors. Underwritten: A true copy examined by us. Hugh Boyd, Caleb Hughes. In all, p. 3/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 19.

Before
April 10.⁽²⁾

COPY of PETITION to the KING of the VISCOUNTS and BARONS of IRELAND, herein interested, showing that :—

They have been rated by the Irish Parliament for the new subsidies there, although they pay here [in England], and their rate has been raised. Their names have been returned to the Exchequer that the subsidies may be "estraicted" on their lands. They pray for a hearing at the Council table and relief. *P. 1/2. S.P. Ireland 274, 20.*

⁽¹⁾ See *H.C. Journals (Ireland) Vol. I., p. 165.*

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, pp. 270 and 279.*

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After
April 10.

· OPINIONS [of certain ENGLISH REFEREES] on the question of
DISBANDING the new IRISH ARMY.

We have considered the points made in the Lords Justices' and Council's letter of the tenth of this month⁽¹⁾ concerning the support or disbanding of the new Irish Army of 8,000 men and the execution of martial law for regulating them.

As the Justices cannot support them without help, and as help cannot be sent, we think they should be disbanded at once, with such allowance of conduct money as you think fit. We suggest that "upon disbanding of them your lordship will be pleased to think of some means that part of them may be transported into foreign service, lest, whilst they continue together in great bodies, having practised the use of their arms, they break forth into disorders, to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom." Martial law should, we think, be put in force until these men are dispersed and settled.

P. 1 and p. 1. Two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 21 and 22.

After
May 15.

MEMORANDUM presented by the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF
COMMONS attending the King concerning the MAGAZINE of
TOBACCO in IRELAND.

They think that Carpenter and Little, two holders of the monopoly of tobacco who have been arrested, need not be enlarged. Their business in Ireland can go on without them. These men have been committed for misdemeanours in and against the House. They should therefore not be enlarged before Parliament sit.

The House of Commons will think their privileges have been violated unless they are left to deal with these two men.

They have fully authorised agents in Dublin who can act for them. They will be allowed to get their books back when they have enabled the House to clear up their frauds.

There is no reason to fear that the detention of these people will result in the smuggling of tobacco. The House of Commons [in Ireland] has had applications to admit cargoes of tobacco without the usual formalities, but pending this inquiry, such permission has not been given. The Committee prays that these people may not be enlarged till Parliament meets.

P. 1. Endd., with date in Nicholas' hand.⁽²⁾ S.P. Ireland 274, 23.

After
May 15.

NOTE concerning the MAGAZINE of TOBACCO in IRELAND.

Great difficulties will arise if the contractors or their agents are continued in restraint and their bills of debts and books of accounts kept from them. They may pretend they are disabled to pay the King's rents and other legal payments. If they are restrained foreign tobacco will come in and will abase the value of the magazine tobacco. The King should advise with the Committee the best way

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 270-271, and p. 289, par. 8.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 270, *S.P. Ireland* 258, 84; and *H.C. Journals (Ireland)* I, 207.

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to set these people at liberty and enable them to go on with their business.⁽¹⁾

Pp. 1½. Two copies. Endd. partly in Strafford's [?] hand. S.P. Ireland 274, 24 and 25.

24 May. COPY of PETITION to the KING of the LORDS and COMMONS of IRELAND.

This is a copy of the "third" Instrument, for which see *H.C. Journals (Ireland) I.*, 213-4. *Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 26.*

About May.⁽²⁾ PARTICULAR ANSWER to the several GRIEVANCES presented to HIS MAJESTY by the COMMITTEES of the UPPER HOUSE and HOUSE of COMMONS in IRELAND.

The reduction of the book of rates to be referred to Commissioners who shall be sent to Ireland.

The King to declare meantime that he wishes to take no more upon those particulars than 1s. in the £.

The rates on wine and oil (£1 13s. a tun on French wine and £2 13s. 4d. on Spanish wine) should be continued.

The rates on wool, coarse and fine, considered fair.

The rate on sheepskins to continue.

Other details. The document is apparently a list of suggestions for the answers given by the King in Council on July 16, 1641, for which see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 317, &c. Two copies. Pp. 2½ and pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 27 and 28.

May. [NAMES of the UPPER HOUSE in PARLIAMENT in IRELAND and of those to whom proxies are to be directed.]

EARLS.

Richard, Earl of Cork, George, Earl of Kildare, Ulick, Earl of Clanricarde,⁽³⁾ James, Earl of Castlehaven, David, Earl of Barrymore, Richard, Earl of Carbery, William, Earl of Downe.

VISCOUNTS.

The Viscounts Gormanstown, Fermoy, Grandison, Wilmot, Dillon of Costilo gallen, Loftus of Ely, Beaumont of Swords, Kilmurry, Sarsfield of Kilmallock, Somerset of Cashel, Killultagh, Baltinglass, Castletown, Kinalmeake[y] Chaworth of Armagh, Savile, Scudamore of Sligo, "Cholumdley" of Kells, Lumley of Waterford (*infra aetatem*) Tuam, Mounser [Monson] of Castlemaine, Ranelagh, Molyneux of Maryborough, Fairfax of Emly.

BARONS.

The Barons Mountjoy, Folliott, Maynard of Wicklow, Gorges of Dundalk, Digby, Hervy of Rosse, Fitzwilliam of Liffer, Docwra,

⁽¹⁾ See *H.C. Journals (Ireland) I.*, 207 and 225.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, pp. 317-322 and 283-5.*

⁽³⁾ Succeeded Nov., 1635, *i.e.*, after the summons to Parliament of 1634.

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Aungier of Longford, Harbert of Castleisland; Baltimore of Baltimore, Brereton of Leighlin, Coleraine, Sherard of Leitrim, Mount-morris, and Strabane.

LIST OF NAMES OF THOSE TO WHOM PROXIES SHOULD BE SENT.

The Earls of Ormond and Thomond, Lords Inchiquin, Moore, Kerry, Howth, and the Viscounts of Ards and Ikerrin.

Pp. 3½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 29. [The Lords' Journals, Ireland, for May-November, 1641, are not printed.]*

May.

HENRY DILLON'S ARTICLES against ROGER, LORD VISCOUNT RANELAGH, President of Connaught in Ireland.

(1) Concerning the case of the widow King, Lord Ranelagh, in spite of the advice of the Chief Justice and contrary to law and equity—fined and committed petitioner to the common jail. It was a “beastly, smoaky place,” but petitioner’s counsel could get no order for his enlargement. The prison was “a poor butcher’s shop in his lordship’s town of Roscommon whither his Lordship had removed the sitting from Athlone, your Majesty’s castle, and where a fine English town was built, to the utter ruin of that place and the inhabitants thereof.” He remained four days in jail and had to pay many fees on enlargement.

(2) Lord Ranelagh gave a very unjust judgment in a case between petitioner and one Bastock, a carpenter. Bastock wrote [wrought] for Lord Ranelagh in petitioner’s woods without petitioner’s leave. Lord Ranelagh had always wished to buy these woods, but petitioner had refused to sell them.

(3) Lord Ranelagh had frequently been unable to avoid dismissing cases against the petitioner, but in these cases he had damaged him by not allowing him costs in what were really vexatious actions. Such were the cases of Charles O’Conor, Esq., Oliver Fitzgerald, Esq., Joan Nyne Edmond, widow, Thomas Boshovell, gent, and Sara Hanly, *alias* Swayne. In these cases he was compelled by paper petitions to appear before the Court and not to depart without licence.

(4) He delivered Rory O’Murray, a mason of Athlone, who had been committed as accessory to a murder in Athlone, from prison, because Murray promised to work his hewn stone in his building of Roscommon. This delivery is high treason by Statute in Ireland.

(5) By imprisoning one Dillon, who had mortally wounded Richard Dillon, in the bailiff’s house in Athlone, he made it possible for him to escape [*details given*], which he did do. The guilty man was Viscount Dillon’s foster brother, the Viscount being his lordship’s nephew. Richard Dillon died.

(6) He hears and decides on paper petitions without hearing the defendant.

(7) Petitions are referred to be heard by friends of the plaintiffs. The defendants in consequence cannot get justice.

(8) Defendants are not given copies of the petitions against them, so that they could not prepare their defence.

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(9) Defendants were compelled to attend for hearing and kept till they had spent more than the case was worth. This was especially so with sheriffs who were summoned for levying the King's greenwax and kept till they had to neglect their other duties.

(10) By the King's book of directions he is not allowed to hold a plea of above £30 nor to decide in any matter of replevin where the freehold came in question. He interfered in these and all other matters.

(11) He directed attachments of his Court of Presidency to his own pursuivants instead of sheriffs "which hath been an intolerable grievance to the country, for that pursuivants being always men of noted ill life would from sitting to sitting take bribes, thereby to continue their own employments and at last would bring in the parties when they had involved them in a multiplicity of contempts."

(12) Persons summoned for contempt though only on the suit of a subject were committed and kept until they were ruined by paying for gaolers and diet so that a poor man had better give any man his will than be brought in on an attachment. Defendants are imprisoned even when they offer to make all reparation and when there is no suit depending; and his lordship hath often said "How shall Woodliff pay me my rent if no body be committed to him." And when committed he can be enlarged not by motion in open court, "but by private petition that thereby the secretary may also partake of the spoil." More fees have to be paid to the Clerk of the Council on discharge.

(13) He refuses to hear complaints against his pursuivants, gentlemen porters, &c., and detains the complainants till they satisfy these officers' commands.

(14) "That he doe suffer no sheriffs to execute jurisdiction within a territory called the Furs or O'Naghten's country, pretending it to be the liberty of the Castle of Athlone, and that not only in ordinary matters but also in all matters concerning his Majesty, as in levying his greenwax, for which the writs run with a *non omittas propter aliquam libertatem*; yet his lordship hath threatened to commit sheriffs if they durst enter the said liberties." Sheriffs have nevertheless to pay the sums due from these liberties to the Court of Exchequer, but can get no relief from Lord Ranelagh. He says his jurisdiction is higher than that of the Court of Exchequer, whereas really he has it only by usurpation.

(15) Last summer, on a paper petition of Sir George St. George for £60 against one Henry McDermot Roe he alone granted an attachment against the said Henry to the sheriff of the county without summons or notice given him, and Henry was committed. The sum was far above the jurisdiction of Lord Ranelagh's court and attachment in such cases was unheard of.

(16) He granted an execution for Sir Edward Povey for £30 against one Laughlin Kelly without taking Kelly's answer.

(17) In the last press of men in Roscommon he pressed of himself Hanley, a freeholder, who had a suit for some lands against him,

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though the orders were to press no subsidy man. He forbade the press agents to press men on his lands, and was obeyed.

(18) He refused a hearing to one Brandon McBrenan whom he had imprisoned, without hearing his defence, on the petition of Elizabeth Hynde.

(19) He imprisoned the same Brandon for criticising Teige O'Connor, one of his corrupt officers. He would not hear him and made him pay large fees.

(20) "That his Lordship having bought the Lordship and Abbey of Roscommon he pretended a quarter of land called Clanslanore in the County of Roscommon and the inheritance of Dermot oge McBrenan did belong to the Abbey of Roscommon. And thereupon his Lordship sent for the said Dermot and after many threats demanded of him whether he had rather have the President be his enemy and in suit with him or else refer the matter to the President himself and so make the President his constant friend. Whereupon the poor simple man referred the matter wholly to his Lordship's own order." Dermot was then ordered to pay £10 a year till he could pay him £100 at once. The poor man made his Lordship a deed of mortgage accordingly four years ago and has paid £10 a year ever since. When afterwards abbey lands were exempted from the plantation the said Dermot prayed his Lordship to show how the said Clanslanore did belong to the said Abbey of Roscommon, which his Lordship could not do; neither would he release the mortgage, but still takes the benefit of the same. And the said Dermot hath lost the said quarter on the distribution of the Co. Roscommon and his £100 as well."

(21) That his Lordship having slates, &c., to come through Loughy [Lough Ree] "there being a great moor between the said Lough and the passage of the town of Roscommon, did give out warrants for raising 6s. 8d. for every quarter in the five adjoining parishes together with many horses." This was done in the heat of the harvest and to make a "great togher or causey" [causeway] which was useless except for the conveyance of these materials.

(22) He enlarged Dualtagh O'Hanley who had been committed for striking John Nearne, the minister of his parish, by eight justices of the peace, and who had been in open rebellion within the King's reign. This was done in spite of a letter from the eight justices.

(23) The said Dualtagh and his children were "the most unruly men in the province and daily beating and wounding his neighbours." When warrants were sent for their apprehension they disobeyed them and beat the constables. His lordship refused to punish them and used to say, "Will not you allow me to have one knave in the County of Roscommon?"

(24) "That he did yearly give warrant to the said Dualtagh and his children to keep an ayry of hawks by force which was in the woods of one Ferrall McKigoe, to which his lordship had no manner of right; and about the first of April yearly the said Dualtagh and his children armed in a most riotous manner would by virtue of the said warrant expulse the said Kigoe and his tenants out of their dwelling-houses in the said woods, and drive away all their cattle, pretending

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that if anyone were dwelling there it would destroy the hawks." They kept the poor man out of his lands till the middle of June and did "daily by virtue of his lordship's warrants commit so many riots, extortions, and misdemeanours that they would fill up a book of themselves." His lordship would not allow them to be punished.

(25) Gillegroma O'Hanly being high constable was ordered to collect 8d. a day in every parish for the marksmen appointed to attend the surveyors. The marksmen complained of him because he could not collect these sums; and though his excuse was that he had no power to distrain, his lordship committed him till he should pay 40s. to them. His lordship said that he was imprisoned to spite Henry Dillon.

Pp. 9½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 30.

7 June. ABSTRACT of a LETTER from the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SECRETARY VANE for which *see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 299.*

Pp. 1⅓. S.P. Ireland 259, 26, 1a.

[14 June.] DRAFT of COMMISSION to ROBERT SYDNEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

To be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Pp. 1½. Latin. S.P. Ireland 274, 31.

16 July. DRAFT of the GRIEVANCES submitted by the COMMITTEE of both HOUSES of the IRISH PARLIAMENT sent to ENGLAND.

Similar to the grievances stated in S.P. Ireland 260, 1, pp. 1-46, for which see Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, pp. 317, et. seqq.

Pp. 8. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 32.

23 July. PETITION to the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of the COS. DOWN, ANTRIM, TYRONE and ARMAGH, and generally of all Ulster,⁽¹⁾ showing that :—

"For many years together we were a flourishing people under his Majesty's Government. But so it is, may it please this honourable house, that by the rigour and hard usage of the temporal magistracy of late years on this side, and the cruel tyranny of the clergy on the other side, we are now become an astonishment and wonder to angels and men, for we are not only bereaved of our estates and most of our families utterly beggared, but that which troubleth us most of all and goeth nearest our hearts is the bereaving us of our faithful ministers who, by the Bishop of Down and the Bishop of Derry assisting him, were silenced the 12th August, 1636, to our unspeakable sorrow and grief. Neither were the same ministers

(1) *See House of Commons Journal Ireland I, pp. 267.*

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after the said silencing suffered to remain in the land, but were forced through the hotness of the prosecution to depart the Kingdom."

In their place "others are thrust upon us who are not only unsound in their doctrine, profane in their lives, but are become insolent prosecutors, so that what with them at home and the Bishops courts abroad with their fines and fees at their pleasure contrary to the law, as we conceive becomes unsufferable and such as we are not able to bear," &c. Nor is this all. By the oath *ex officio* in the High Commission Court and the oath imposed on the Scottish nation, they have imprisoned and fined many of us, and caused others to flee the Kingdom, to their utter ruin. "The original cause of all which we conceive not so much to proceed from the civil magistracy as from the unmercifulness of the hierarchy. We pray that a Bill may be passed for suppressing this exorbitant government and re-establish it in "some other form more agreeable to divine prescript and more conformable to other reformed churches."

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 33.*

26 July.

COPY of the QUESTIONS wherein the IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS desires that the IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS would be pleased to require the IRISH JUDGES to deliver their resolutions; and of the ANSWERS thereto carried by resolutions of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For the Question *see H.C. Journals Ireland I. 174-6*; and for the declaratory Answer *Ibid. 269-71.*

This document gives questions and answers alternately.

Pp. 7½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 34.*

About
July.

OBSERVATIONS by the IRISH COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL upon the GRIEVANCES and REMEDIES thereof proposed to HIS MAJESTY by the COMMITTEES of the PARLIAMENT of IRELAND.⁽¹⁾

Certain specified sums should be charged on various exported articles. [*See note below.*]

French wines pay at London £4 the tun and Spanish wines rateably; so that the imposition of 38s. on the tun of French wine in Ireland and 53s. 4d. on Spanish wine and the rates levied on several sorts of oil there seem to be reasonable, and fit to be confirmed by Parliament in regard of the equity of the subsidy of tonnage.

LICENCES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The rate of 4d. a stone for wool coarse and fine is reasonable.

The rate of 20s. per 100 on sheepskins is too high and should be reduced to 13s. 4d. if your lordships think fit to keep those licences any longer.

⁽¹⁾ These answers were evidently suggested before those given to the first and second grievances by the King in Council on July 16, 1641, for which and for details *see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, pp. 317 et seqq.* The rates in the first paragraph are similar to those there mentioned.

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As to the licence of yarn at 20s. a pack in regard it stood first in grant with Mr. West and that (together with other encumbrances upon the Revenue) that grant was, by the advice of the last Parliament, purchased by his Majesty for the better support of the charge of the kingdom, we may not advise that it be taken away.

For the licences of unshorn sheep, hogshead-staves, pipe-staves and horses we think that as there is no Statute against transporting these, the subjects should be allowed to export them to any part of his Majesty's dominions, provided they pay the present duties.

The request regarding the non-payment of custom, wearing apparel and saddle horses we think reasonable.

OFFICERS' FEES, FARMING OF CUSTOMS AND MONOPOLIES.

We may not advise the taking away of the offices of surveyor packer, gager, and craner : but their fees should be regulated.

Same for customers [customs officers], controllers and searchers.

The request that the Lord Deputy and those other officers should not be hereafter farmers of the customs is reasonable.

As to the monopoly of tobacco, it should be called in so soon as the Irish Parliament has settled on the King a profit equal to the present rent.

In two years this amounted to £10,000 besides custom.

The question of alum we leave aside as it affects the position of the King's alum works in England.

If your lordships agree, the other monopolies, such as those on iron pots, starch, glasses, tobacco pipes, sealing of frise and other cloth, should be taken away by Act of Parliament.

Gunpowder should still be obtainable only from the King's stores, though at reasonable rates.

The monopoly of wine and aqua vitæ should not be taken away. It was formerly a grant and was bought in for the King's service by the advice of the last Parliament.

AS TO EXTRA-JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Lord Deputy should have power to redress injustices done by the Courts, and also those done by more powerful men upon the weaker. No patents or legal assurances should be taken away except by proceedings at common law.

As we may not advise the present restitution of the possessions gained by the Church since the eighth year of the King's reign by any extra-judicial proceedings or by the vacating of those orders as is desired, we think it right that parties aggrieved may begin their suits in any of the King's Courts of Justice for the recovery of their pretended rights without any restraint or interposition of the Lord Deputy and Council. All sequestered or deposited deeds or evidences should be restored to the proprietors. Where it can be proved that consents have been gained by terror or menaces, these consents shall not be binding or conclusive unto them, nor any act done by force of any such extorted consent.

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The Presidency Courts should not entertain any suits upon paper petitions exceeding the sum of £5, nor refer any cause upon the like petition above £2. As for the proceedings of those Courts in a Course of Chancery, the limit of £30 should be enlarged to some such greater sum as your lordships shall think fit. These Courts and the Justices of Assize to be regulated by the printed book of the King's instructions for ordering the Courts of Justice.

HIGH COMMISSION, &c.

The petition concerning the High Commission should be complied with.

The present settlement of the Londonderry question was arrived at here. Accordingly we leave the matter in your lordships' hands.

Much pains has been taken upon former Commissions for regulating fees, to make a list of all fees taken in all Courts, and of tolls, &c., taken at fairs and bridges, markets and ferries. Particulars of these remain with the Clerk of the Council of Ireland with what was done thereupon. The King should issue Commissions to "such persons uninterested as both houses of Parliament there shall think fit." This Commission should report and send their wishes over in a bill to be passed by Parliament here.

Many of the customs taken in some parts of the Kingdom by the clergy are barbarous and fit to be abolished—others should be reformed and regulated. The clergy should be asked to send representatives here that the matter may be discussed with them and settled.

Provost Marshals should not be abolished, but it might be well to limit their powers, and that they should only exercise them when there is an army in the field or upon rebels who cannot without danger be brought to justice.

We have not seen the King's letters recently sent to Ireland regarding the Graces, but it might be well to take the opinion of the English judges in the case of fairs and markets.

The subsidies paid by the nobility should be moderated. The Commissioners for assessing such subsidies should in future be peers of the realm. This practice is similar to that which prevails in England.

The request that false assignments of debts should not be made to the King may be granted.

In its practice the Court of Castle Chamber should be conformable in all ways to the Court of Star Chamber in England. The testimony of notoriously evil persons should not be taken.

Proceedings upon informations in the Court of Wards in Ireland are to be similar in practice to those in the English Court of Wards.

An Act should pass for limitation of the title of the clergy as is desired.

Hunting, hawking, &c., should be free.

The custom of enforcing some [people] by cessing of soldiers or otherwise to bring in to justice men of their name that were offenders was founded on a Statute of 11 Eliz. "to continue till the Irish counties

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were made sheere [shire] ground ; which being long since done and the whole kingdom divided into counties, whether the said custom shall be practized in doubtful times or cases of extreme danger, or totally abolished, we humbly submit to your lordships."

We leave to your lordships the question whether noblemen who have titles, but no estates, in Ireland should be debarred of voting in the Irish Parliament, but think these noblemen should acquire estates there. Blank proxies should not be admitted.

The question of repealing that part of the preamble to the Act of Subsidy concerning the Earl of Strafford we leave to your lordships.

Two copies. About pp. 7 and pp. 6½. Both endd.: "The Councillors of Ireland: their answer to the grievances." S.P. Ireland 274, 35 and 36.

Before
July.

ABSTRACTS of some "PARTICULARS to be presently answered"
[put forward by the REPRESENTATIVES of the IRISH PARLIAMENT
in LONDON in 1641].

Contains notes of answers similar to those put forward in *S.P. Ireland* 260, 1. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, pp. 317-22, where a fuller list of questions and answers is given. Two copies. Pp. 2½ and 3¾. Endd.: "Concerning Ireland. What was thought fit by the Irish Councillors to be presently granted." S.P. Ireland 274, 37 and 38.*

[Oct. 24.]

COPY of SIR ARTHUR TYRINGHAM to his COUSIN VAGHAN.

Announcing the insurrection of the Irish, who have broken into the store at "the Newry" and are plundering the town. Bids him prepare for attack.

Directed:—

For the officers commanding in Down. These with speed.

P. ½. Endd.: "To the officers of the several companies at Downpatrick." S.P. Ireland 274, 39.

About
Same.

COPY of four of the O'NEALES to SIR WILLIAM STEWART.

We thought fitting to let you know that "the meaning of the nobility and states of the natives of this kingdom" is not to hurt any of the English or Scottish nations in body or goods, but that they intend speedily to show their grievances by their humble petition to the King. We shall hold the English forts and places of strength, but do not mean to meddle with the possessions of the Scottish nobility and gentry "for well they know that they are a nation that never wished the decay of this kingdom, but ever have been ready to further the happiness and prosperity of this nation." We are sorry that some lewd people have spoiled without authority, and there was no intention to enter your castle "for if there had been there was a day appointed generally for all. We pray you to reassure your tenants."

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Pp. 1½. *Signed by* Neolleoges [Neil Oge] Neale, Hugh O'Neale, Edmond oge O'Neale, and Rory O'Neale.

Pp. 1¼. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 40.

[Nov.,
1641.]

COPY of SIR PHELM O'NEALE to SIR WILLIAM STEWART.

"SIR WILLIAM STEWART,—

"The intention of these troubles is nothing against your nation, for we have direction to stand for our liberty and King to do him all service." I pray you inform your countrymen of our goodwill. "You may well know [the] things [we] may do against your friends if we had will, but they are all our friends and alliance. I hope this will do well to take effect for there is no direction to meddle with any of the nations: only as I said for to stand for rights." I am yours, Phelomy O'Neale.

P. ½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 41.

[Before
1634 ?]

COPY of PETITION to the KING of SIR RALPH SYDENHAM and of MARY, his wife, mother of JOHN CHICHESTER, who is the King's Ward, showing that :—

Arthur, Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, died seised of many lands, castles, &c., in Ireland worth £7,000 or £8,000 a year, part of which were or are held of the King by knight's service *in capite*. On Lord Chichester's death⁽¹⁾ they descended to Sir Robert Chichester, K.B., the "cousin and heir" [nephew] of Lord Chichester and son of Sir John Chichester, knight. He enjoyed them for seven years and then died. The lands, &c., then descended to John Chichester, who is now 10 years old⁽²⁾ and the King's ward, son of Sir Robert.

Edward, Lord Viscount Chichester, and Arthur, his son, have however got possession of the documents of title and, on pretence that these premises were devised to them by the will of Arthur, Lord Chichester, have abated as your Majesty's ward and intruded on the lands. They have taken the whole profits for nine⁽³⁾ years past.

He prays for redress and that his cause may be recommended to the Lord Deputy.

P. ½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 274, 42.

Circ.
1641.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of EDMOND BUTLER, son and heir apparent of RICHARD VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRETT, showing that :—

King James by letters of 14 June, 1619, directed the passing of certain lands in the barony of Ideagh [Ida], co. Kilkenny, to

(1) In 1625.

(2) His father died in April, 1627, though the document says that he enjoyed the estate for several years after the death of Lord Chichester. John Chichester was in April, 1627, four years old. See *Inquisitions*, p. m. in III. *Charles I.*, pt. iii., 129.

(3) But Sir Robert Chichester was alive till April, 1627. The statements in the document are inaccurate.

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petitioner's father. They were passed to him. Petitioner's father held the lands quietly till May, 1635, when the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland⁽¹⁾ threatened and pretended to question all petitioner's lands upon the commission of Defective Titles. By his means and power and by that of the late Master of the Rolls, Christopher Wandesforde⁽²⁾ and Sir Charles Coote "an inquisition was drawn and prepared and by undue and sinister means taken and found the 21st day of May, 1635," of all the lands in Ida hereinafter mentioned: "Glangow, *alias* Moygo, [Glenmagoo?] Ferrodoragh [Firoda?], Kellinogow, Knockeale, Monfinsogy, Knocksillagh, Dirrienforoyshy, Aglenlackenry, Dromadraghadin, the moety [moiety] of Coolagklosky, the moety of Mowhowry" and other lands. No notice was taken of the petitioner's father's patents from James I.

After this inquisition was taken the Master of the Rolls and Sir Charles Coote got their lands in Ida passed to them by sinister means and by the Lord Lieutenant's power. Lord Mountgarrett was intimidated into paying £300 fine and £60 upon defective titles and to release all his interest in the lands in Ida to the Master of the Rolls and Sir Charles Coote. The lands are £200 a year.

Petitioner has been overrated by the Lord Lieutenant and oppressed in payment of the ten subsidies, having had to pay £600, which is more than is paid by men of greater estate.

He prays for justice and relief for his father and himself.

P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *With notes in margin and corrections. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 43.*

1641?

COPY of PETITION to the LORDS JUSTICES of the ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, and rest of the CLERGY now assembled in the CITY of DUBLIN.

In most humble manner sheweth to your Lordships that:—

"Whereas they have seen with sorrow in their several dioceses and places of residence a foreign jurisdiction publicly exercised and swarms of Popish priests and friars not now contented with his Majesty's gracious connivance but openly professing themselves by their words and habits, to the out-daring of the laws established, the infinite pressure of the subject and the vast charge and impoverishing of the whole kingdom as by a particular remonstrance your suppliants are ready to make appear; yet nevertheless your petitioners, well weighing the distracted state of the present times and the troublesome condition of his Majesty's affairs, had been willing to possess their souls in patience and loath to raise any new dissension which might reflect upon religion if the conscience of their callings did not make them zealous for the truth now in great danger, finding by experience how prejudicial their silence is like to prove both to your suppliants and posterity, and which is more to God's own cause and to the pure religion here established,

⁽¹⁾ Lord Wentworth did not obtain this title till early in 1640. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, p. 233, par. 3.

⁽²⁾ d. 3 Dec., 1640.

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which is dearer to your suppliants than their own lives: They have taken upon them the boldness for the present to represent to your Lordships first the danger of religion as their chief pressure, with one grievance more touching the present support of the poor clergy; together with their fear for the future, most humbly beseeching your Lordships either by your interposition with the honourable House of Commons to procure them relief and assurance, or otherwise to second their suit to his sacred Majesty and the Parliament in England.

The grievance concerning the inferior clergy is of some inusitate customs and forms of tithing. 1st, which they received from their Popish predecessors and their proctors; 2nd, which are practised this day by the Popish priests and appropriators or their proctors and farmers, without controlment in a higher nature than they are by any of the conformable clergy; 3rd, which in sundry parts of this kingdom are the greatest of the livelihood of the poor vicars and parish clerks; 4th, which have newly been agitated and received a general determination as by his late Majesty's private instructions may appear. Yet nevertheless your petitioners are informed: 1st, that they are voted against before your suppliants be heard or any legal trial hath passed upon them; 2nd, they who take them have of late been indited at the Sessions and Assizes to their great charge and vexation; 3rd, great number of poor clergymen have for this only cause been summoned up to Dublin and attached by command from the honourable House of Commons."

They pray that private prosecutions may cease and that means be arrived at by arbitration to prevent the poor clergy from starving and Protestant and Roman clergy alike from exacting from their people.

Their fear is that the House of Commons intends to make void all Acts and Orders made upon paper petitions in causes concerning the Church either at the Council Table or by the late Lord Lieutenant since his coming to the sword, and to settle the possession as formerly and to restore the main profits, which are more than your suppliants' estates are worth, touching which they offer these considerations:—

1. This course was taken by all Chief Governors before the late Lord Lieutenant, time out of mind.

2. That "in respect of the confusion of former times during the wars and the state of this kingdom in point of religion, this practice was most necessary."

3. It was agreeable to his late Majesty's instructions, and, if it had been unlawful, should have been excepted against *pendente lite*—which it was not.

4. Many things have been settled so by agreement between parties, even without it. It seems repugnant to all justice to disclaim a judge, chosen by the parties, after the determination.

5. Many Church causes have been determined at the Council Board upon the authority of the great office and the rule of plantation, which are not properly cognizable in any other Court.

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6. Many of these orders have been pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

All which duly considered, and the necessitous estate of the Church, many bishoprics being reduced to £50, some of them to 5 marks per annum, and your petitioners having charged themselves with fourteen subsidies to his Majesty.

They pray that nothing so serious may be done without serious and long deliberation.

Pp. 4. Signed (not hol.) La. Dublin, Richardus Tuamensis, Ja. Clogheren., Robert Clonfertens., John Raphoe, Will. Kilmoren., Jo. Allacoaden [Aghadoe], Hen. Dunensis, Robertus Fenbren [Kilfenora], Geo. Clonensis, Edw. Parry.

Two copies endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 274, 44 and 45.

About
1641.

NAMES of several of HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL in IRELAND who may lend money.

Sir William Parsons, Lord Justice and Master of the Wards	... ..	£1,000	0	0
Sir John Burlacy [Borlase], Lord Justice and Master of the Ordnance	... ..	£500	0	0
Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chancellor	... ..	£1,000	0	0
The Earl of Ormond.				
Archbishop of Dublin	... ..	£500	0	0
The Earl of Meath, Viscounts Valentia, Chichester, Moore, Montgomery, Clanaboy [Claneboy], Rannalagh [Ranelagh] (President of Connaught), and Lecale.				
The Bishop of Meath.				
Sir Wm. St. Leger, President of Munster.				
Sir Adam Loftus, Vice Treasurer.				
Sir Garrat Lowther, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Master of the Wards	... ..	£1,000	0	0
Sir Edward Bolton, Lord Chief Baron	... ..	£500	0	0
Sir William Stewart, Sir Edward Treaver.				
Sir Charles Coote	... ..	£500	0	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Chancellor of the Exchequer	... ..	£500	0	0
Sir James Ware	... ..	£500	0	0
Sir Thos. Rotherham	... ..	£500	0	0

It is strange that the King's coffers in Ireland should be empty, considering that Lord Mountnorris left there near £600,000 in ready money, and there have been ten subsidies granted, the disposal whereof should be examined. But if the King's ministers there have brought his affairs into such bad conditions, yet it cannot be doubted but all the above persons and divers others of the Privy Council will lend money or else use their credit to take it up "for so necessary a service," if there be so much money in the kingdom. Else the extreme poverty thereof will be most considerable and worthy of speedy examination from hence.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 46.

1641.

[1641.] COPY of the DECLARATION by GEORGE, BISHOP OF FERNS and LEIGHLIN to the LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND concerning the STATE of RELIGION in both the dioceses.

1. There are titular Bishops or, at least vicars general, in both the dioceses. Matthew Roch in Leighlin and [*name not given*] in Ferns. They exercise jurisdiction by foreign power and should be impeached.

2. The increase and insolency of priests, friars, and Jesuits is great. They gather infinite sums of money by masses, dirges, oblation, indulgences, &c., and by legacies.

3. They are said to send great sums abroad, which they collect secretly at their mass-houses, for intelligencers, leegers, scholars in seminaries abroad, or to other ends pernicious to religion and State.

4. We do not allow clandestine marriages, or christenings contrary to law, the canons and the book of Common Prayer, and Protestants are questioned therein. In these matters the Recusants have full liberty.

5. Popish schoolmasters abound. They disregard summonses to appear, and when legally excommunicated, fly from diocese to diocese.

6. The Mayors, Sheriffs and all the officers should be put to the oath, not only of allegiance, but also of supremacy. This will tie them by a stricter bond to God and the King.

7. The Statute of 2^o Eliz. should be put in execution by commanding the Churchwardens to present Recusants according to Statute.

8. The Archbishops and Bishops should have orders to call certain recusants before them, and especially Revolters, and should try to make them conform, first by exhortation, and then—if they be obstinate—by the censures of the Church. These proceedings to be without fee if they will appear, as it is only their reform which is sought.

9. It is said that the King has banished Popish priests by proclamation from England and that many of these are dispersed here in several gentlemen's houses. They should also be excluded by proclamation from Ireland according to the 33rd article of King James's 40 articles transmitted to Ireland in 1623.

Pp. 2½. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 274, 47.

About
1641.

COPY of DECLARATION of ROBERT, LORD BISHOP OF CLONFERT and KILMACDUAGH to the LORDS JUSTICES concerning the STATE of RELIGION in those "diocess" [dioceses].

First. The priests and friars and that faction "use more pollices than can briefly be expressed" to hinder the Protestant ministers from producing good effects for reformation by preaching, catechising or conference. They take away his glebes in order to prevent him from residing or keeping up his rank.

Then they do positively propagate their own superstition "by infusing of diabolical and sinister concepts of our persons and

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doctrine even from the cradle by the freedom of the Popish schools, which the Bishops cannot suppress, their jurisdiction being contemned and writs *de excom. capiend.* either not issued or never executed by the Sheriff, who is for the most part a Papist."

"The public exercise of foreign and Popish jurisdiction by the Vicars General and their officials, registers, &c., the said Court being kept openly, by the said officers in each of the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh" "and if by service or otherwise any person be drawn to the Church or come to baptize their children or marry by our ministers, they are excommunicated, which by the countenance of the gentry is of that force and so grievous to the excommunicated that they are content not only to forsake our Church, but to pay great sums of money to the said Vicars General: yea and often many of the best rank are unmercifully whipped and abused, only for speaking well of our Church and clergy."

There are in every parish a Popish priest and in most places a public mass-house and altar, whither the people publicly resort every Sabbath-day and holy-day. Superstitious idols are placed there and tithes and customs exacted.

There is free and public profession of co[n]vents of friars, whither oftentimes the children are forced without parents' consents and to affront the clergy the more do come abroad in their habits publicly to beg corn, sheep, &c., to the great impoverishing of the subject. The chief of these are:—

The Abbey of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert.

The friars of Milicke [Milick] who are repairing their abbey and meanwhile have lived in the wood called Muckeny these many years.

The Abbey of Kinulipin furnished with Franciscans.

The Abbey of Portumna with Dominicans and a small one called Killbought.

There are no nunneries in these "diocesse" [dioceses] we know of, but yet diverse women go under the names of nuns and religious women, dwelling near unto the said friars or in some farms abroad in the country, who keep houses to entertain the priests and friars in their travail or when they go abroad to beg.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (not hol.) Robert Clonfert et Duardâ. Followed by:—

COPY of DECLARATION of ROBERT, LORD BISHOP of KILFENORA.

We have in our diocese one titular bishop which can and doth command more than myself, and to this purpose has more priests fixed parochially by the gentry than my poor diocese can bear by many degrees of our own ministers.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (not hol.) Robertus Fenbrū or Feubūr.

In all, pp. 2. Two copies, one endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 274, 48 and 49.

1641.

About
1641.

THE CASE of the UNDERTAKERS of ULSTER humbly presented by the COMMITTEES of the LORDS and COMMONS of IRELAND for HIS MAJESTY'S Royal consideration.

In order to settle the five escheated Counties of Ulster King James founded the plantation. The rule was that each man who paid £5 6s. 8d. should have 1,000 acres in free and common socage.

Accordingly these lands were passed by patents about 1611 to many people of good position in England, Scotland and Wales. These people went over and performed the most material part of their contracts.

There were then also several proportions of the said country granted to servitors for their good service in the Irish wars at the yearly rent of £8 6s. 8d. for every 1,000 acres. They built strong houses for the defence of the province.

Nevertheless, in the fourth year of the King's reign, sundry agents were ordered to repair from different parts of Ireland to the King to ask for confirmation of their titles. To avoid some advantages that might be taken against the undertakers of the five escheated Counties for not fulfilling some of the conditions on their patents, the undertakers offered to double their rents of £5 6s. 8d.—a high rent considering the barrenness of the soil—and to pay to the King a fine of £30 for every 1,000 acres. They also offered to pay their share of the £120,000 [offered by the representatives of Ireland to the King in 1628]. The King in return promised to secure the undertakers' estates, &c. A commission in this sense to Lord Falkland was drawn up under the great seal.

Having fulfilled their part of the contract the undertakers thought their title was secure. "Yet since the Government of the Earl of Strafford in that kingdom the said undertakers were, by several proclamations and otherwise, terrified and pressed by the power of the said Earl to pass again their lands upon a Commission of Defective Titles then in force in that kingdom." This was illegal. Nevertheless some of them had to submit to it, and to have their rent raised by £3 8s. 4d. per thousand acres.

"And many of the servitors and natives also of the said Counties were by the like means brought to pass upon the said Commission and their rents raised to the like height as their undertakers were and all of them ordered to pay, by way of fine, an arrear of that advancement of rent from Michaelmas 1634 to the date of their letters patents so passed." Moreover, in contravention of all the previous arrangements, two-thirds of their estates were changed from free and common socage to knight's service *in capite*.

Even then their fairs, markets and advowsons were not passed but left open so that the Government might thereby be able to take further advantage of them. In consequence many who did intend to pass kept back altogether, and many who have been brought in and compounded for their lands yet purpose not to pass at all, but to stand upon their former patents.

The estates of the undertakers, servitors and natives are clogged by the last tenure, and the Court of Wards gains more than the

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King. The Committee pray that the free socage tenure may be restored to those who have had it altered to knight's service *in capite*, provided they are willing to continue the late increase of rent. Those who have not yet passed their lands through the Defective Titles Commission should be allowed to pass them in free and common socage, paying only the stipulated increase of rent. They also pray that they may have all liberties, &c., as amply as heretofore. This is nothing more than an execution of the King's promise of the 26th article of the Graces of 1628.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 50 and 51.

After
1641.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

The best way to conquer Ireland is to have an English army in the field eight or ten weeks sooner than the Irish army.

There is no hay in the north of Ireland till the middle of June, nor in the rest of Ireland till early or late in May. This means that their cavalry cannot move till then "which was the best of their strength last year and the sole occasion that the English army could not proceed in their march beyond Dundalk."

Five thousand horse and dragoons would be sufficient to take the field. To supply these with hay for ten weeks, so that they could be in the field at the beginning of April, 2,500 tons of hay would be required.

This hay would cost 50s. a ton.

For the transport of this hay 5,000 tons burden—or fifty ships of 100 tons burden—will be necessary; a ton of hay, if trussed and stowed, taking about the space of two ton of cask.

The hay, shipping, and carrying will in all cost just under £14,000. The troops should pay half of this.

The King will thus only be charged £7,000 and may gain very great advantages.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 52, ad fin.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 274.

S.P. IRELAND 275.

1642-9.

[1642.]

ARTICLES to be produced before the HOUSE OF COMMONS in PARLIAMENT wherein is showed and declared that CAPTAIN COUNSTABLE hath grievously wronged CAPTAIN EDWARD POWELL'S FOOT COMPANY and abused the service wherein he was employed for LIMERICK in IRELAND.

Details given of the way in which the soldiers and officers had been starved by Counstable on the way from Cork to Limerick.

[1642.]

The captain himself "being not allowed a cabin was enforced to lodge upon his trunk and could borrow neither an old sail nor hamack for his servant." In this way his soldiers are "disheartened and debilliated." Constable never fired a shot against Limerick and was deservedly beaten and proved a coward. The soldiers sent there did very well and relieved the distressed Protestants in the Castle of Ardsketon [Askeaton?].⁽¹⁾ His remissness in bringing over the provisions allotted for Limerick in England had caused the fall of Limerick Castle for the soldiers could not throw themselves into the Castle without provision lest they should weaken it. When on active service the soldiers had nothing but puddle water and dregs of vinegar to drink and had it not been for the ship *Hart* they would have been left behind on an island at the rebels' mercy, contrary to the President of Munster's express order.

Constable sold £500 worth of commodities at Bunratty and the Castle of Clare, but most of this went to the rebels. His sailors sold the arms of Capt. Powell's company which they had first stolen. Constable refused to relieve twenty-two of Captain Powell's men by sending a boat when they had been besieged in Bellyasley Castle [Ballyashea?] for 14 days. Capt. Powell rescued them with difficulty.

Other details. Constable would not provide the soldiers when ashore with proper food nor would his minister say prayers over the dying, whilst he endeavoured to restrain their Christian burial. The soldiers remained for three weeks in a miserable position in an island in the Shannon. They would have starved but that they found a few beans on the island of Erinscattery.

Pp. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Full details. Signed by Edward Powell and 12 [officers]. Endd. S.P. Ireland 275, 1.

1643. COPY of PETITION to the KING of HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS in ULSTER, showing that:—

"From a sense of our own duty and the distracted condition of your Majesty's kingdoms through your absence from among your well-affected and loyal subjects and the prevalent power of the sectarian party in England, whose practises we from our souls detest, we have thought it most incumbent on us (who by God's providence are hitherto preserved from the fury and malice of the Irish rebels) for remedy of these great miseries to make our humble addresses to your Majesty."

We pray your Majesty to give your loyal Protestant subjects security for the reformation of religion, and the rights and properties of such as shall adhere to the solemn League and Covenant. We shall then do our utmost to prove our loyalty.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by—

⁽¹⁾ Askeaton was besieged by the Confederate Catholics in August, 1642. See *Gilbert's History of the Irish Confederation* II., 51.

1643.

INSTRUCTIONS of PARTICULARS humbly to be moved to His
MAJESTY by ———, employed by the ARMY and COUNTRY
in the PROVINCE of ULSTER.

1. They are to inform the King how small the Irish forces and supplies are, and how much the peace lately ⁽¹⁾ concluded with them grieves the hearts of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, as tending directly to the ruin of their religion and fortunes.

2. To desire the King's approval of our renewing the Covenant and to heartily wish his Majesty's own joining therein.

That his Majesty will confirm the exercise of "Presbiteriall" government in this province until God shall afford his Highness the opportunity to settle it throughout the whole kingdoms.

The King granting us these requests, we faithfully engage ourselves to use every effort to restore him to his throne.

We declare that this is the only way by which peace, religion, and the King's monarchy can be established.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BE MOVED ON GRANTING
THE FORMER.

1. That a commander of known zeal to religion be appointed to command in chief the forces in Ulster, and to supply us at once with arms, ammunition, and shipping. Without these we shall be ruined.

2. That his Majesty's command may be sent to such as hold out strengths for surrendering them into the hands of confiding men.

3. That the King settle a civil government there.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 275, 2.

1643.

23 Oct.
Belfast.

"The fatal
day for this
poor
Kingdom."

GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY [junr.].⁽²⁾

There is little news here except that the Scotch army give out that they have orders not to obey the cessation and that supplies of men and money will be sent from Scotland. We should consider carefully before sending any English forces away. "There are a great many regiments now in Ulster that are called of the English army, but when they are well examined it will appear that they are misnamed, except two or three," and the higher officers will have difficulty in keeping order.

The Colonels lately come down here have got quarters on other men's land, which is very bad and was apparently done because there was nothing public with which they could be satisfied. The regiments I serve in are very badly off, and are only kept together because they have reaped some of the enemy's corn. I was on Saturday at the burial of Major Ellis, who was the only support of Major Clotworthy's regiment. I believe his loss will be the ruin of it.

(1) Possibly the peace of Sept., 1643.

(2) See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, 1633-47, pp. 386 and 393. *S.P. Ireland* 260, 105 and 122.

1643.

P.S.—Lieut. Doyne comes here with your brother. He has served well.

P. 2. Endd. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 275, 3.

Circ.
1643.

DRAFT of the KING to ———.

The army in Ireland has served us well during the rebellion and we are anxious to support it. We intend to call a Parliament there so that money may be added to that sent from hence thither for the support of that army. For the preliminary formalities we have appointed justices to hold office there till the arrival of our Lieutenant or Deputy. You shall tell this to the army there and say that as we value them highly and that as we intend to provide for them, so we expect obedience from them.⁽¹⁾

P. 3. Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 275, 4.

Sept.,
1644.

A RELATION of some of the ACTIONS in the field in ULSTER in Sept., 1644.

On Monday, July 15, we returned out of the field and a few days later heard that the Irish army had made their rendezvous at Ardee, whereupon I sent out spies and parties of horse and employed men to Dundalk, and gave the General Major certain and particular intelligence from time to time of the enemies' motion and strength, and every day had small parties of horse upon the scout towards the Newry and Armagh, so that the General Major (though at the time extremely unprovided of victual) advanced the 24th of August from Carrickfergus, with only two regiments, and the next day to the edge of Kilwarlin. The rest of the force followed him. On the 25th and 26th of August, lest the enemy should possess themselves of Dromore or fall into any part of our quarters before we had taken the field, the troops were commanded four miles further to lie at Dromore. The 26th, when [*sic*] we received news that the enemy had quartered that night in the Fewes at Bleek's Inn and were advancing towards Armagh or Mountnorris, and that their numbers were not above 8,000 or 9,000 foot and 1,400 or 1,500 horse, but they expected daily more forces, that they had great store of provisions and three months' pay in money for the forces of the three other provinces, but the Ulster men were to have maintenance out of their own creates; that they had six field pieces and two pieces of battery, so that [*sic*] I was sent out from Dromore with the five English troops and six of the troops attending the Scotch army early the 28th to Corrioter Pass to discover the enemy. Two of our parties found the enemy near Armagh, killed a few of them and retired.

⁽¹⁾ Probably referring to the Earl of Leicester, who was nominally Lord Lieutenant 1641-3. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. 52, p. 239.

1644.

Our army remained 18 days at Kilwarlin till Aug. 13, except 1,000 men left with Col. Hume to defend the horse quarter at Dromore. Food was very scanty. We waited here for the forces of Tyrconnell and maintained the passage of Knockbridge. Meantime the Irish Generals, the Earl of Castlehaven and Owen McArt O'Neale fortified Tanderegee whither they advanced from about Armagh and Charlemount. There was no material action till Monday, Aug. 12, when the Earl of Castlehaven with the whole cavalry of the Irish army and dragoons who passed over the Bann water were discovered advancing within 3 miles of Dromore presently after daybreak. We lost 40 horses by a surprise. I went out with a force of 60 horse towards a pass at Turner's "milne" near two miles from the garrison of Dromore to the end we might possess and dispute it and give our troops time to get ready: but after a time we had to retire on Colonel Hume who, with the Scotch troops, was close to Dromore.

The Irish forced the pass after us and charged our men before we were ready to make a stand. Thirty of ours were killed and Captain Blare made prisoner. A reserve of about 50 horse of ours now appeared and we drove the Irish back over the pass, killed divers of them and their horses, took the Lieutenant-General's standard, killed his cornet and took many arms, including the dragoons' Spanish muskets.

The enemy now relinquished Tanderegee and Corrioter Pass. We followed them and found at Tanderegee that they had retired to Charlemount "and begun to slight their fortifications so much bragged on." We are now in their fields near Armagh and the Irish in the bogs at Charlemount, where we cannot force them to fight. We try to secure our quarters and surprise their victual. The arrival of two Dutch ships has given us better supplies. We have taken many prisoners, including Captain Davies, a Dutch cavalry officer, who ran from his colours from Dublin to serve the rebels.⁽¹⁾

Two copies. Pp. 4 and pp. 3½, one from the Conway Papers and endd. S.P. Ireland 274, 5 and 6.

1645.
March.⁽²⁾

DRAFT for ACT of PARLIAMENT CONCERNING IRISH TENURES.

The preamble sets out that the King of his goodness to the Irish Protestants and loyal Roman Catholics has been pleased that an Act should be propounded, and an Act has accordingly been propounded, and passed both Houses in the following form:—

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Protestants and loyal Roman Catholics beseech the King that as their property has lately been spoiled by the rebels, and as they are too poor to pay taxes for the support of the army, it may be enacted, and be it enacted that the King's subjects be free of all rents and compositions due between Oct., 1641 and Easter, 1645. They shall be free of all

⁽¹⁾ See *Gilbert's History of the Irish Confederation*, Vol. III, pp. 11-12.

⁽²⁾ See *H.C. Journals (Ireland)* I. 340.

1645.

“*nomine poenae*” and all forfeitures, &c., for not having paid what was due from them. The clergy to be also freed from liability for all sums due from them during the same time.

The King’s subjects are grateful for this remission, which has been made at a time when the King was in need of funds, and offer their thanks. They fear however that they cannot pay the other charges due from them, and that they will not be able to do so for some time. They therefore humbly beseech the King that it be enacted, [and be it enacted, &c.,] that the clergy and laity be free of rents, services and compositions for a further period of the year from Easter, 1645, to Easter, 1646, also from all subsidies and other charges granted to the King by Act of Parliament and from all other charges, such as forfeitures for not building churches, bonds for retailing of ale without licence, &c., imposed before Michaelmas, 1641, and from all issues, mesne profits, fines for alienations, &c., which accrued to the King between Michaelmas, 1641, and Easter, 1646. *Proviso*—that collectors who have collected money under these heads must pay it in.

Your Majesty by your letters of 31 July, 1641, stated that you had often been asked on behalf of the five escheated counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Donegal, to remit and release “to the undertakers, servitors, and natives of these counties the tenures in *capite* or common knight’s service by which in the time of the late Earl of Strafford’s government they had been ordered by the Commissioners of Defective Titles to hold the third part of their lands or thereabout,” and that they might be allowed to hold them in free and common socage as heretofore. On these conditions you had been told that they would pay all the charges put upon them by the Commission for Defective Titles. You were pleased to grant this request. We beg that it may be [enacted and be it enacted, &c., &c.,] according to this concession. *Provided* only that such of your Majesty’s subjects as have been at all times since 23 Oct., 1641, loyal to your Majesty, or such others as shall within six months be admitted to your Royal favour and submit to the authority established by you in Ireland shall be the only persons to benefit by this grant. Other persons and corporations may be received into your Majesty’s grace and favour hereafter, and shall, when so received, have the rights which they had on Oct. 20, 1641. No fee to be charged for legal proceedings taken under this Act. 2 large sheets of parchment. *S.P. Ireland* 274, 7.

About
April,
1645.

DRAFT of an ACT of INDEMNITY to the MARQUIS OF ORMOND, the LORDS JUSTICES, and COUNCIL of IRELAND and their servants for having concert and trade with the contrary party [the Confederate Catholics].

The preamble states that:—

The King having received a petition from the Recusants of Ireland issued a commission under the great seal dated Oxford, 11 Jan., 1643, appointing James, Marquis of Ormond, Ulick,

1645-6.

Earl of St. Albans and Clanricarde, the Earl of Roscommon, Viscount Moore, Sir Thomas Lucas, Sir Maurice Eustace, and Thomas Beuregh [Bourke ?], Esq., to hear what these petitioners should say or propound in writing. They heard these contentions and reported them to your Majesty, by whom they were approved. Your Majesty wishing to proceed further in the matter, authorised the Marquis of Ormond by your letters of 3 May, 1644, and 31 Aug. of the same, to treat with those of your subjects who had taken arms against you; and promised to ratify any peace which might be made by the Marquis by letters under the great seal.

By virtue of these orders articles of cessation of arms were concluded at Sigginstown in co. Kildare on 15 Sept., 1644, between the Marquis of Ormond and Donough Viscount Muskerry, Sir Lucas Dillon, Nicholas Plunkett, Robert Talbott, Sir Richard Barnewell, Torlogh O'Neill, Geoffrey Browne, Ever McGennis, and John Walsh, authorised by the Catholics in an authority dated Cashel, 7 Sept., 1643, to treat with him. The 8th article of the Convention provided that there should be a cessation of all hostilities between the contracting parties for a year from 15 Sept., 1643, as the printed copy and proclamation of the Convention, printed in Dublin by Wm. Blayden, Printer to your Majesty, will show. It was proclaimed by the Lords Justices and Council on 19 Sept., 1643. By further letters under the great seal bearing date, Buckingham, 24 June, 1644, you appointed the Marquis of Ormond, then and now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to treat for a firm peace. He had full authority to contract either such a peace or a further cessation of arms.

By an instrument of 5 Sept., 1644, it was agreed that there should be a further cessation of arms till Dec. 1, 1644, and by a further instrument dated 11 Nov., 1644, it was arranged that this cessation should last till 31 Jan., 1645. By a further instrument of 31 Dec., 1644, the cessation was prolonged to Mar. 31, 1645, and to 30 April, 1645.

In order to free and hold harmless the Marquis and your Lords Justices, Privy Councillors and others from all crimes or offences which may be objected against them concerning the same, may it be enacted, &c., that all the Commissions or Royal letters and agreements above referred to have the same force as if they had been formally enacted by Parliament, and that all Protestants who have dealt with the Catholics in this matter are freed from all capital and criminal charges.

Pp. 1½. Large parchment. S.P. Ireland 275, 8.

1645,
6 Aug.,
—1646,
27 June.

STATEMENT OF SUMS OWING TO NICHOLAS PLUNKET AS MEMBER OF
the SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE CONFEDERATE CATHOLICS.

He is owed, for 26 days' entertainment from 6 Aug., 1645, when he returned from Dublin to Kilkenny to 31 Aug., £17 6s. 8d. Other sums are owed him for attendance to 17 June, 1646. These amount in all to £138 6s. 8d.

1646-9.

He has received in all £50 7*s.* 6*d.* of public money. He is owed the balance.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 275, 9.

Circ.
1646.

LIST of CONTINGENT CHARGES.

For maintaining and transporting recruits.

For fire and candles for guards.

For baggage horses, waggon horses, building and keeping of boats for transporting their goods over rivers.

Other details.

S.P. Ireland 275, 10.

1649.

COPY of PROCLAMATION [by the PROTESTANT DISSENTERS of FRANCE?] on the DEATH of CHARLES I.

Whereas on the news of the death of the King of England, the most horrid crime committed since the death of the Prince of Glory, certain malicious persons would impute the blame therefor to the whole nation and the Protestant religion, several persons have thought it well to publish the translation of that excellent memorial presented to General Fairfax in the name of 47 ministers of London twelve days before the execution. It contains a clear vindication of those who are named Presbyterians in England, who profess the reformed religion and are bound by the communion of a doctrine and discipline similar to those of the churches in France which live under the benefit of his Majesty's edicts.

It would need a malicious eye not to see that these men were far from wetting their hands in the blood of their Prince. They blame very strongly the party in favour of bloodshed, the breach of the Covenant, which among other articles binds them to maintain the authority of the King. They protest that their heart bleeds to think of the indignities put upon the King. They exhort the army not to be puffed up by success, or think they prove the justice of their cause. They protest against those who are carried away by what they call the impulse of the Spirit, and remind them of the case of David, who, when Saul was in his hands, spared the Lord's anointed. These people have been coerced by the army and have looked on the death of the King as they would look on an eclipse—a thing which they cannot prevent.

Pp. 2. *Printed.* *S.P. Ireland*, 275, 11.

1649.

DRAFT of INDENTURE made the — day of — 1649, between EDWARD, LORD VISCOUNT CONWAY and KILLULTAGH and COL. EDWARD CONWAY, his eldest son and heir, on one side, and SERGEANT MAJOR GEO. RAWDON, of Rawdon, in the COUNTY of YORK, on the other, witnesseth that—

In return for Rawdon's services Lord Conway lets him the tenement or messuage commonly called Brook Hill, erected by the

1649.

said Rawdon, also the six townlands, &c., of Ballymoney, *alias* Kilcorrig, Ballynadally [Ballynadolly?], Bally-eloughy [Bally-ellough?], Bally-Carrickmaddy, Ballycloughmelough and Bally-meoner; also fifty Irish acres of the town lands of Aghenahogh [Aghnahough] and Knocknedawney [Knocknadouna?] lying without the park pale, and four score acres of the town lands of Magheregall, together with the water mill or mill-stead there, and free liberty to build up a water mill or windmill upon the same or any of them; and “also all the soake, toll, and mulcture arising or growing thereafter to arise or grow out of the said towns, &c., and out of all such other lands nearer adjacent to the same than to any other mill or mills erected or to be erected in the manor of Killulta, all which said premises are situate ———, in the manor or territory of Killulta, co. Antrim, in Ireland, and are and were heretofore in the tenure and possession of the said George Rawdon, his undertenants,” &c., “together with all and singular ways, waters, water-courses, liberties, profits, commodities, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever.” Lord Conway reserves all royalties, mines, woods, waifs and strays, fishings and fowlings, with free liberty of ingress, egress, and regress.

The lease is to run for 60 years from the feast of All Saints next. The rent is to be £2s. [an acre] a year, payable on the feasts of St. Philip and Jacob and of All Saints during the life of George Rawdon, and after his death to be raised to ££80, payable in the same way. The tenants shall also yield at the death of each head tenant of the premises, the best beast or piece of plate belonging to every such tenant in the name of a heriot, shall do suit of court to a Court of Record and Courts Leet and Baron within the manor of Killulta, and shall pay 4*d.* for the chief tenant and 2*d.* for every other tenant on the occasion of these Courts in the name of head money. The tenant promises that this rent, &c., shall be paid at latest within 20 days of the time they are due, and will keep all buildings erected or to be erected on the land in repair during the time of his lease. The landlords guarantee the tenant, &c., quiet possession during the term of the lease. He will allow the tenant, &c., such “fireboot, plowboot, hedgeboot, cartboot and timber for building” as shall be necessary, it being taken by the appointment of the landlord. The tenant may also dig for, get and burn limestone anywhere on the premises, so long as it is used for tillage thereon. The tenant promises not to let, sell, or make away with any of the premises without the landlord’s consent.

Pp. 1½ (*large*). *Endd.* *Conway Papers.* *S.P. Ireland* 275, 12.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 275.

ADDENDA TO UNDATED PAPERS—CHARLES I.

S.P. IRELAND 276.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING IRELAND.

That posts be erected between Carlell [Carlisle] and Port Patrick, directed to the Lord Hamilton, "where conveyance is good to Dublin." Soldiers should be forthwith sent over; the Earl of Antrim written to, Londonderry and Coleraine furnished with ordnance. Shipping should be on the Northern Coast about Londonderry and Calebeg. The commission for Ireland is not yet given to Sir Thomas Dutton or myself.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 1.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING SPANISH MONEY IN IRELAND.

The reasons why they should go current in Ireland were delivered you heretofore. One objection was made against it, namely: how should the merchants that "victuals" [?] Ireland do with them when he received them in Ireland?

The answer is firstly that the State is to look to the general and not to the particular of the merchant. They are wise amiss to look to themselves. They may carry them to France and thus save our English money from giving out.

Secondly, if our merchants may have opportunity to accumulate English monies at 5s. the ounce "there is no doubt but the monies of England will run post into France where our silver melted into bullion is worth more than six shillings the ounce. So then spending our monies in specie in Ireland is the way never to have it returned into England again, but will prove an assured outlet of so much English bullion out of England, never to return, as is sent into Ireland yearly."

The Spanish monies taken at Portsmouth and now ready to deliver will fitly serve the occasions of Munster.

Look to the rate and size as you have been forewarned.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 2.

EDMUND LASCELLES to ———.

My most honourable Lord: I humbly confess that I am infinitely bound to your Lordship for many undeserved favours. I will endeavour to show my gratitude.

I have now been a year in Ireland trying to see whether anything could be made there by setting up a salt-house. I persuaded Lord Baltinglass to make a trial of it, which he did. "Laying out £400

Addenda.

or thereabouts, having peat near his work, he hath set up a salt-house, which now, the first year, yieldeth him £600 and will increase in benefit as he shall add more pans.

“In this time of my being in Ireland I have had opportunity to read over some ancient Records, amongst which I found some that have reference to your Lordship, as being chief remaining heir of the great Earl Strangbow [Strongbow]; and as I conceive may be of some good use to your Lordship and my Lord Matravers, who by them may derive a just and legal title to your lordships of all the lands in Leinster which heretofore were Earl Strangbow's and not by him surrendered to King Henry II.” I therefore took notes and send the enclosed, and shall bring full copies if you think them useful. *Pp.* 1½. *Endl. Enclosing—*

NOTES FROM THE IRISH RECORDS.

Richard, Earl Strangbow, landed in Ireland in September, 1170, in the 16th year of Henry II. He shortly after took Dublin and Waterford by force and restored Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, to his kingdom of Leinster. He thereupon married Eve, the only daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, and in her right had all the lands and principalities of Leinster belonging to him.

In 1171, Henry II., King of England, came over into Ireland and Richard, Earl Strangbow, resigned to him the cities of Dublin and Waterford, with the regal title of Leinster, but all the rest of the lands he kept. Dying in the year 1176 he left all these to his only daughter and heir Isabel, who was afterwards married to William, Lord Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. By her he had five sons and five daughters. All the sons died without issue, and the five daughters were married as follows:—

Maud, the eldest, was married to Roger Bigott, Earl of Norfolk, who, by the King's favour and in respect his wife was the eldest daughter of William, Earl Marshal, was made Earl Marshal in England in 31 Henry III. Joan, the second daughter, was married to Warren de Mountchensey, Earl of Surrey. Isabel, the third, was married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Ulster. Sybil, the fourth, was married to William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Eve, the fifth, was married to William de Bruce.

The same year that Roger Bigot was made Earl Marshal, the lands in Ireland belonging to the five sisters were divided among them as follows:—

Maud had the county of Wexford. Joan the co. Carlow. Isabel the co. Kilkenny. Sybil the co. Kildare. Eve the manor of Downmas in Leix.

This division was perfected by Nicholas Maguire, Bishop of Leighlin, and the particulars thereof are recorded in the Red Town book of Kilkenny.

In the 28th year of Henry VIII. all these lands were in the possession of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and the Lord Bartlet. In the same year by an Act of Parliament held at Dublin the King seized all

Addenda

those lands into his own possession in respect (as it is alleged in the Act of Parliament) that the owners of those lands did not defend them against the invasions of the Irish enemies, and for that justice was not executed in the cos. Wexford and Carlow, which were Counties Palatine, where the King's writs had no power.

It appears by the Rolls of Parliament in Ireland that the same Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by the name of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, Knight of the Garter and Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, Normandy, Gascoyne, and Aquitaine, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and held a Parliament in Dublin in the 18th year of King Henry VIII. Various good laws were passed in this Parliament, and Norfolk continued Lord Lieutenant till Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, was appointed. He, by his Deputy, Leonard, Lord Grey, held a Parliament in Dublin in the 20th year of Henry VIII., at which Parliament the Act of Absentees, for seizing their lands, was made.

Pp. 3½. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 3.

COPY of the PETITION of SIR JAMES GRIMES, Kt., to the KING, asking that he may be a gentleman of the PRIVY CHAMBER.

P. ⅓. *Endd.*: "My Lord of Derry." *S.P. Ireland* 276, 4.

COPY of the PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of ELLIANOR WALSH of Castletown in the co. Cork, wife of JOHN WALSH, minister, and now captive in Turkey, showing that:—

Last November when her husband was coming to England from Ireland he was surprised by a Turk's man-of-war and carried into Turkey. She has sold all that she has to pay his ransom "and is now bound into Amsterdam in Holland towards two brothers of hers that are merchants there" in hope to purchase her husband's freedom "from bondage and slaverye."

She prays for a pass to "Amstrerdam" for herself, a nurse, two children, and a maid servant.

P. ⅓. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 5.

SOLDIERS to be LEVIED for SERVICE in IRELAND.

By the Earl of Derby:—

In Cheshire 150.

In Lancashire 300.

By the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford and Lord Walden:—

In Northumberland 100.

In Cumberland 50.

In Westmerland 50.

By Lord Russell in Devonshire 300.

By the Bishop in Durham 50.

By the Lord Chamberlain in Cornwall 300.

Addenda.

By the Lord Privy Seal:—

In Glamorgan 100.

In Denbigh 100.

In Radnor 50.

In Flint 50.

In Brecknock 100.

By the Earl of Northampton:—

In Montgomery, Carnarvon, Carmarthen and Pembroke, each 100.

In Anglesey, Merioneth and Cardigan, each 50.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 6.*

[MR. FRISWELL'S] PROPOSITION FOR POSTING ARRANGEMENTS WITH IRELAND.

If it stand with the good liking and approbation of the Lord Deputy and your honours, to whom I humbly refer myself, I have considered the question of a weekly post to and from this kingdom.

“On every Monday precisely at noon a post shall go hence from Dublin to be at Groomsport on Thursday where the passage shall be always ready, the wind serving to depart with the morning tide to be at Edenbrough [Edinburgh] by Monday noon following, which shall be the time of departure of the post, thence to London by way of York; and precisely to be at London on Saturday at night; and from London back again on the same days, to wit, on Monday at noon from London by York, to be at Edenbrough on the Saturday evening; and on Monday noon from Edenbrough to Dublin, if the weather hinder not before the next Monday following.”

The rate is—the deliverer of the letter or letters in Dublin to pay nothing, but the receiver in England or Scotland to pay 9*d.* a letter or 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. of packets.

The deliverer of the letter or letters in England or Scotland is to pay 3*d.* per letter and the receiver in Ireland 6*d.* The same in proportion for packets.

Four posts shall be appointed to go betwixt Dublin and Edenbrough on foot and horse.

P. 1. *Endd. with name. S.P. Ireland 276, 7.*

DRAFT of the KING to [the LORD DEPUTY].

Asking whether Sir Henry Gibb might with advantage be given the office for granting and recording the writ of *sub poena* in Ireland.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 8.*

NOTES on the CORRUPT PRACTICES of the CHURCHWARDENS of the PARISH of SH ——— in the matter of certain FUNDS made over to them it is said by DEED of FEOFFMENT 300 years ago for the use of the POOR of the PARISH.

Details given. P. ¾. Followed by—

Addenda.

DISCUSSION on the result of the SETTLEMENT of an ESTATE by a man who dies and leaves much to PIOUS USES when his WILL cannot be carried out.

Pp. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. in Lord Dorchester's hand*: “The Lord Balfour’s project.” *In all, pp.* $1\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 8.

CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS concerning the TRANSPORTATION of IRISH CATTLE, SHEEP, WOOL, WOOL-FELLS and PIPE-STAVES from the KINGDOM of IRELAND to sundry parts of ENGLAND.

As these goods are abundant in Ireland the King should grant to certain patentees a terminable right to export them to England, the quantity so to be exported being limited.

The patentees should pay a rent, and the usual customs. They should have liberty to nominate the ports to which they will export, and their monopoly should be protected.

Other details. P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 9.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORDS’ JUSTICES for SIR EDWARD and CAPT. GEORGE HERBERT.

Ordering them to grant to Sir Edward for his life and to George in remainder all the manors, castles, &c., which they hold by a patent passed 26 Eliz., or in any other way; to be held in free and common socage as of the Castle of Philipstown. [*Full privileges given.*] They are to accept a surrender from Sir Edward and George (if they desire it, otherwise not) and regrant them. They are also to grant George Herbert a fee farm of the 200 acres of arable land and 70 acres of moor and bog which were granted to Sir Arthur Blundell by letters patents of demise, yet in being, bearing date 1623; to be held as the foregoing.

Two drafts. Pp. 3 and *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 276, 10 and 11.

[DRAFT of the KING to the VICE-TREASURER] for BRIDGET, COUNTESS OF TYRCONNELL.

Ordering that she be paid her pension of £300 a year which she had received in consideration of giving up certain lands in Ulster devised to her as a jointure by her late husband for the benefit of the Ulster plantation. The pension, which has been left out of the establishment, is unpaid for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. It shall be paid under all new establishments.⁽¹⁾

Pp. $3\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. S.P. Ireland*, 276, 12.

FRAGMENT of a DOCUMENT, stating that:—

The said Earl of [Ormond] has nominated Sir Taddy Duff, Sir Wm. Bishop and Richard Barry, Esq., aldermen of the city

(1) The Countess of Tyrconnell died 1663.

Addenda.

of —, and that the said Captain Butler has made election of Sir Wm. Bishop, who, &c. [*obscure*].

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 13.

WM. CHAMBERS to RAWDON.

Concerning a post or “conveniency” which writer wants in Ireland. Discusses payment to be made for something he has bought for Rawdon. Protests his loyalty to [Lord Conway].

P.S.—Mr. Tandy’s flame is quenched.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 14.

FRAGMENT :—

Regarding appointment of Mr. William Rawson to be Deputy-Surveyor of the Excise and Impost in Ireland.

P. ⅙. S.P. Ireland 276, 15.

FRAGMENT of a LETTER PATENT.

Granting to — the full rights granted by patents to Dudley Bagenall and enjoyed, or which might have been enjoyed by [grantee’s] father in 1641.

P. ⅓. S.P. Ireland 276, 16.

THE TITLE of GEORGE BAGENALL, Esq., to the BARONY of IDRONE, CO. CARLOW.

It was in the possession of the Carews for many ages till purchased of Lord Carew by George’s father, Dudley.

The late King confirmed George’s title by letters patent of 11 June, 1612, in consideration both of his service and that of his father “and divers of his ancestors who were slain in the service there.” On 25 Feb., 1622, his title was confirmed by further patents.

An office was since found entitling the King to the lands, but, being unduly made, was ordered by the Court of Chancery there to be void and not put on the file.

The Record of 35 Edward I., upon which that office was grounded, does not agree with the original in the Tower.

All this was proved before the Privy Council and the Commissioners for Irish Affairs, to whom the matter was referred by the late King. Nevertheless the Countess of Denbigh has entered a *caveat* in the Signet Office, pretending a grant from the late King, and George cannot take out new patents according to the late and present King’s permissions. He prays for mediation with the Countess, to whom he can be of service.

P. ⅓. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 17.

Addenda.

FURTHER NOTES on the SAME CASE stating the CASE of the EARL OF ANGLESEY and COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

King James had given them his rights in any lands in "Finnogh or Dunleake" or in the barony of Odrone [Idrone], co. Carlow.

The Attorney General in Ireland exhibited an information against George Bagenall, who had intruded on these lands in the time of the wars.

Bagenall did not go to trial in Ireland, knowing the weakness of his title, but got a confirmation from the Commissioners for Irish Affairs.

These lands were given in exchange to the King by Roger Bigott, Earl of Norfolk, in Edward I.'s time. They continued in lessees under the Crown till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the intrusion into these lands was made by Sir Peter Carew and others.

They pray that no confirmation of Bagenall's patent be given until his Majesty be certified by his Council of Ireland of the truth of his title, and that the lands be granted to them.

P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 18.

ESTIMATE of the PROCEEDS for SIX YEARS of the LAST FARM received from the several PORTS of IRELAND.

The proceeds estimated in numbers or fractions per cent. are about as follows:—

Dublin	...	...	...	...	...	41
Cork	...	...	...	...	...	10
Waterford	...	...	...	...	...	7
Galway	...	...	...	...	...	7
Limerick	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kinsale	...	...	...	...	...	5
Youghal	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drogheda	...	...	...	...	...	3
Londonderry	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carrickfergus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wexford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dundalk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baltimore	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sligo	...	...	...	...	...	1
Killybegs	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dungarvan	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Donaghadee	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Strangford	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$
Coleraine	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$
Dingle	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 19.

1649.

NOTE.

That Lord Conway desires the King once more to grant him his interest in felons' goods within Killultagh.

Sir Fulke Conway had the right, but it has recently been in question. *P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 276, 20.

Early
Charles I.?

PETITION of HENRY BELL, Preacher, to the KING.

"Good King, redress the defects and faults of Ireland subscribed."

The churches are numerous. If in fair weather ministers sometimes read divine service "the rotten walls efsons are his auditors." The people go in their ignorance to the ignorant friar and priest.

The wives and children of ministers go to mass.

The Bishops match their children with Papists.

The ministers take high fees. [*Details given.*] The Roman Catholic priests do the same. The Pope receives great tribute. Insufficient and cruel men are substitutes for Bishops. They break contracts and marriages for money. If a poor man die worth 40s. they will take 10s. on proving his will, unless it be by entreaty rebated. Men of no degree in any University are Archdeacons. Chancellors have two, three, or more benefices.

Ministers have parsonage, vicarage, and as many as eight curates' places and never even read divine service in most of them.

The canons enacted by the fathers are neglected.

No good course taken out of impropriations for ministers' maintenance.

The Popish schools everywhere kept "infect children with their dreggs."

There is no catechising on the Sabbath day.

Complaints are made of the Lord Chancellor's appointments to worthless men of the Court of Wards.

"The Exchequer hath a book called *nihils*, but far fitter *peccata*: for let a man pay green wax and within two or three years after if the quittance be lost it must be repaid."

"Your father's pleasure was that the Barons of the Exchequer should sit diverse days in the week to right the wronged, but let the oppressed come to them and every 6s., 7s., or 8s. will cost them £3, beside loss of time and other expenses."

"If a poor preacher complain in the Court Baron, loads presseth him down. With this load, Sirrie [Sir, I?] speak in the pulpit.

"If the Lord Chief Baron bid him come to the Court and he shall be righted, comes, [*sic*] he shooteth a boul't at him and he is undone. The bolt is 'It is irrigularitie to speak here. Be packing.'"

At the Assizes the innocent are punished and the guilty pardoned. The Assizes are crowded by envious and worthless men. Fifteen per cent. per annum is small usury. The usury charged is sometimes a barrel of wheat, worth perhaps 36s., for a loan of 20s.

The fees taken by land and sea for *aqua vitae* are very heavy. In the Sheriffs' Courts and corporate town councils the proceedings are unjust.

1649.

The statutes for bread, drink, &c., are not enforced.

“The poor, yea very poor people pay all payments to your Majesty, to soldiers, to officers. The landlords in most places pay nothing, yet they increase their rent yearly. The poor tenant alloweth one workman every week in the year to the landlord called blackwork, that is to say having neither meat nor wages. The tenant reapeth the landlord’s corn, maketh his hay, his turf, tilleth his ground, bringeth home corn, hay and turf, and all without wages. He carrieth the landlord’s cariags [?] so oft and so far as it pleaseth the landlord, being allowed neither meat, drink, nor wages. If it be a rainy harvest, poor tenant loseth his own corn and hay. The landlord quoshereth with the tenant at Christmas, which is very chargeable. He hath at Easter half hogs, capons, hens, custom hog, mutton and goose, &c. Israelites’ servitude in Egypt compared herewith may be deemed freedom.”

If the occasion served, the many thousands of friars and monks, more thousands of displanted people and most thousands of people who have sworn loyalty to the Pope would band themselves together and have murdered and massacred the loyal subjects.

If King James had only lived six months longer many of these abuses would have stopped. The revenue of Ireland would have been almost entirely devoted to its defence for a time, and would afterwards have redounded to the King’s profit.

Papist bishops, Jesuits, friars and priests have thrice ruined Ireland. I fear they will do so again.

Spiritual and temporal government for these fifteen years has gone from bad to worse. Petitions to the Deputy and Council are of no avail. “Your subject seeing many famished to death in Dublin streets by petition signified the same to the Lord Deputy and Council, and plainly showed to them that the execution of three statutes would prevent future famishing. Neither petitions could take effect.” Yet Lord Falkland was not to blame.

Pp. 2. Hol. Endd. S. P. Ireland 276, 21.

CAPT. THOMAS VAUGHAN to ———.

I have inspected the galley and find her unseaworthy—she is not worth £60. If I may have means the officers have—£123 a year—I will rig and grave the ship and make her fit for sea. There is no ship here at present except the *Lion’s Whelp* on the coast. Hitherto there has always been a ship attendant on the state in the harbour. If your lordship pleases to convert the galley into a ship I will give as much for her as any man. I will also undertake to build a ship and keep the men [*terms given*].

I will maintain a ship for £60 a year which now costs the King £200. A ship may be coming hither from Rochester three months by reason of contrary winds. The King is at charge all this time and his service unperformed, whereas if a ship was in harbour here all the time the King might be saved £1,200 a year at least.

P. 3. Signed. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 276, 22.

1649.

DRAFT MEMORIAL for HENRY, VISCOUNT VALENTIA.

He was appointed to the government of Leix *alias* the Queen's Co. in the 9th year of King James, with a fee of £Ir.0 13s. 4d. a day. By the last establishment this fee was made payable out of the improvement; since when he has got no pay.

He asks that his payment and arrears may be charged on the rent of the Queen's Co., as the Earl of Clanricarde gets his fee for the government of co. Galway from the rents of that county.

Three copies practically identical. P. $\frac{2}{3}$, p. $\frac{2}{3}$ and p. $\frac{2}{3}$. All Endd., one written and two endd. in Lord Mountnorris' hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 23, 23a and 23b.

A Docquet of certain COPIES of EXAMINATIONS and CERTIFICATES touching Mr. PRICE.

Details. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 24.

MEMORIAL in favour of the WRITING of a LETTER to the LORD DEPUTY in favour of SIR WM. BALFOUR.

The letter should state that as the King has commanded the personal attendance of Sir Wm. Balfour here at this time, no proceeding may be [taken] at the Board concerning a petition preferred to the Board by Dame Mary Lady Butler, widow, against Sir William until he have licence from the King to repair to Ireland. Also it should state that as the claims of Balfour and others against the estate of Sir Patrick Acheson, deceased, have been referred by the King to the Duke of Lennox and others, the Lord Deputy be ordered to take no step in the matter till the referees come to a decision.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 25.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of FRANCIS O'CAHAN, showing that:—

King James gave to Donell O'Cahan, son to Sir Donnell who is now in the Low Countries (after the decease of Dame Honora, his mother) 1,000 acres in the barony of Kenaght [Keenaght], co. Londonderry. Petitioner, who has served the King well, and was one of the first to withdraw from Tyrone, prays that he may have the reversion of these lands after the death of Honora, and death or non-return of Donell.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 26.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of THOMAS ARTHUR, Esq., Doctor of Physic, showing that:—

Murtagh O'Bree of Annagh, co. Tipperary, was committed to Dublin Castle for great sums of money due upon his Sherifalty.

1649.

He was ordered to remain there till he had delivered to petitioner certain lands which he had sold petitioner for valuable consideration. Murtagh escaped and fled hither [to England]. He is now about this city trying to avoid his obligations.

Petitioner prays that Murtagh may be remanded and returned to Dublin Castle, and that he be kept from escaping to foreign countries.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 27.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of MICHAEL ASKWITH, showing that:—

About 23 years ago Christopher Loftus, gent., died. Petitioner was bound to pay £300 for him and had his securities for the sum. He has paid £190 of it and been imprisoned for it. Christopher's brother, the Lord Chancellor, often promised to pay petitioner, but he has not done so.

He prays for remedy against Lord Loftus.

P. ⅓. S.P. Ireland 276, 28.

COPY of PETITION of ELIONER BUTLER to the KING and COUNCIL showing that:—

Her brother, Col. Walter Butler, who died in January, left her a legacy. She is "to travel into Poland" to get it, and will probably lose it if she does not go.

She prays for leave to pass to Poland.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 29.

COPY of PETITION of MAGDALEN BRUCE to the KING, showing that:—

The King gave to petitioner's deceased husband, Sir James Fullerton, £8,000 in consideration of his services. Only £3,000 has been paid.

She prays that the balance be paid out of the compositions from forest lands.

P. ¼. Endd. in hand of Windebank's clerk: "The Countess of Devonshire." (1) S.P. Ireland 276, 30.

After
1629.

COPY of PETITION of CAPT. JOHN BUTLER to the KING, showing that:—

He served King James long and well in Ireland. King James dealt with him for a reward as appears under his Royal hand and under that of Lord Falkland late (2) Lord Deputy and the Lord Keeper. Petitioner has spent much money in attendance, but has got nothing.

(1) See *G.E.C.'s Complete Peerage III.*, 114.

(2) After Oct., 1629.

1649.

He prays to have either a renewal of King James's grant for the collection of recusant fines, which will bring £30,000 a year to the King, or another recompense out of the Law Court fees, or the first foot company that falls vacant in Ireland, or the making of an Irish Viscount or some English baronets.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 31.

COPY OF PETITION of CAPTAIN PIERCE BUTLER to the KING, showing that:—

He can get nothing from the Lord Deputy unless the King referred him for answer of his petition.

He prays for relief.

P. ½. Endd. "Petition of Capt. Pierce Butler, Receiver of the Custom House of Waterford." S.P. Ireland 276, 32.

COPY of PETITION of ROBERT BARR to the KING, showing that:—

In return for his services in improving the King's customs he had been promised the keeping of the castle of Killmore [Culmore] when it should be vacant. The King allowed petitioner to kiss his hand, and ordered Sir Francis Windebank to put in a *careat* at the Signet Office for his further assurance. Petitioner hears that the Duke of Lennox has now been authorised to recommend Colonel Robert Steward for the post to the Lord Deputy. He prays for redress. The place is only fit for a merchant, being instituted for the purpose of inspecting the cocketts of persons trading to and from the port of Derry.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 33.

SAME of CAPT. JOHN BAYLEY, showing that:—

He has worked hard and made plans for increasing the Navy and breeding seamen. He has made plans for emigration of the poor to Virginia and for building a fair town in a desert place in Ireland and set up an unrivalled fishing there.

He spent much time getting approval for his scheme. The Mayor and Aldermen of Newport, Isle of Wight, approved it under their seal.

He prays for leave to publish his scheme in all parishes of England and Ireland and leave to collect for it. His object is to build yearly a ship of 500 tons for the Navy or 8 busses. He will breed yearly during the said time "500 seamen as in a nurserie" to be always ready to man the Royal Navy. He will plant in Virginia or elsewhere 100 poor people yearly with all necessary provisions.

He prays for letters authorising him to collect in the Isle of Wight.

P. ⅔. S.P. Ireland 276, 34.

1649.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of BARBARA, the wife of TEIGE CONNOR, showing that:—

She is an "outlandish" woman and comes from "Nerneberk," where she married her husband. Three years ago he went abroad to get some monies and goods which fell to her by the decease of her father and mother. Since then she has not heard of him, and fears his death.

She desires a pass for herself, a man, and her footman to go into "them parts" and seek him out.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 35.

DRAFT of CAPTAIN DALE'S REQUEST.

He desires that the arrears of his pension and entertainment and the £150 conferred upon him.

He wants also to have his six warders doubled for the better defence of his fort, "the times growing now dangerous." *Other details.*

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 36.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of FERDINANDO KELLY, showing that:—

His services in connexion with the Irish army had been recognised and certified by the Lord of Ormond and others. In reward he was given the reversion on Thomas Hill of the office of craner in the city of Dublin.

There being a mistake in petitioner's grant, he returned it for correction to Secretary Nicholas, in whose hands it miscarried. He prays for its renewal. He paid the fees for it.

P. ⅔. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 37.

[Circ.
1636.]

SAME of OWEN DEMPSY, showing that:—

His great uncle, Owyn McHugh Dempsy, being a man of power in that realm of Ireland, was much employed in the wars of Mary and Elizabeth against the rebels there upon the settlement of that plantation of Leix, Offaly and other territories, wherein he lost his two brothers, Terence and Dermot, and so finally his own life.

In reward Queen Elizabeth granted to Owyn at the beginning of her reign certain lands in that plantation. He possessed them for about 80 years till now.

His father is however questioned for his estate upon the Defective Titles Commission.⁽¹⁾ He petitioned three years ago for the benefit of that Commission and is willing to raise his rent 50 per cent. He prays for letters in his favour to the Deputy.

P. ⅔. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 38.

(1) Commission issued April 22, 1633.

1649.

COPIES of PETITION of the EARL OF DESMOND to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

The Lord Deputy stopped some of petitioner's cows and sheep which were being sent to England for petitioner's use. Petitioner has had them sent before without objection taken. He prays that no objection may now be taken by the Lord Deputy, and that order be sent accordingly. Due customs to be, of course, paid.

Two copies. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ and p. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 39.

COPY of PETITION of GEORGE, EARL of DESMOND and HIS WIFE to the KING, showing that:—

He has earned the King's displeasure by taking his wife away from the Duchess of Buckingham's household. He apologises and prays that the Duchess of Buckingham, his aunt, may be moved to forgive him. He prays that his parents be enjoined not to interpose between him and his wife. It is this that has led to trouble. As the King has given him a post and he can only support it by his wife's income, he prays that they may be allowed to enjoy all that is theirs.

P. 1. Endd. in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 40.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of JOHN GAY, WILLIAM HAWKINS, THOMAS MEASURE and WILLIAM SPARKS, showing that:—

They have, for arresting the Earl of Thomond, been committed into the Marshalsea. They have been kept there 9 days. They are young, and must support themselves and their families by labour.

They pray for a letter to the Earl of Thomond. In answer to it he will exculpate them, and they may then be released. They are like to die in prison at this dangerous time.⁽¹⁾

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 41.

COPY of PETITION of GEORGE HAMILTON to the KING, showing that:—

He has served the King 23 years without troubling him with suits. He is now lame and impotent and has a wife and children. King James always desired to assimilate the Law Courts and offices in Ireland to those in England. Petitioner prays that an office of *subpanas* and a Statute office in Ireland, similar to those in England, be erected, and that he may have a grant of it for 31 years or three lives, taking the fees usual in England, the reserve to the King to be as in England.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. in Windebank's hand. Recommended by my Lord Marquis Hamilton. S.P. Ireland 276, 42.

(1) Possibly the time of the sickness in London, 1625.

1649.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN JONES and PETER JONES, merchants, of London, to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

They lately set forth two ships of 70 tons, the *Rebecca* and the *Peter*, for a fishing voyage from Londonderry in Ireland to France. They got their cargo of salmon in Londonderry and went for France. The *Rebecca* being bound for New Haven in France and the *Peter* for Bayonne were driven respectively into Portsmouth and Plymouth by bad weather. There they have been staid by the Lords' order.

England is well supplied with salmon, and the petitioners will lose their market in France if they are not allowed to export at once. They pray for an order accordingly.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 43.

COPY of PETITION of ROGER HILL, merchant, and Company to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

Grain has lately been dear in Ireland though very cheap in the West of England.

He prays for leave to export 150 lasts of corn from Poole and its members to Ireland.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 44.

COPY of SIMILAR PETITION to the SAME by JOHN HILL, merchant, and Company.

P. ¼. Same as foregoing. S.P. Ireland 276, 45.

SAME of LUCAS JACOBS, showing that:—

His friends in Ireland wish 300 lasts of corn to be exported thither. He prays for leave to export them on the usual terms.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 46.

COPY of PETITION of OWEN MOLONY to the QUEEN, showing that:—

The Queen, at the request of the Queen of France, had in March last asked the King to pardon petitioner and his own associates for the accidental killing of one James Morish. The King granted letters to the Irish judges accordingly. The judges, ordered to report, reported that there was no decisive evidence to convict the accused. They were nevertheless convicted by malice of their adversaries.

He prays for pardon.

P. ½. In French. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 47.

1649.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of EDWARD LEWCKNOR, Gent., showing that:—

He has lost heavily by venturing in Ireland. Some of his creditors [*sic*] are content to pay part in pipestaves, but these, owing to the restraint, cannot be exported.

He prays for leave to bring over 200,000, which is all he is likely to receive for a debt of £E500.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 48.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of JOHN ROSWORME, Engineer General to the KING, showing that:—

Petitioner, who has served many years in the Army here, is now to be disbanded. He has no other means of livelihood except his profession, wherein "he hath been long practised in his native country of Germany, Poland, and under the King of Denmark, and in England."

He married a wife of good family in Ireland and has many children. In his old age he is poor, because his pay is in arrear.

He prays for the post of Engineer in Ireland, which he is told is vacant by the removal of Capt. Webb, "whom the Commander of the Army there hath put out for disaffection to His Majesty's service."

P. 1/2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 49.

SAME of SIR FRANCIS STEWART:—

Praying that he may be given the benefit of any persons in Ireland who have neglected to sue out their liveries or pardons of alienations or other necessary discharges there.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 50.

COPY of PETITION of SIR HUMPHREY STILE or STILES, one of His Majesty's Cupbearers in Ordinary, to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

Sir John Laurence and one Savage exhibited a petition against petitioner to this Board pretending a lease from petitioner, and that they had no security but the lease for £200.

He never gave a lease but sealed a bond with another sufficient man for security of their money. He did make a lease to one Merry a scrivener for other money the greatest part of which "are" discharged "who is now gone and brooke, and is not to be found." He does not know by what means Laurence and Savage have got this lease into their hands, as no security was given to them. They have further got an order from the Privy Council that petitioner should either satisfy them or show cause to the contrary.

Petitioner is busy selling divers his lands to pay his debts, and in order that he may not be "streigned" [distrained?] in time, has petitioned the King for protection. This he has got for three quarters of a year.

1649.

He hopes that this answer will give satisfaction to the Board.
P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 51.

After
 May, 1635.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of the SAME to the KING, showing that:—

King James made him a baronet of Ireland, but he is unable to provide the due number of men there, as he has no lands in the country. He prays to have so many of the lands formerly assigned to the City of London for the plantation of Derry and Coleraine [as the King thinks good], under whatever rent the King approves. If these be granted in this way he will be able to perform his duties.

P. ½. Endd. in Windebanke's hand, who spells the name Styles. S.P. Ireland 276, 52.

COPY of PETITION of HUGH TUMOLTON to the KING, showing that:—

King James in 1611 gave to Peter *alias* Peirce Tumolton (the petitioner's elder brother) and his heirs two quarters of land called the Ferry Quarters, co. Down, with all their appurtenances in free socage at a rent. In consideration hereof Tumolton covenanted for him and his heirs to keep a good ferry boat and four able men to attend it at Strangford ferry. Owing to Peter's death without lawful children, the right has come to petitioner, his brother. He still maintains the ferry boat and four men without any allowance for ferriage.

He prays that he may have a grant similar to his brother's.
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 53.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of HENRY WRIGHT, now prisoner in the Liberty of the Duchy, showing that:—

Petitioner was sent for from Ireland to determine a cause between Lord Boyle and Wm. Burrell, of Depthford, Esq. The Council sent orders to John Hankinson to the Sheriffs of London to prevent them from troubling the petitioner on any other matter while he was engaged in this task.

Hankinson, nevertheless, pretended a judgment had by his father eight years before, in satisfaction of which petitioner had given divers bonds, &c. This case was now so long gone by that petitioner thought it might be taken as settled, but there was no satisfaction acknowledged on record. Hankinson however arrested the petitioner with a bill of Midd[lesex] in the liberty of the Duchy, and has since laid a writ of execution on him whereby he is disabled of his liberty or means to follow the business for which he came over.

He prays for release.
P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 54.

1649.

COPY of SIR EDWARD HERBERT'S PETITION to the LORD DEPUTY, showing that:—

King James, in reward for many services, continued the charge and conduct of twelve horse to him without cheque in his Highness' pay. He further ordered that petitioner should be paid by the Vice-Treasurer out of the Irish revenue, if the Treasurer at Wars could not pay him.

Petitioner is nevertheless five years in arrear though he has had great charge for keeping his company together.

He prays for an order that the Vice-Treasurer make payment to him if the Treasurer at Wars cannot do so.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 276, 55.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of ROBERT SHEE, showing that:—

Petitioner and Ellinor Comerford preferred a suit in Chancery for quieting the possession of a long continued estate of inheritance in the co. Tipperary against one Thomas Butler and his son John of Shanballyduff in the same county. Petitioner has also preferred a bill against Butler in the Court of Castle Chamber for champerty, maintenance and other offences. Butler is trying to delay and get the case sent for trial at common law in the co. Tipperary. Here suborned witnesses and local power will enable him to fulfil his designs.

Petitioner prays that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland be directed that the suit depending in Chancery be retained in that Court without further hearing or determination until the cause in the Castle Chamber receive censure or is dismissed, and further prays that after such censure or dismiss (if the said suit in Chancery be thought fit for a trial) a direction by a King's letter that the Lord Chancellor by leading order offer it to a trial at the Exchequer bar of that kingdom by a jury of either of these foreign counties, strangers to plaintiff and defendant:—Co. Kildare, Dublin, co. Dublin, East or West Meath, or Wexford.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 56.

Circ.
1633.

COPY of PETITION of SIR JOHN HOME, SIR STEPHEN BUTLER, and ALEXANDER HOME to the KING, showing that:—

They have paid their fines and doubled their rents "according the agreement and instructions" made for renewing the letters patents of the plantation lands of Ulster. They have also found several offices for entitling the King whereby they might take out their patents in accordance with the said agreement and instructions. They were delayed from their patents by a warrant staying the granting of lands till the coming of the Lord Deputy, and now he says he cannot pass them without fresh warrant from the King.

1649.

They pray for a renewal on the terms granted to undertakers who passed their lands before the Lord Deputy went into Ireland.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 57.

COPY of PETITION to the PRIVY COUNCIL of FRANCIS MATHEW, showing that :—

Petitioner as he lives in England has exhibited a bill in the Star Chamber here against William Buckley, official of the Consistory Court of St. Patrick in Dublin, John Pew, Register there, and others, for practising and procuring an excommunication against petitioner contrary to the Statute of 23 Henry VIII., thereby to deprive him of the benefit of the law for the recovery of his debts, which Pew has in his hands, and for many other injuries of extortion done by Pew to the King.

He prays leave to prosecute this case in Ireland.

P. 1/2. S.P. Ireland 276, 58.

SAME of ROBERT GILBERT, one of the King's Messengers in Ireland, showing that :—

He was sent to Ireland to bring John Blackborne and Dorothy, his wife, before the Council. After two months' delay with them here, the matter was referred to the Attorney General. He made a decision for discharging them on certain conditions, but these the prisoners will not fulfil.

He prays that a place of imprisonment be assigned for them until they fulfil these conditions.

P. 1/4. S.P. Ireland 276, 59.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of THOMAS MYNNE, Harbinger to the KING, showing that :—

King James promised petitioner 3,000 acres out of the last plantation in Ireland, on the usual terms. However the Duke of Buck[ingham] procured this plantation only to himself and his heirs.

He prays for a fit part of the now intended plantation. He has a wife and nine children.

P. 1/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 60.

SAME of WILLIAM GAUNAN, a poor Irishman, now prisoner at Newgate, showing that :—

Petitioner, on his way from France to Ireland last July, was taken at "Reye" [Rye?] under suspicion of being a priest. He was brought before some of the Privy Council and was committed to Newgate, where he still lies.

His imprisonment has made him ill—as may appear by certificate from Dr. Cadoman and other doctors.

1649.

He prays for a discharge and for leave to find security for his reappearance or else to leave the country.

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. Followed by—

CERTIFICATE as by THOS. CADOMAN, MARK BELLWOOD and PEERS ROCHE.

That Wm. Gaunam is visited with "grevous defluxions, nausea, swellings, consumption, cough of the lungs," &c. : some brought on and all increased by his imprisonment.

P. ¼. Signed (hol.) by the above. In all, p. ⅔. S.P. Ireland 276, 61 and 61A.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN OGILVY to the KING, showing that:—

Petitioner has been made by letters patents Master of the Revels in Ireland and Master of the Royal Imprimerie.

He prays that some other may be joined as assistant with him in the Mastership of the Revels, in order that he may be more free to devote himself to the Imprimerie.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 62.

NOTES of an ITINERARY in IRELAND.

Fragmentary. In Irish, Dutch, English and Latin.

About pp. 13. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 63.

COPY of PETITION of DAVID OUCHTERLONY to the KING.

Praying for 2,000 acres out of the coming plantation of Ormond and Connaught in Ireland on the usual terms.

P. ¼. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 64.

A LIST of the FIELD OFFICERS and CAPTAINS of HORSE now in PAY, and to be continued in the KING'S ARMY in IRELAND.

Colonels :—

Lord Broghill.
Sir Charles Coote.
Sir Theophilus Jones.
Richard Coote.
Daniel Redman.
Sir Oliver St. George.
Edward Temple.

Colonel William Warden,
major and captain.
Lord Caulfield, captain.
Sir John King, captain.
Major George Rawden,
captain.
Major William Meredith.

Addenda.

NAMES of those who are to have TROOPS in IRELAND and of others that desire them.

The Lord General.	Col. Vere Cromwell.
The Lord Deputy.	Arthur Annesley, Esq.
Marquis of Ormond.	Sir Francis Hamilton.
Arthur, Earl of Donegall.	Sir Thos. Armstrong.
Lord Conway.	Viscount Moore.
Sir H. Tichborne.	Lord Shannon.
Lord Montgomery of Ards.	Earl of Roscommon.
Sir Arthur Forbes.	Lord Grandison.
Col. Marcus Trevor.	And Lord Angier.
[<i>The last two names in Nicholas' hand.</i>]	

LIST of the FIELD OFFICERS and CAPTAINS of FOOT now in PAY, and to be continued in HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY in IRELAND.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Goare.	Col. John Coale.
Major Geo. Ingoldsby.	Lieut.-Col. John Read.
Col. Thos. Coote.	Col. Thos. Scott.
Lieut.-Col. Oliver Jones.	Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Staples.
Col. John Brett.	Lieut.-Col. Edward Allen.
Major John Ayres.	Sir John Clotworthy.
Col. Charles Blunt.	Major Benjamin Woodworth.
Major Wm. Bond.	Captain Charles Goare.
Major George Peppard.	Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Barington.
Col. Chidley Coote.	Lieut.-Col. Tristram Beresford.
Col. Ralph Wilson.	Lieut.-Col. Simon Finch.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Moore.	Major Francis Foulkes.
Sir George St. George.	Major John Ffolliott.
Sir Robert Hannay.	Captain John Jones.
Col. Richard St. George.	

Memorandum.—This list contains 29 officers fit to be continued—so there needs 21 to make it up to 50.

NAMES of such as have desired COMMANDS in IRELAND.

Lord Angier.	Lieut.-Col. John Mayart.
Sir Thos. Wharton.	Sir Robert Newcomen.
Col. Arthur Hill.	Lieut.-Col. Garrett Moore.
Sir Fra. Butler.	Thomas Gifford, Esq.
Sir Robert Stuart.	Earl of Kildare.
Sir Robert Barrow.	Charles Hamilton, Esq.
Col. Wm. Flowre.	Lieut.-Col. Beverley Ussher.
Sir Faithful Fortescue.	Capt. Chas. Meredith.
Major Seafould Gibson.	Col. Sands.
Capt. Wm. Neave.	Sir Geo. Blundell.
Sir Chas. Coote.	Sir John Ogle.
Sir Wm. Penn.	Col. John Pigott.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Goare.	Capt. Thos. Stuart.

Addenda.

Major Carey Dillon.
Sir Patrick Wemyss.
Lieut.-Col. Philip Wenman.

Sir Geo. Wentworth.
Col. Thos. Fairfax.

Memorandum.—This list contains thirty-one officers, whereof only 21 can have companies, except more of the present standing captains be displaced. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 65.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE IRISH ARMY.

Of the forty troops of horse and six troops of dragoons now in pay in Ireland there are now enlisted but twelve captains of them to stand.

Of 108 companies of foot there are but twenty-nine captains of them set down to stand, most of which are now field officers.

Therefore it is suggested: whether it be advisable to reduce forty-six captains of horse, divers whereof were field officers, to twelve captains, and to reduce 108 field officers and captains of foot to twenty-nine captains before they have any assurance of their lands assigned them for their arrears or any course taken for satisfaction thereof otherwise.

It is to be observed that by continuing so few in number of the present officers so much the more money than otherwise would be necessary must be provided to disband them that are put off.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$, together with foregoing. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 66.

Circ.
July, 1627.

DRAFT OF THE KING TO THE LORD DEPUTY FOR ENDYMION PORTER.

We are informed that the late dissolved Abbey or Monastery of the Franciscans in or near the town of Dundalk in co. Louth has several mills, lands, &c., which are concealed and the rents thereof unjustly detained from us. The chantry lands of St. Mary and St. Katherine and the chantry called the Trinity Chantry near Dundalk, and several messuages, lands, &c. thereto belonging, and the chantry lands of St. George, St. Katherine, St. Mary, St. Cruce, St. John in or near Ardee, with the chantry lands of St. Mary Stabannan, with the messuages, &c. belonging to them, and divers other chantry lands, &c., at or near Dundalk or Ardee, belonging to the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary in the "town and county" of Drogheda, have for years past been unjustly detained from us. They were employed to support friars and priests, but have long since been abandoned by them and should have come to us. Anxious to increase our revenue in Ireland we order you to appoint a Commission to discover our title to the premises by inquisition, record or other means; the inquisitions and other Records to be returned and filed in the Court of Chancery. You shall make Endymion Porter a grant of the dissolved Abbey and Monastery of the Franciscans, and the chantry lands of St. Mary, St. Kathrine, &c. [*as above*]. He shall hold in common socage, and

Addenda.

pay such rent per thousand acres as the Servitors in Ulster pay. He shall also have a grant of such rents, &c., as are in arrear on these lands, &c., and are due to us; and for these he need not account to us.

Other details.⁽¹⁾ *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 67.

Circ.
1625.

PETITION to the COUNCIL of WAR of CAPT. THOS. ADDERLEY, Esq., dwelling near Kinsale in Ireland, in the behalf of himself and all the inhabitants, showing that:—

Petitioner has lived for 20 years in these parts where Tyrone had his overthrow. He has planted these and neighbouring lands with English at great expense. This country being dangerous he is anxious that there should be some place of rendezvous there as well for himself as for the rest of the English thereabouts. A fort should for this purpose be erected upon the harbour of Kinsale, which is now altogether ruined and of no force. He spoke on this to Lord Wimbledon, when at Kinsale, and now, speaking of it to Sir Thomas Button, he repeats that he has often asked for it but that nothing has been done.

Either the fort should be repaired, or else it should be rased to the ground so that the enemy, if he come, may get no advantage of it.

The walls of Kinsale should be restored. They were ruined by the last wars.⁽²⁾ *P.* ¾. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 68.

Lisnegarvy.

GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY, Junior].

Concerning fences, &c., on Lord Conway's estate. "Polibius is almost examined, but it wants some marginal notes, which I cannot persuade them to put in till it be bound, so that both must come up." Are you coming here again before you go over?

P. ¾. *Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 276, 69.

GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY.

My son thinks it right to wait upon you while you are at Ragley. A Committee of Parliament met at Edinburgh a little before the Scots' army was disbanded, and agreed to the state of their debt (with Commissioners for their arrears of pay for service here) to be £900,000 and a little more, which was due from England by their first treaty and by our good service; yet that debt was paid by their disbanding here and not a penny paid by England; but we suffered for it here by getting such a plantation among us.

The mares are being covered here. I find coach horses the most profitable. We must have a competent Seneschall and not an ignoramus. "Records often are returned by writs of error and none here have skill to write them, which therefore are fined in the Courts above. Really this matter must be amended."

P. ¾. *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland* 276, 70.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 257, art. 743.

(2) Conjecturally dated. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 52, art. 157.

Addenda.

Lisburn.

GEORGE RAWDON to EDWARD EARL of CONWAY.

On private affairs. Has entertained Mr. Kindon, who has been on circuit. *Details given.*

Pp. 2½. (*Hol.*) *Add. as in title. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland* 276, 71.

[THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY or LORD TREASURER of IRELAND.]

The petition of the chief and second Justices of Munster was referred to the Commissioners for Irish Causes, who certified us that the petitioners ought to be paid their accruing salaries and arrears. As the fines of the province are not sufficient to discharge their wages and entertainments (according to the last instructions), these officers shall in future be paid their entertainments out of the revenue, as was the case before the last instructions.

P. ¾. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 72.

The KING to the [LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL].

William Smith, sole executor of Sir Wm. Smith, his father, informs us in his petition that about ten years ago (Richard) late Earl of Desmond and his lady borrowed £1,550 from him, giving certain lands in Kilkenny and Tipperary for 21 years as security. We are willing he should have these in compensation for his long forbearance of the money and order you to take some speedy course accordingly. All lands appearing due to Smith to be sequestered to his use in the name of Dominick Lord Vi[scount Kilmallock], Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Richard Bolton, Kt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir George [Shirley], Chief Justice of the Chief Place, and Francis Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls.

P. ½. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 73.

MEMORANDUM ON the TRUE LETS and HINDRANCES why we have NO SETTLED PEACE in IRELAND.

The writer begins :—

Whereas it pleased your honour to accept of my poor intention of doing my Prince service, which was that I did set down that Royal garrisons would be the best course to suppress the rebellion of the north part of Ireland and so it took effect ; now I have been there four years with the late⁽¹⁾ worthy Lord President in Munster, and there perceive the following abuses :—

1. The cursed practizes of Romish Jesuits, Seminaries, and priests which do swarm in that country, causing the people to swear to be true to the church of Rome, and in no case to be obedient to the King's laws.

(1. Villiers d. 7 Sep., 1626 (*see Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Vol. 58, p. 253). St. Leger d. 2 July, 1642 (*Ibid.* Vol. 50, p. 170).

Addenda.

2. Their unlawful assemblies of 10, 15 or 20 in the towns by night and by day in the country.

3. They have sent out bulls, some of them counterfeit.

4. They have so possessed the "weomen" that they declare they will as soon bring their husbands to the gallows as to our church.

5. They swear them in town and country not in any case to take the oath of supremacy.

6. They take a course that if any man has but two sons one of them shall be brought up beyond seas in their religion.

7. They have sworn the schoolmasters to bring the youth up in their religion.

8. If they are jealous of anybody they excommunicate him.

9. They give out that there are 50,000 Irish beyond seas who shall presently come in a great army to give their consciences their liberty.

10. They buy arms from England and abroad.

REMEDIES.

The haven towns and harbours to be fortified.

The undertakers to be compelled to plant their seignories with English and to see the English are furnished with arms according to their households, "which, being furnished, will come to a mighty army.

To expel the priests and Jesuits and appoint a supervisor at every harbour who shall take them or any others who land there.

To disarm them [the Roman Catholics] and to let no man keep followers unless he will be answerable for their good behaviour.

That no lord of a country harbour thieves. He should either take them or expel them, which he may easily do.

Tenancies to be for at least seven years, so as to secure settled planting.

"To alter their Irish apparel and their coshering, which is a vile custom amongst them."

Pp. 1½. Endd., and in hand of period of 1620-30. S.P. Ireland 276, 74.

————— to —————.

My Lord. Your friends do not wish you to be mixed up in the differences between the D[uke] of Ormond⁽¹⁾ and Lord Ranelagh.

I have just received news from Scotland of the action of the Council there in suppressing and disarming and turning [?] Conventiclers, which justifies it by laws there and former practices; also a severe proclamation prohibiting cattle or victuals to land out of Ireland; also the complaints at Court against the Council, which I send to my Lord Granard.

P. ½. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 276, 75.

(1) Ormond was created a Duke, 1661. See *Carte II.*, 220.

Addenda.

COPY of PETITION to the KING, showing that:—

Your Majesty's father conferred to the Muscoy Company of London a "pattan" for discovery to the North, binding them to "standard with your Majesty's arms in all places by them discovered:" and your Majesty has of late granted the like "pattan" unto your subjects of Scotland, both for the employment of shipping and your Majesty's subjects in that kingdom, and for the maintaining of a soap house in Edinburgh, by which means they are joined with the company in the voyages for the "contentant of Greenland," and so divers both of their shipping are yearly employed to the great good of the kingdom. This industry is of great use in increasing ships and building seamen.

May it please your Majesty to understand that notwithstanding their several endeavours there are divers bays, &c., fitting for fishing "where yearly divers Biskeners, subjects to the French King and other strangers do fish, taking the benefit from your subjects." May it please your Majesty to grant to your subject F.B. a patent for the setting forth of 500 or 600 tons of shipping for the employment of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland, either to fish jointly with the fishermen already mentioned, or separately from them, and to allow the erection of a soap house in Dublin, which will be a source of great profit. It is proposed that a tenth part of the profits made redound to your Majesty for thirty-one years and that a yearly account be rendered after that. The kingdom of Ireland affords all necessities for such an employment except oil only, that country being utterly destitute of this commodity of soap.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 76.

DRAFT of the KING to the Lord Deputy.

By our letters patents under the Great Seal of Ireland bearing date, Dublin, 19 Nov., 1625, we authorised Sir Oliver St. John, Kt., Viscount Grandison of Limerick, High Treasurer of Ireland, Sir Francis Annesley, Sir Thos. Hibbotts, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Richard Bolton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Lawrence Parsons and Launcelot Lowther, Barons of the Exchequer, and any other of our High Treasurers, Treasurers, Vice-Treasurers, or General Receivers, Chancellor or Chancellors, Chief Baron or Chief Barons and other the Barons of the Court of Exchequer for the time being, assisted by our Serjeant-at-Law, Attorney and Solicitor General, or any two of them, to reduce, qualify, and install all and every such forfeited recognizances, fines, issues and amerciaments, after they are or shall be extreated, to such sums as they think reasonable.

We hear that they have appointed Wm. Tiffin to be their clerk, and that he has done well. We order you to give him a grant of the place during good behaviour. He is to have the sole right of reading bills before this Commission and of drawing up their orders for discharging of recognizances, &c.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 77.

Addenda.

MEMORANDUM concerning the CLERGY of Co. CLARE, and particularly of those in the BARONIES of BUNRATTY and TULLAGH, always esteemed to be half of the county.

From Limerick to Killaloe, 8 miles, where there are the bishop of the diocese and one chaplain.

From Killaloe to Tomgreeny, 7 miles. Here is one Higgins, a convert friar of ill-fame.

Tomgreeny to Ennis, 16 miles. Here is one Lawson, a very weak man sent out of England by Lady Henrietta O'Brien.

Ennis to Killenesullagh, 7 miles. Here is the Vicar-general, John Hawkins, Esq.

Killenesullagh to Kilfenbuan[?], 6 miles. Mr. James Vanderlure, a very young man.

Kilfenbuan[?] to Limerick, 6 miles, belongs to the Dean. No church or minister.

Where is it to be noted that in 48 miles of circuit there is but four clergymen and but three churches (except the Bishop and the chaplain aforesaid) who are both young and weak men. Their charge or living extends 6, 10 or 12 miles in length. They do not constantly reside or provide sufficient curates, but very much neglect the same.

Not a school in all that tract of land but Popish. The mass read in all the parishes by the proper priests every Sunday and holy day. Friars gathering into Convents teaching schools openly.

In the other part of the county, being seven baronies, there is Mr. Patrick Fitzsymons at Ennis, Mr. Bartly at Kilmurry, Mr. John Lawson at Clonegad, Mr. John Vanderluer [at] Kilrush, and Mr. Jones in the Barony of Inchiquin.

The baronies of Ibrickan, Corcomroe, and Burren:—

No minister resides or serves there except that once a month Mr. Lawson comes into the barony of Ibrickan.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 78.

FRAGMENT of INDEX of a BOOK relating to IRELAND.

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 79.

PETITION to the KING of ROBERT ABERCROMY, Quartermaster, showing that:—

Petitioner served in the wars for 35 years and lastly in the Queen of Bohemia's service. He was shot and lamed therein and returned on crutches. Was recommended by the Queen to James I. and promised a pension of £100 a year, but owing to the King's death, he did not get it.

He has since got nothing more, though he attended the King's pleasure ever since Count Mansfelt came over.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Count Mansfield arrived April 14, 1624. See *Gardner V.*, 222.

Addenda.

He has been wounded in the wars and has great experience in the building of houses and forts.

He prays that as Londonderry, with the adjacent parts and bounds, has fallen⁽¹⁾ into the King's hands, he may have the command of the fort of Kilmore [Culmore], near Londonderry.

P. ½. Endd. in Secretary Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 80.

After
1628.

PETITION [of the IRISH PEERS] to the KING, showing that:—

Your Majesty and your father having conferred on us several titles of honour, and our place and privileges thereto belonging being in dispute, order was made (without our being heard) that "respect should be given us as unto foreign nobility." From this many inconveniences have sprung, "for we being your subjects born, and the kingdom wherein we are appointed, our Parliaments annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, the name of *foreign* is a detraction from your Majesty, and without example, no subjects of any other Christian Prince being so termed if their bloods be derived of that country whereof he doth remain Sovereign."

In pretence of preventing occasions of difference for procedure, command was also given that none of us under the degree of a baron should be inserted into any of your Majesty's commissions, "whereby we who had many years faithfully and diligently served your Majesty and your father of blessed memory became as in the estate of men sentenced for crimes, of less value in our own countries [counties] than we were before our creations."

It is a disvaluing of us that we should be (and without precedent), charged to show horses and muster as common persons, we submitting to that service as the rest of the nobility.

"The letters patents of creations were of old so esteemed as when all other grants have been resumed they have been excepted and preserved. And it hath been the glory of all Kings to have their grants receive the largest exposition that might make for the advantage of the receivers." Whenever a case arises we are now treated as common persons, which has never been done before King James' reign. Our creations are under the Great Seal of England and our counsel and reason assure us that although we are distinguished from the Peers of England only in respect of sitting in different Parliaments, yet, our titles appearing of record here, we have the right to sue and be sued accordingly, "and undoubtedly both your Majesty did not confer nor we receive our titles with the meaning that we should not enjoy the ranks and privileges their accidents inseparable but only in Ireland, which had been not a melioration of our estates but our banishment from the country wherein our births were, our fortunes and residences are, and our dignities ordained by the Great Seal and in the same words and form as the deserving nobility our opposers have theirs."

We are not considered in any cases of advantage, but in all taxations and other occasions of charge from our creations to our

⁽¹⁾ The decree of the Star Chamber for sequestering the Londoners' rent is dated May 3, 1635. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 104.

Addenda.

funerals, we are equalled to the greatest noblemen in England “which thereby are made burthens, blood and estimation in our counties and nothing incapable of that choice made of us.”

Notwithstanding our mean estimation in matters of privilege and advantage, it was ordained in the body of the Act of Parliament made at Westminster for five subsidies in 1628,⁽¹⁾ that we should in virtue of our titles be taxed and rated to pay these subsidies at rates manifold above the proportions we were set before our creations, and so high that there were 35 Earls, Countesses, dowagers of England, and eight Viscounts and Viscountesses, some of them rated under us and none of them above the proportions we Viscounts were there rated at, and did pay, although their estates very much exceed ours; yet nevertheless, in respect that an Act passed in the higher session of the last Parliament in Ireland for making us liable to the payment of the subsidies granted in that kingdom in the first session of the said Parliament, the said subsidies are also set on us at a very high rate, “and our several rates by *certiorari* returned into the Exchequer and process gone forth against our persons, lands and goods, for the raising the said subsidies, which in regard we have neither lands, goods, nor residence there, nor any other interest but only seat in Parliament which your Majesty may at your pleasure call any other nobleman of England unto” . . . For other reasons we conceive it contrary to the law. We present all these grievances to your Majesty, and hope to have favour from the fountain of honour. If your Majesty is not convinced that we should not contribute to the fresh subsidies we beg that we may be allowed to try the question by a plea at law.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 81.

NOTE CONCERNING THE CASE OF RICHARD JAUNCIE *v.* SIR THOMAS STAPLES.

Being an answer of the misinformation made by Sir Thomas Staples in his petition to the King.

Details given.

Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 82.

[GEORGE RAWDON TO LORD CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH.]

I answer your instruction by Dean Shuckburgh who acknowledges you as his patron, “and if any preferment were void I think he lies very fair for it, for I hear the state will place no more Scotch ministers or bishops hereabouts.” We are treating with Lord Claneboy.

Other details of estate management.

P. 2. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland, 276, 83.

⁽¹⁾ Not given in Statute Book; but see *Statutes of the Realm*, V., 44.

Addenda.

Undated. NOTES of the KING'S APPROVAL or DISAPPROVAL of certain PROPOSITIONS which had been made to him.

Pp. 2. S.P. Ireland 276, 84.

FRAGMENT of a NOTE BY SIR MATTHEW HALE.

On the competence of the English Parliament to amnesty persons who continued rebellion in Ireland.

P. ½. Imperfect. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 276, 85.

14 Oct. GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY, Junior.
Lisburn.

We have had storms and rain, and your lordship has lost some timber. We held a Court Leet to-day, and many of the tenants promised to contribute "toward arming and supporting Mr. Guylin's[?] parties to prosecute the Tories, some a cobb, some more and none less than half a cobb."

Details.

Pp. 1½. Conway Papers. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 276, 86.

1641. FURTHER ANSWERS of the COUNCILLORS of IRELAND on the GRIEVANCES.

Suggesting answers similar to those given in the Act of the Council of 16 July, 1641 (for which see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, p. 317-22*) on the subject of *quo warranto* writs, respite of homage, compositions for alienations, intrusions, &c., choice of sheriffs, reference to the Irish Privy Council of suggested legislation by the Irish Parliament pursuant to Poyning's Act, the establishment of a mint, billeting of soldiers and the general pardon. The Councillors express no opinion on the question of an explanation of Poyning's Act, approve the request for the right to bring specie into Ireland without payment, and think that the Bishops' should be allowed to make estates for three lives to some of their tenants in each proportion of 1,000 acres; but as the Bishops' lands in the escheated counties in Ulster are let for threescore years from the first of the last Parliament, they do not see how this can be effected.

Two copies. Pp. 2 and pp. 3. Endd.: "The Councillors of Ireland: their answer to the grievances." S. P. Ireland 276, 87 & 88.

ABSTRACT of the SUMS which the POPE annually extracts from IRELAND.

These sums are extracted by the Mass Clergy and the superior of them from their inferiors, "which they all exact and wring from the laity Papists of that kingdom which is near £1,000,000 of money." These sums are sent over the sea to be used as the Pope desireth. The country is much impoverished hereby, and it is feared that money goes to the King's most capital enemies.

Addenda.

Every Roman Catholic goes to confession once a year at least; and all pay to the mass priest “a white groat called a “Bonegall.” Three of these are equal to 4*d. st.* This gives about 22*s.* a parish. In the 8,000 parishes with chapels of ease which there are in that kingdom this amounts to £8,888 17*s.*

The fees given for admission to the sacrament amount at least to £13,333 6*s.* 8*d.*

Other fees are taken as follows:—

On holy days, of which there are 80 in the year, a bonegall is taken from everybody who goes to mass. This makes £335,555 5*s.* 0*d.*

For licence to eat one meal of flesh on the Wednesdays, not being in Ember week or in Lent—£20,000.

For licences to marry within the prohibited degree of relationship—£2,000.

For divorces of married people—which are too easily given—£4,000.

For licence for parish[ioners?] being recusants to buy tithes of Protestant Ministers, and “there being but 10 buyers in every parish one with another, every of those buyers one with another payeth to the mass priest for his licence 6*d.* at least.” This comes to £2,000.

For committations [commutations] of penance for “drunkenness, perjury, fornication, adultery and incest, excessive common in that kingdom,” a great sum—£20,000.

There is of late brought over from the Pope a general pardon to the Irish Papists of that kingdom, so large that never came the like, for which they cannot pay less than 6*d.* a piece—£40,000.

For fees given to mass priests besides their festival dinner and supper or both “for himself his company, his boy, his water clerk, &c.”—£4,000.

For fees to same at christenings, besides dinner, supper or both to the same—£6,400.

“The mass priests hath devised a new and strange trick, *vidzt.*, that though a child be baptized, that if it be not also annointed with holy oil by the priest, if it be a man child that shall never be able to get a child, and if it be a woman she shall never be able to conceive or bear a child, and thus they wring and pick up from the poopish laity Papists by that greasy trick a bonegall for every anointing,” which comes to £355.

For fees for extreme unction, which are now 12*d.* but were 6*d.*—£4,000.

Burial fees—£4,800.

Fees for prayers for the dead—£4,800.

Every person coming to a burial has to contribute 5*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 12*d.* or a “bonegall” as an offering for the soul of the dead. People come from nine or ten miles to these burials, sometimes to the number of 3,000 people. £10,000.

The priest takes the “Tonine Collope” or common portions—a fee paid out of dead men’s sheep, horses, hogs, and ready money. These come to £3,000.

Addenda.

“The first mass that a young priest doth say is worth £20, £30, £40, £50, £60 or £100 as he is alyend or hath friends that will offer at such a mass; for ye people sometimes come above 20 miles to hear such a mass; for instance whereof Donough O’Tartie, the son of one Hugh O’Tartie, sometimes an English Protestant minister, not long since said or sung his first mass in the open highway between the Lough of Rahone and the highway that leadeth to Moderinith, where were assembled near 3,000 persons, which offered some a colt, some a cow, some a sheep, some a hog, some money and that person that offered least offered a bonegall.” This comes to £1,312 10s.

The Bishops take large fees from those who have said their first mass.

The legacies of the Church amount to £40,000. In all, £648,645 16s. 4d.

Large fees are taken for alteration of and translation of priests and from Popish schoolmasters. The Protestant clergy are discouraged. I may mention that Sir Tirlagh O’Brien, called McBrien, who always professed himself a Protestant, when he lately died was hurriedly buried in a friar’s habit in a superstitious island near the Shannon. Great sums were offered at this funeral.

I pray that no copy of this may be given to anyone.

Pp. 13. S.P. Ireland 276, 89.

PETITION of KATHRINE VEEL to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that :—

Mr. Carlton, one of the Escuyers of his Majesty’s Stable, joining himself with some of the Irish natives, hath procured a reference from his Majesty to this board touching the evicting some lands from the Bishop of Clogher and defeating of several leases formerly made by the Bishop thereof. Petitioner’s former husband bought a lease of these lands for 60 years for £1,000 and bequeathed them to her.

She begs that the matter may be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 90.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering him to see that Lord Blayney⁽¹⁾ is regularly paid 10s. a day as governor of Monaghan.

Two copies. Pp. 1½ and 1¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 91.

SURVEY of certain LANDS in KERRY, CONNAUGHT and TYRAWLEY.

Showing how many acres in them are profitable, unprofitable or mixed.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 92.

(1) Before 1629, when Edward Lord Blayney died

Addenda.

PROPOSITIONS [in endorsement "of a JESUIT FLOOD"] offered to the SACRED FACULTY of THEOLOGY by PATRICK CAHIL, Rector of St. Michael's, Dublin, and countersigned and reviewed by the Venerable DR. JAMES FALLON, Vicar-General of Achonry and Procurator of the Province of Connaught, and TERENCE COGHLAN, Amplicus of the city and diocese of Clonmacnoise, with the judgment of the said Faculty concerning these propositions.

Proposition I. The Ecclesiastical Hierarchy consists of the Pope, the Cardinals, the Archbishops, the Bishops and the Regulars.

Criticism. In this first proposition the enumeration of the members of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy is lame, redundant, and leads to an error contrary to the determination of the Council of Trent.

Proposition II. Priests are merely seculars.

Criticism. This proposition is false, ambiguous, offensive to all priests and in a sense heretical.

Proposition III. The regulars are the only and true curates or pastors.

Criticism. This proposition is false, bold, schismatic and heretical.

Proposition IV. Regulars may administer all the Sacraments, even against the will of the parish priest.

Criticism. This proposition is false, destructive of the order of the Hierarchy and contrary to common law.

Proposition V. Members of parishes are not bound to communicate in their own parish at Easter.

Criticism. This proposition is false, bold, scandalous and opposed to common law.

Proposition VI. The regulars alone may be called Fathers.

Criticism. This proposition is false, foolish, ridiculous and opposed to the common sense and use of the Church.

Proposition VII. The regulars form the more wise and select part of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy.

Criticism. False, bold, offensive to the members of the true hierarchy, and redolent of heresy.

Proposition VIII. The heads of the regulars are of higher dignity than Bishops, seeing that the worth of the shepherd is to be sought in the condition of his flock, as the shepherd is more worthy than the cowherd.

Criticism. False, bold, seditious, offensive to the Episcopal rank, and, as it stands, heretical.

Proposition IX. It is more safe and wholesome to confess sins to the regulars than to pastors.

Criticism. False, bold, &c.

Proposition X. Within the territory of the heretics a Christian people is not bound to support its parish priest because the goods of the Church are in heretic hands.

Criticism. Erroneous, noxious to the Church, and contrary to natural, divine and positive law.

Addenda.

Proposition XI. The Pope cannot revoke the privileges of the Regulars.

Criticism. False, bold, and contrary and offensive to the authority of the Apostolic See.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "The propositions of a Jesuit Flood, *alias* Patrick Cahil." *S.P. Ireland* 276, 93.

NOTE.

That Sir Thos. Fairfax, Kt., of Walton, Yorks, [is to be] Viscount of Kilbarry. The fee to be paid out of Waterford.

A fragment. S.P. Ireland 276, 94.

[DRAFT of the MAYOR of ——— to PRINCE RUPERT.]

Assures him of their loyalty to the King and to so renowned a Prince as himself. They have been assured by Mr. Parker that his Highness intends to come with his fleet and prizes into this harbour, and hope he will have fine weather for his entry. Had they been able to send out a ship they would ere this have invited him.

Pp. 2½. S.P. Ireland 276, 95.

A PARTICULAR NOTE whereby HIS MAJESTY may lay IMPOSTS upon SUNDRY GOODS exported from IRELAND to his ENEMIES.

Imposts may be laid on :—Pilchers, herring, salt salmon, butter, beef, pork, bacon, sheep-skins, hides, tallow, iron, wool, Irish "rugs, mantels and caddows," wax, calf-skins, stag or buck-skins, goat-skins, live stock, horses, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans and pipe-staves.

Sums given.

Nevertheless pipe-staves, wool, and sheep skins with the wool and yarn should not be permitted to be exported without special license from the Lord Deputy.

These imposts should be collected even in Londonderry, in spite of its customs. Denizens to pay them when exporting to foreign countries, and strangers who export them to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ part more.

The impost should be remitted for those who export to England, except for live stock.

Sir Jasper Fowler and Ferdinando Fowler to be appointed collectors. *P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 276, 96.

PETITION to the KING of RICHARD LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRETT, and of LADY MARGARET, his wife, showing that:—

About three years ago they were indicted in the co. Coventry for their recusancy. They traversed their indictment, but Lord Mountgarrett had to leave for Ireland on account of certain alienations of his lands. He has since been "comorant" there. He prays that no further indictment may proceed against him for recusancy.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 97.

Addenda.

LIST of the LORDS LIEUTENANTS or LORD DEPUTIES and LORDS JUSTICES, from THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of Surrey, in 1520, to the EARL OF LEICESTER, Sir WILLIAM PARSONS, and Sir JOHN BORLASE in 1641.

A note adds that in 1597 Lord Borough, who was Deputy and General, died. Two justices were then made by the Council there, whilst the Queen made the Earl of Ormond General of the Forces.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 98.

PETITION to the KING of the GENTLEMEN and FREEHOLDERS of O'SULLIVANE MORE'S COUNTRY in Co. KERRY, showing that:—

They paid to Queen Elizabeth in 1592 a composition rent of £7 10s. a year for three years. In 1604 Commissioners were appointed to settle for the renewal of this rent. O'Sullivan was absent in England at the time of the Commissions sitting in Limerick.

One Farres appeared before the Commissioners (with no other authority than a letter of O'Sullivan More's wife) and consented to a doubling of the composition upon petitioners' patrimony. Nevertheless, as this concession was not held to have been given by any authorised person, no advantage was taken of it by the Commissioners, and petitioners have continued to pay at the rate arranged in 1592.

Lately, in 1633, a greenwax issued to the Sheriff of co. Kerry ordering him to collect and levy the arrears of the surcharge.

They protest that Farres had no right to bind them. They pay 9s. 4d. a year to the King out of every quarter, and 30s. a year for the same to O'Sullivan More, though the rent which they can get is not at best above £4 a quarter.

They pray for relief.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland 276, 99.

NOTE concerning the DESPATCH by LORD BARRY and SIR OWEN O'SWILLIVAN of a priest or Jesuit to Spain.

The priest was called Waiter Breagyn. He has a pension from the King, and has promised him that Barry and O'Sullivan will be ready to assist any attempt the Spaniards may make on Ireland.

He was secretly conveyed into Spain from Berehaven Castle. Witnesses can be adduced to prove this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 100.

Broughell to _____.

Letters having been intercepted from the Governor, Bishop and the Mayor of Limerick to the effect that they were in very low condition, and that they would, if not suddenly relieved, have to take conditions in deference to the desire of the commonalty of the town, I at once drew all the forces out of this country together,

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having heard that Lord Muskerry had marched out of the co. Kerry, and was drawing all the men he could to a rendezvous with the Leinster forces at Galbally, a fast mountainous country not above 15 miles from Limerick. Upon my advance to Mallow, Muskerry's forces not being formed, retired westward into the mountains and woods near Drishane, the place where in the beginning of the last winter he had defeated a considerable party of ours under the command of Lieut.-Col. Elsing. This made us think he had rather the desire to destroy our quarters than to take Limerick, more especially as we heard that a strong party of horse had crossed the Blackwater to that end; for had their intention been to take Limerick they would not have divided their forces. I divided our men into two bodies, yet so that they could rejoin in six hours, and marched all night in order to come up with the horse that had crossed the Blackwater. I marched all night—the most tempestuous night I ever was in. At dawn in a mist some of theirs got by us, and from those whom we captured we learnt that Muskerry would instantly again come up to Droum-agh, a place about 12 miles from Mallow, and there would be forming his army. This made me suddenly again rendezvous at Castlelyons, where I received orders from the Lord Deputy to make the fighting and dispersing of Muskerry's army my only design. Therefore on the 21st I marched to Mallow, and on the 22nd, though we knew the enemy were treble our number both in horse and foot, we decided to seek a battle in order to avoid having to bring all our interest in Ireland to one cast. From a spy I heard that the enemy's army had three hours before marched from Droum-agh to Castle Ishin, one of the fastest places in Ireland and directly on the way to Limerick. "This made us hasten after them, and about the fall of night we discovered the fires of their camp. About midnight in a horrid storm of rain and wind we fell upon their horse guards and beat them up, at which their camp took so hot an alarm that without giving us leave and time to do anything else, they drew all away in haste and disorder, but through a place and country that the very Teigues themselves could hardly march in." We had however driven them off the line to Limerick. The 23rd we lay within four miles of their army again. The 24th they crossed the Blackwater to Drishane. We followed them on the 25th, but could not follow further for want of bread and lest they might give us the slip in the night and get to Limerick or effect a junction with their friends. We therefore recrossed the Blackwater and having seen no enemy returned towards Mallow. We intended after breaching our soldiers to occupy Courtstown on the line between Muskerry's army and the Galbally and not above one day's good march from the Leaguer before Limerick. On the way there our rear sent me word that four divisions of horse were pursuing us. I then drew up my men on a fair moor over which I had just passed. Going to some high ground I saw their whole army coming down to us, and on to a plain. "I knew when once their foot came into the plain they would give us a fair field, and to speak truth they could not then have avoided it. I

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gave Major Wallis the command of our left wing. Major Coppage commanded our foot, and I our right wing. Our word was 'Prosperity!'; theirs, 'St. James!' Our signal, white in hats; theirs, green fern." I then encouraged all our men, but they required no encouragement. I never saw men more ready to fight. "In this good temper (to save the enemy the labour of coming to us), I advanced to meet them, and a regiment of their foot having saluted my wing all the way, they marched to the charge, though, God be praised, not disordered it, we fired in each others faces and mingled. I had the happiness to kill the officer which led the division I charged, and, after a sound dispute, though we were so very much outnumbered and winged that they charged us in flank and rear, and that their pikes too galled us exceedingly, yet, after a second charge on one of their rallied divisions, we gave them a total rout and carried all that wing of horse and foot before us. This was done before our left wing engaged, we, it seems, marching somewhat of the fastest; and, though afterwards, when I saw our left wing engaged and mingled, I was rallying some horse to go and help them, yet, by a great division of theirs falling into our rear, after we had beaten what we charged in front, we were necessitated to mind ourselves, and by that time we had beaten these importunate fellows, God was pleased to give Major Wallis' wing the like success to what He had given mine. We had a very fair execution for above three miles, and, indeed, it was bloody, for I gave order to kill all, though some few prisoners of good quality were saved. All their foot field officers charged on foot with pikes in their hands, so that few of them got off, it, too, being far from any bogs or woods which they say they elected purposely that their men might have no confidence but in their courages; but we relied on a better strength than the arm of flesh and when their strength failed them ours did not fail us." Their Priests all the way before they came to fight encouraged them by speeches, but especially by sprinkling holy water on them, and by charms of which I herewith send you a copy. Many of them were found quilted in the doublet of the dead. Certainly they are a people strangely given to destruction, who, though otherwise understanding enough, let themselves be deluded by ridiculous things, and by more ridiculous persons."

Muskerry himself escaped narrowly. Among the prisoners are Lieut.-Col. McGullycuddy, a man more popular than Muskerry himself in his country; Major McGillariagh, an old Spanish soldier; Major McFinnine, a very leading man in Kerry; Capt. MacGullycuddy, brother of the lieut.-colonel; Captain Seale, Governor of the Island of Valentia; Captains Sullivan and Clausley and some troopers. "I think there was never known better knocking in Ireland, nor so fair a field, when all divisions came to handy blows." Our losses are about 26 killed and 30 wounded—all troopers but six. We owe much to God, and I can truly say "that not the meanest soldier amongst us but did with his mouth acknowledge God in the whole action, and I hope did it too in his heart." Our army is much shattered. *Two copies. Pp. 6 and pp. 3½. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 276, 101 and 102.*

Addenda.

DRAFT of the KING to HENRY, EARL of THOMOND.

Empowering him to appoint officers to help him in the government of the counties of Clare and Thomond to which he was appointed by letters patent of 6 Aug., 1627. His powers extend to appointment of a clerk, a serjeant-at-arms with a mace, a gentleman-at-arms, a porter and pursuivant. He is to have a seal or signet for sealing of warrants and other things pertaining to the government. The fee to be as in Munster.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 103.

MEMORANDUM “for the EARL of THOMOND.”

The Lord Deputy has passed to the Archbishop of Cashell, by patent, certain advowsons in Clare, of which the Earl and his ancestors for three generations have been patrons. The Archbishop tries to possess himself of the livings, and disturbs the parsons presented by the Earl.

Since his coming into England suits have been commenced in Ireland against him for a great part of his estate, to which way is given by the judges of the courts there. His agent is dead, and he cannot defend himself.

He prays the Lord Deputy to recall the grant made of the said advowsons and to stay the Archbishop's proceedings and all suits against him till he goes back to Ireland.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 104.

Circ.
1633.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Authorising Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, to go to Ireland for “our service in an High Court of Parliament to be held there,” and to fulfil his duties of Governor; and directing that he have leave to return from thence as often as he may have occasion.⁽¹⁾

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 105.

1649.

NOTES on a CASE between SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, plaintiff, and FERDINANDO, LORD HASTINGS, defendant.

The plaintiff presented his petition to the Council Table in Ireland suggesting that the balliboe of Clare among other lands was passed by patent from King James, bearing date 29 Aug., 1610, to Geo. Hamilton, Esq., and that from him it passed to Sir Geo. Hamilton. It is detained from Sir George by Richard Trott and Francis Hayward under pretence that it lies in the barony of Omagh, which was passed by letters patents to Sir John Davies, Kt., deceased. Sir George says it lies in Strabane, and prays that he may be settled in it.

Lord Hastings answered that he has no such balliboe in Strabane barony, but has a great circuit of land including many balliboes.

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47*, p. 62.

Addenda.

He “traverseth that without that [circuit?] any Balliboe of land called Clare in the seisin of the said Lord or any tenants of his was passed by letters patents unto the said George Hamilton, Esq., or were granted to the petitioner by mean assignment.”

He asks that the question of the boundaries of the barony of Omagh and Strabane, as laid out in the grand survey, be submitted to Sir Wm. Parsons, Surveyor General.

To this Hamilton agreed.

Trott and Hayward said they were tenants of Lord Hastings in Omagh barony, had been there for twenty years and possess no balliboe called Clare. They traverse that the balliboe of Clare was passed to George Hamilton.

Lord Hastings' witnesses are dying off, and Sir George Hamilton is procrastinating in order that the remaining two, who are very old, may die.

Lord Hastings prays for a King's letter for quick despatch.

Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 106.

PETITION to the KING of the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, and CITIZENS of CORK, in IRELAND, showing that:—

Their harbour is an important one; but they are not allowed to export from it wool-fells, hemp, flax or any other commodity. They are compelled to take it to Youghal “being the remotest, inconvenientest port for that purpose in the said province of Munster.” It has thirty miles of the province to the eastward of it, and six score or more to the westward. The petitioners lose greatly in consequence of this restriction. It is contrary to the Statute of Edward III, which made Cork one of the four staple towns in Ireland, and to a charter in the same sense given in 1608.

They pray for a license removing these restrictions.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 107.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

We recently granted to Sir Daniel Norton, of Tysted, a lease of the dissolved Abbey of Ballybeg for certain years. We have also ordered you to convey the Abbey to Sir John Jephson and his heirs and assignees in fee farm forever, reserving a rent. As there is some doubt whether this letter carries sufficient authority, we hereby order you to grant a fee farm lease of the Abbey and its appurtenances to Sir John in as large a manner as his counsel desire.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 108.

PETITION of WILLIAM KNIGHT to the LORD TREASURER of ENGLAND.

Prays for his favour in the matter of the coadjutorship of the Archbishop of Cashel.

Addenda.

On the President of Munster's recommendation the Lord Treasurer had, with the consent of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, assigned it to petitioner. He is poor and has had expenses in preparing to undertake this office.

P. 1. Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 109.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for THOS. P[ARRATT], of Swords.

Ordering that his arrears be paid him, deducting one half before the last establishment, and that his growing pension be paid him from time to time.

P. 2. Endd. with Parratt's name. S.P. Ireland 276, 110.

PETITION of SIR THOMAS CROOKE, of BALTIMORE in IRELAND.

He has raised the King's customs by starting a plantation and fishing industry there. It is like to miscarry through the endeavours of Sir Walter Coppinger and his adherents—being Papists—who seek to supplant his tenants.

He prays that Coppinger may be sent for to answer these complaints in the Star Chamber in England.

P. 1. Endd. in Lord Dorchester's hand with words referring the petition to the Irish Courts. S.P. Ireland 276, 111.

NOTES presented by SIR JOHN BATH to the PRIVY COUNCIL on a SURE WAY to COMPASS the BENEVOLENCE in this PROVINCE with all expedition.

A letter to [be sent to] the President of that province [Munster] to countenance those thought fit to be employed.

Direction to be sent to those named as below to meet at Clonmel, so that those who live in the remotest part may not have to travel far.

The President should be ordered "to use those Lords and gentlemen very courteously, extolling the merits of that province, without any relation to the example of the English Pale, and the great confidence his Majesty hath of their loyalty, whereof in the last wars they gave good testimony."

Order to be sent that Lord Cork's estate be not excepted, and that he do as others do.

Joint letters should be sent to the following noblemen and gentlemen, "who are the powerfulest in all the counties of the Province." Having letters sent them, doubtless they will be very forward in this service.

For the co. Waterford a joint letter should be sent to :—

Lord Power.

Sir John Fitzgerald, of Dromany [Dromana].

Sir Peter Aylward.

Richard Wadding, Esq.

Addenda.

They are to be asked to forward as far as possible such proposals as “those which shall be employed shall make for the King’s service, within the County and City of Waterford, Dungarvan, Tallo [Tallow], &c. They shall be flattered by an expression by declaration of the King’s confidence in them” who out of a special trust of their sincerities and diligencies, have made choice of them for that purpose.

For the County of Limerick a joint letter should be sent to:—

Lord Bourke of Castle Connell.
 Lord Bourke of Brittas.
 Sir Daniel O’Brien.
 The Mayor of Limerick.
 Sir Edward Fitzharris, Bart.
 Sir Geoffrey Galway, and
 Maurice Hurley.

They shall be charged to do as formerly in Limerick, Clare, Limerick City, Kilmallock and the rest.

For the co. Cork a joint letter to:—

Lord Barry.
 Lord Roche.
 The Mayor of Cork.
 Sir Charles MacCarty.
 MacCarty Reagh.
 Sir William Sarsfield.
 Sir John Meade.
 Sir Walter Coppinger.
 Thomas FitzEdmond Geraldine.

This county being in quantity equal with any two counties do proportionably require more able, active hands, whose charge shall be *ut supra* in the County and City of Cork, in “Youghal, Kinsale, Bandonbridge and all the corporate towns of that spacious county.”

For the County of Tipperary a joint letter to:—

The Lord of Dunboyne.
 The Lord of Cahir.
 The Mayor of Clonmel.
 Pierce Butler of Nodstown.
 Theobald Purcell, Baron of Loechemuy.
 Nicholas Everard.

They are to do as above for Tipperary, Cross Tipperary, Clonmel, Cushel and Fethard.

For the co. Kerry a letter to:—

Sir Valentine Brown, Kt.
 Daniel O’Sullivan More.
 John O’Conor.
 William Fitzgerald, Esq., *alias* the Knight of Kerry.
 Walter Crosby, Esq.

[*Note in margin.—I name these because I know they are the powerfulllest in that province. I refer the choice to your lordship.*]

Addenda.

These are to do the same for this county.

The same must be done for Connaught.

Letters should be sent to Sir Lucas Dillon, to the President of Connaught, and to such others as the Earl of Clanrickard thinks right.

The best way to deal with the clergy is, I think, to write your several letters to the four Archbishops to the end that they call together their suffragans, and they their clergy in the several dioceses to bestow a good benevolence on the King. They owe much to him and have a great interest in the safety of the County. Precedent is in favour of their giving more than the laity give, "and now they are very rich, especially in Ulster, I am of opinion that if every prelate and prebendary in these so urgent times did give one year's rent unto his Majesty, to be paid the moiety this year and the other the next, it were no great wonder."

In Ulster the richest inhabitants are *novi coloni* who owe much to the King. They should be grateful, and I feel sure they will be so. The best course would be to appoint an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman Commissioners to do in Ulster what is being done elsewhere. This and a letter to the Earl of Antrim will be a means, God willing, to effect as much in that province as in the rest.

"As for the Councillors, Commanders and great landed men all English, and officers' clerks, who have in their possession most part of all the wealth, substance and marrow of that kingdom, I see no reason but that seeing their honey rivers issue out of the ocean of his Majesty's liberality, but that they should return at least some drops into the same ocean—especially whereas they are sure whatsoever happen, that at last all will come to themselves again."

The following SUGGESTIONS are humbly offered in the hope that the KING will in regard to them treat IRELAND with moderation and clemency.

The Court of Wards now yields the King about £5,000 a year, "and that by mere wresting the subject." The tyranny it exercises is so great that the people of Ireland, poor as they are, would pay £10,000 a year in rent to be rid of it. The acceptance of the offer is recommended.

If the King does not think right to take this course then he should dispense with the Oath of Supremacy. The fines for liveries will the sooner come in, the subject be less hurt, and the King be satisfied of his just due.

The monopolies of 4*d.* on every barrell for sealing, the 10*s.* licence for exporting horses, the 12*d.* licence for every barrell of wheat to be exported (these being over and above the custom); the patent of restraint for tanning and brogue-making limited to two in every shire from whom all in the trade must get their licence—these practices, which have no ground of law to maintain them are used to enrich the farmers rather than the King. The same may be said of the monopolies for alehouses and for selling wine and *aqua vite*.

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“One of the chief means to hold the subjects of Ireland in safe subjection to the Crown of England was the breeding and education which the nobility and gentry had, being sent young by their parents into England, where they were made familiar with the English manners and fashions, studied their laws and received the benefit of their studies upon their return home. By the practice of the law they were honoured in the places of judges, officers and Privy Councillors; insomuch as the English Government must have been very pleasing to them, who understood the laws, and did not only participate the profit, but also the honours thereof.”

“Now of late the native lawyers were silenced for not swearing the oath of the King’s supremacy in causes spiritual, by means whereof the parents, seeing their children deprived of the hope of any advancement by the study of the laws in England, do send their children unto the King of Spain’s and other Princes’ dominions, where they, studying their sciences and faculties, grow into acquaintance and familiarity with strangers.” This makes them strangers to the English law; and being strangers to it they are less likely to obey it. There is no law against Roman Catholics being free to practice in the Courts as the Commissioners for Irish Affairs lately certified. If this restriction were removed the Courts would be better attended, fees more reasonable, “and clients better satisfied than now where their counsel for want of language understand not some of their clients.”

By the Statute of 2 Elizabeth all men are put from bearing any office in the kingdom which do not take the oath of the King’s supremacy in causes spiritual. By this means few or no natives (the Viscount of Kinsale⁽¹⁾ excepted) are placed in posts of dignity and profit. It is true that some of the gentry have lately been made sheriffs, constables, collectors and such like. But these offices being justly administered (as it behoves them to do) bring charge, and no profit or benefit.

His Majesty should consider what great discontent this must breed. If the natives were judges their judgments would be more clear and they would understand the Irish without interpreters.

Under the same Statute men are forbidden to sue out their liveries after the death of their ancestors without swearing the oath of supremacy. By this means men’s lands are taken out of their hands and farmed to strangers, or else set to themselves at a yearly rent, which they pay all their lives where one year’s profit should satisfy the King. This course (being begun since the erection of the Court of Wards) is taken to be very extreme. It is generally said that any man exposed to it will be driven to forgo his estate in a short time.

As the oath of supremacy concerning spiritual causes breeds scruple in the Catholic subjects, and as all other princes exact of their subjects such oaths as shall assure them of their loyalty, and

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, *Index s.v.* Kinsale and p. 234, art. 666.

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hold those subjects in due temporal obedience, the Catholics pray that the King may be satisfied with an oath of temporal loyalty, which they will be willing to take—such as appears here:—

[*Form of oath follows, in sense above mentioned*].

The taking away of these things would be such a relief that the subjects would do their utmost for the King.

They add that if some of the Pale, especially those who have great part of their livings bordering or amongst the mere Irish might have companies of horse or foot in the King's pay "of these that are to be newly sent over, or to levy them there of the English Pale" it would greatly satisfy the whole kingdom—especially the Pale itself, which must be cherished. The King would also have better security against the tumults of the malcontent mere Irish. I can, if required, name commanders.

If these favours are granted it would be well that the parties employed therein were in Ireland before Candlemas term, and that they take these favours with them. This will be the chiefest way to draw the benevolence through the whole kingdom to a great and speedy head.

You should also remember that Connaught has offered £10,000 for its patents, and must have a letter of assurance for its whole province and the co. Clare. Sir Pierce Crosby, now at Court⁽¹⁾ and a Protestant, would be very fit to be employed as one of the two [Commissioners?].

If your Lordships think me fit for the other my Commission must be renewed and amplified. I have made this journey [to Court?] at my expense, and am without means.

In all, pp. 8½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 112.

"The Copy of a certain LETTER and VERSES."

"We received your Holiness's letter with that thankfulness and reverence which was due to that benevolence and affection of piety wherewith they were written; but chiefly it contented us that your Holiness did set before your eyes the never sufficiently commended examples of our ancestors, who, although oftentimes they rejected both goods and life to dilate amply the faith and Catholic religion; yet without doubt they brought not in the Ensign of the Cross of Christ into the countries of their faithless enemies, with a more earnest mind than that wherewith we desire to help and employ all our endeavours to the end that peace and union may return from banishment unto the Christian Commonwealth, from whence it hath been so long away." We are anxious to propagate the faith as our fathers did, "and to this we are greatly moved by the known will of the King, our father, and by the enflamed desire that he hath to succour and afford his helping hand to so holy a work," and the grief he has when he considers the harm and "ruthful calamities" that arise from the discord which happens among Christian Princes. "Yet the judgment which your Holiness hath of our desire

(1) 1635 or 1639. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, pp. 114 and 215.

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to ally and match ourselves with the Catholic Infanta, and Catholic House is well conformable unto your charity, and cannot seem to any to be void of wisdom; the which truly we would never desire with such earnestness and affection, and also with such a straight and indissoluble tie to any one whose religion were to us odious." We shall always carry ourselves so as to avoid giving any hurt to the "Catholic and Roman religion." We shall endeavour "to root out enormous suspicion with a sweet and peaceable rule of all things; to the end that as we confess one undivided Trinity and one Christ crucified, so we may all with one and the same unanimity and conformity come to embrace and hold the same faith, for the obtaining whereof we will make no account of whatsoever labours and cares shall oppose themselves, neither of any dangers of our life or kingdom."

It remains then that giving mortal thanks to your Holiness for your letters, which we esteem as a most precious gift, we wish you all good succession and everlasting happiness.

P. 118. Followed by the following verses :—

Fax grata est, gratum vulnus, mihi grata cathena est
 Me, quibus astringit laedit et urit amor,
 Sed flammam extingui, sanari vulnera, rumpi
 Vincula si possent, non ego posse velim.
 Hoc equidem monstri genus est, incendia et ictus
 Vinculaq' affectat laetus et ustus amor.

Accompanied by two translations :—

- (1.) In scorching flame, and smarting sore,
 In wretched bonds fast bound;
 Lo! here I burn, I bleed, I lie
 Love's captive on the ground.
 Yet, say my wound might cured be,
 I would it not desire;
 Nor change my bonds for liberty,
 Nor quenched have my fire.
 O wonder most prodigious,
 Wound, flame and heavy chain,
 With love's sweet poison relished,
 Breed more delight than pain.
- (2.) The fire, the wound, the fetters, do me please,
 With which love doth me bind, inflame, disease,
 Might my wounds heal? might my fire quenched be?
 Might my chains burst? yet, would I not be free?
 This is a riddle strange, such is love's plight;
 In fire, in wounds, in chains, to take delight.

*In all, pp. 2. Endd. as in title, and signed (hol.) Copia vera;
 Falkland. S.P. Ireland 276, 113.*

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COPY of ORDERS established by HIS MAJESTY for his COUNCIL in ENGLAND, which he now wishes to be observed by his COUNCIL in IRELAND.

The Lords are to be warned to meet in Council, either by order of the Lord President of the Council or one of the principal Secretaries of State.

Every Councillor warned is to keep the hour or send an excuse before the time of meeting, so that the Lords may not stay for him.

The Councillors of ordinary course are to sit on Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoon for the despatch of suitors, if the greater occasions of State do not hinder.

“When any three of the Lords are assembled in Council Chamber, the Clerk of the Council attending is to take order that all suits, attendants and others are to avoid the room and the chamber to be kept private both for dignity” and for consultation.

When the Lords are sat for ordinary business all petitioners are to be admitted “and every one to deliver his petition at the upper end of the table, kneeling; and having there presented their petition, they are without talking or troubling the Board to withdraw themselves and not come in afterwards except they be called for.

When the Lords are sat, then the Lord President or one of the principal Secretaries is to acquaint the Council with the course of business. If the King send anything, or if there is anything of public import, it shall precede all private business.

If any of the principal Secretaries have anything to deliver from the King or from other intelligence, this is to be done by the principal Secretary standing at the upper end of the Board. Having said what he has to say, he is to go back to his place.

If any other have anything to move he is to go back to his own place.

In debate upon all business there is to be freedom and secrecy used. Everyone is to speak with respect to the other, and no offence to be taken for any free or fitting advice, “but as little discourse or repetitions to be used as may be for saving of time: and where any lords speak at the Board to the Council he is to be uncovered, good attention is to be given without interruption by private conference, and with regard that not more than one speak at once.”

When any cause between parties is heard the Lords may interrogate the parties on questions of fact, but may not express any opinion until the parties are removed.

The parties being removed the Lords are to debate alone. If there is any variety of opinions which cannot be reconciled, they are to vote it. If the President of Council is there he shall take the votes. Otherwise they shall be taken by one of the principal Secretaries.

In voting the lowest Councillor is to begin and speak first and so it is to be carried by most voices, because every Council hath equal voice; “and when the business is carried by most voices no

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publication is afterwards to be made by any man there [how?] the particular voices and opinions went; and the business to stand as the order of the whole Board."

Upon the petition of suitors, the clerk of the Council, who there waits, shall set a note when the petitions are exhibited that the Lords may thereby see how the suitors stand in order, and according to that and other necessity of occasion there [they?] may be dispatched, wherein respect is to be had of the poorest petitioners, that they be not wearied out with any long attendance.

There shall be but two clerks in waiting; the one who is in his month in attendance, the one who has just gone off for the first week he is off, and he who is coming into attendance next for a week before he so comes in. The clerks extraordinary not to come in except when called: nor the ordinary if it be in close Council.

When the King is present it is always a close Council, and no clerk of the Council to be present except he be called, unless it be at the hearing of a public cause.

When any order is agreed upon, the clerk of the Council attending shall take notice thereof in writing and presently read openly how he hath conceived the sense of the Board, that if anything be mistaken it may be then reformed.

After drawing it up at large the clerk shall, before entering the order in the book or delivering it to any person whom it may concern, show it to the Lord President or, in his absence, to one of the Secretaries of State, to be allowed and signed under one of their hands before the entry and delivery thereof.

According as any orders are agreed upon and commandments gone out from the Board, either in the King's name or otherwise, a special care is to be paid to see they are executed, and an account of them to be called for.

All noblemen and noble children who are to pass the seas are to have their licence to travel or passport under the King's hand. Those of meaner quality to have their licence signed by one of the principal Secretaries, who is to speak with the party who demands it, and take particular information of his religion and condition.

Before the Lords rise every day the President or Secretary is to say what business is left over. It shall be taken first at the next sitting unless important matters intervene.

The Council are to keep their places, more especially if any are to be called in. If at any time they rise out of their places they are to stand uncovered.

When the body of the Council assemble they are always to pass through the Presence Chamber and not to come the private way, except on special secret Committees.

If any cause be heard at the Council concerning anyone there present, he is to retire during the discussion.

Whoever is placed on a Committee and is thrice absent without an excuse approved by the Committee shall be struck off and reported by one of the principal Secretaries to the King. The Lord President, or Principal Secretary, to take charge of the execution of the order.

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ADDITIONAL ORDERS for IRELAND to be there observed as the rest.

No man shall speak at the Council Board covered, save only the Deputy. Speakers shall address him and not one another.

The Lord Deputy is to reform the negligent meeting of Committees.

The King orders that noblemen, bishops in their rochets, and councillors attend the Deputy at all solemn processions to Church and such like upon their foot cloths, or otherwise on horse-back.

The Judges and learned Counsel likewise upon theirs, upon such solemn days as formerly hath been accustomed, and the chapters and gentry which are not Councillors to go on along with the rest of their company before the Lord Deputy.

Upon days of meeting none but noblemen shall come further than the drawing chamber, the gallery shall be free for only those that shall be of the Council.

All their servants shall stay in the great chamber, where they and others are to be bare as well as in the presence, there being a State in both alike.

The Gentlemen Ushers of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer shall leave the Lords at the presence door, where the Chancellor is to take the purse and carry it himself when he comes into the more inward rooms.

All these orders are to be entered in the Council Book by his Majesty's command.

Signed (not hol.), John Coke. Pp. 7½. Followed by:—

NOTES ON IRELAND.

Ireland is a spacious kingdom. With a little pains it could supply ten times its present population.

"The soil is good and fertile, the rivers commodious and navigable, the ports and harbours safe and convenient for all parts of the world.

"The nobility and gentry have great scope of lands *sanz* improvement, which makes their rents small; and for the inhabitants generally, they are ignorant and ydlie [idly] given: few trades or manufactures used amongst them, nor care taken to practise them in any, and as little of schools to breed the youth, which draws most of the best sort into foreign countries and others to run into many misdemeanours at home."

The towns are centres of English settlement and of loyalty. They should be favoured. The forts begun in them and not perfected have cost the King much more than ———.

The plantations intended for the public good are abused to the prejudice of the King's service. If it is intended to entitle the King to lands and compound with the possessors the task should be entrusted to men who will serve him faithfully.

The customs are "but in-trusted." If they were farmed to the cities and towns they would yield more rent and better payment.

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The Army is a great charge to the King, but it is useless in the event of an invasion "as it consists chiefly of artificers and labourers, married and hired, the officers in chief striving only to make the most money of their companies, and the Commissioners for the musters, who ought to reform this abuse, being mean and needy persons, do run the false gallop for good fellowship."

If the Army were renewed every three or four years out of England, the [persons] cast would remain there, whereby the kingdom should be planted, strengthened, and the King better served.

To be short all things go ill for the King and kingdom there, "especially in these times of little faith," where also the French have had a project for the same. The way to mend all these things is to prohibit the export of raw commodities from Ireland.

This will cause the foundation of manufactures and will take away the idleness which has always been the cause of "unsettleness amongst them."

In all, pp. 10½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 114.

PROPOSITIONS for the INCREASE of the KING'S REVENUE in IRELAND.

The King's special rents are reduced partly by the ill-payment of the farmers, but chiefly by the corruption amongst the Sheriffs.

There should be a half-yearly inspection of the Rolls and Records of the King's revenues by the Vice-Treasurer, the Receiver-General, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Steps should be taken [*details given*] to prevent vexatious pressure for arrears.

The estreats are not in due form returned into the Exchequer by the Judges of the King's Courts of Record or by other officers to whom it appertaineth. These estreats of fines and amerciaments, goods and chattels of felons, and all other the King's profits which come in to the King through the Judges on circuit, should be delivered into the Exchequer half-yearly, at Michaelmas and Easter, according to the Statutes provided in Ireland in 3 Edward II, cap. 5.

All *nihils* returned by Sheriffs should be publicly read and examined before the Judges at the Assizes. Those which are false should be rectified, and the people who have made them be condignly punished.

The discharge of Sheriffs to be managed with promptness by the Court of Exchequer [*details given*].

The goods exported out of Ireland are mostly massy, such as "cows, beef, hides, tallow, yarn, wools and woollen commodities." These are entered in the Customs books. On the other hand the things imported, such as silver and gold, silk lace, lawn or cambric appear very seldom. These commodities are used in Ireland. They should be sealed up at the port whence they sail for Ireland and so sent to the customer of the port of arrival in Ireland, in order that they may pay.

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The Customs for fishing should be levied in Ireland, according to 5 Edward IV., c. 6,—that is 13s. 4d. for a vessel of 12 tons and above, and 2s. for a smaller vessel.

Merchants, especially strangers, trading to Ireland should be compelled to give bonds, and if needed, sureties for employing of all such monies as they receive for merchandise in Ireland in the commodities of that kingdom. If they break this bond they should be strictly prosecuted.

A PROPOSITION for KEEPING an ARMY in IRELAND without charge to the Crown.

All those who by patent and tenure are bound to find any horse or footmen for his Majesty's service may be ordered to have them in readiness with well-disposed men and English furniture and arms. Companies of horse and foot to be raised, as shall be thought fit, in every county. For this there is a Statute 10 Henry VII, c. 9. [*Other details.*] Persons advanced to titles of honour in Ireland should be bound to purchase so much lands there as shall be thought fit, and to answer foot and horse as other noblemen in that realm do. Arms to be sent from England.

The arrangements made at the time of the plantation of Longford have been broken through.

The lands promised to undertakers and natives have, in some cases, been granted to others. In some cases natives have been granted all that they formerly had and an augmentation; in others they have had the same without augmentation; in others they have had neither re-grants nor augmentation.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in all.* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 115.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering him to grant to Francis Sacheverill all the castles, lands, &c., which he holds by patent, belonging to the manors of Leggacorie [Legacurry] and Mullalelish in Ulster.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 116.

NOTE concerning the MOORS in SOMERSET.

Of late years the King has suffered much owing to the delay in getting money from Ireland. It remains there long and is sent over in specie, which causes a loss to that kingdom.

Goods should be returned instead. Then the specie will remain in Ireland and the King will profit by the customs paid on the goods exported in its stead. It is presumed that the undertakers will give a profit to the King above what shall be there received, provided they may have convenient time for paying it, and also that the undertakers may have a grant from his Majesty to depasture

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and feed all such horse, cattle and sheep as shall be brought over for this intent at King's Sedgmoor or any other open moor in Somersetshire, to which they can lay claim by a Royal grant.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 117.

LIST of SUMS OWED to

Mr. Dendy; Captain Aderly in Ireland; my foster brothers in Ireland; Mr. Washington, draper, in London; Mrs. Reames in Gardener's Lane in Westminster; David Hill, an Irish tailor in London; and Mr. Brandon at Lambeth Marsh.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 118.

NOTES of the HAVENS on the "WEST COAST of MUNSTER," stating the DISTANCE between them and their MERITS.

Waterford. A very good haven. 21 miles from
Dungarvan. A bad haven. 13 foot of water at full sea. Thence
it is 12 miles to
Youghall. A bad haven. 18 foot at full sea. Then 9 miles to
Ballycoley [Ballycottin]. Thé bay of the island of Ballycoley is
12 miles from
Cork Haven. A very good haven, 6 fathoms, and from thence it
is 6 miles to
Osterhaven [Oyster-haven]. A good haven, 5 fathoms at low
water. From thence 2 miles to
The haven of Kingsale.
From the old head of Kinsale to the Creek of Kilbrecon
[Kilbrittain] 8 miles.
From Kilbrecon to Tymolegh [Timoleague] 12 miles.
The haven of Timoleague. A bad haven.
The haven of Ross. Bad.
The haven of "Condorth" [Glandore?]. A good haven, three
fathoms at low water.
The harbour of Swyney.
The Castle haven. A good haven, three fathoms at low water.
Marloe.
Baltimore. Good. 10 fathoms at low water.
"Scowle Harbour" [Skull].
"Beale Deland" [Ballydehon?].
Crookhaven.
Donomose [Dunmanus].
Bantry Bay.
Berehaven. A very good haven, 5 fathoms at low water.
Dursy Island to the Blascoe [Blasket] 12 leagues.
Blascoe to Ventry 9 miles.
Ventry to Dingleicowse [Dingle] 4 miles.
Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 119.

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Early
Charles I.

NOTE touching the EARL of DESMOND.

Is it fit for the King in honour or justice to give order for the sequestration of a subject's estate, in lands and chattels without the patentee's consent?

Admitting a letter was written by the King ordering them to summon the Lord Chancellor, Vice-Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer and such others as he thought requisite, and upon their advice to take order concerning the same, and to inform the King of their action:—

Is it fit for the Lord Deputy and Council to certify the King of the grant by letters patents of these lands before the lands so granted shall be sequestrated upon such a letter?

If the lands mentioned in the patent are sequestrated in such a letter, whether the patentee should not be restored to his lands till they are evicted by law?

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 120.

PETITION to the KING of LORD STEWART, Baron of Castlestewart, 'showing that:—

The Mercers' portion in the Londoners lands is out of lease to any chief farmer. It lies near petitioner's Irish lands. This would enable petitioner to farm it better than any other.

He prays that he may be accepted as tenant and farmer of it.⁽¹⁾

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 121.

COPY of NOTICE by MURTAGH McMAHON that:—

Teige McMahon, by his lessee Michael McMahon, brought an action of trespass and ejectment against Michael.

Other details.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 276, 122.

NOTES relating to IRELAND.

1. On the power of the Justiciary of Ireland under a patent of 18 Edward III.

He had, with the Chancellor and Treasurer powers of admonishing unsuitable ministers.

2. On Wm. de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

3. On a Commission of 15 Edward IV. to the Prior of St. John, Bishop of Ossory, to oversee the state of Ireland and to provide convenient remedy for the future.

4. On the rolls of Statutes of Edward I., II. and III., M[embrane] 12,—(it is said that) the King wishing to provide for the government of Ireland has decided that certain things be ordained and observed "by the assent of the Council."

[It adds] We wish and order that our own and that land's affairs, especially the arduous and great, [be discussed] in Councils by our

⁽¹⁾ Possibly after the decree against the Londoners in the Star Chamber of May, 1635.

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learned Councillors and prelates and magnates, and by some of the more discreet and virtuous men where these Councils may happen to be held—to be called for this reason to Parliament.

*A marginal note adds:—*This the original of Parliament in Ireland.

5. In [the Roll of] 18 Ed. 2, M[embrane] 28, there is mention of the *Communitas* of the land of Ireland. [*Communitas terræ Hiberniæ.*] Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by:—

FURTHER NOTES on the PATENTS of the LORDS DEPUTIES of IRELAND from JASPER, DUKE of BEDFORD, to the EARL of STRAFFORD, with date of their patents.

Other details concerning apparently the evidence for the holding of a Parliament in Ireland.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. In all, pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. Partly in Latin. S.P. Ireland 276, 123.

MEMORANDUM of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

That the Lords write to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, with the letter to send the project of fishing, requiring his Lordship to sound every man's willingness to adventure therein; also to certify what number of pilchards may be taken and vented every year out of that kingdom. He is to report whether the subject and the fishermen think it a grievance that a corporation should take of[f] the pilchers at the rate and conditions at which the merchants have hitherto bought them.

The corporation will tie themselves to take the usual quantity.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 124.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of ROBERT BARR, Keeper of Kilmore [Culmore] Castle, on the River of Lough Foyle, showing that:—

The maintenance of the fort is necessary for the King's Customs. It is a place whence the merchant may see what goods come to or leave Derry, which is now in the King's hands. He prays that he and his son Gabriel may have the keeping of this castle during their natural lives.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 125.

A NOTE how the MUNITIONS, which came last from the Tower, being 60 lasts, are disposed.

List follows of the lasts of powder, &c., given respectively to:—Lough Foyle, Galway, Limerick, Dingle Cushe [Dingle], the Bayntry [Bantry], Baltimore, Dublin. Thirty-two lasts are still in reserve in Cork.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 126.

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MEMORANDUM showing how the KING will be ready at any time to put 10,000 MEN and 1,000 HORSE into the FIELD in ten days' time.

Gives list of the pikes, halberds, powder, &c., which must be kept ready. The total cost is £20,000 a year.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 127.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of PHILIP PAINE and GEORGE WILLIAMSON, HIS MAJESTY'S SERVANTS, showing that:—

The fees paid by the subject for the seals of all writs under the Side Seal, or part of the Great Seal of Ireland, that is to say:—

For every Star Chamber Writ	...	£4½ <i>d.</i>
„ „ Chancery	„	£2 <i>s.</i>
„ „ Original	„	£41 <i>s.</i>

were originally due to the Crown. They are now “usurpatively” divided and sub-divided.

They pray that they may have the farming of these for 30 years, at a rent 40 marks higher than the sum hitherto paid out of these writs on the average year by year.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 128.

COPY of PETITION of CAPT. JOHN BALYE to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

He has taken much pains to get the matter of the fishing settled, and has been in Ireland during last summer “at the fishing place” to see what is the best place to set down the plantation. He fears that the delay may withdraw some of the adventurers, and prays that the matter be carried through so that this year may not be lost.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 276, 129.

COPY of PETITION of FARRALL DONNAGH to the KING, showing that:—

He had become servant to Calcot Chambre, the elder, Esq., of Carnow, who by fair words induced him to forego his wages and lend him many sums of money during the ten years and four months which ended in October, 1627. Petitioner could not get his money and was put out of service when he asked for it. He sued Chambre in the Court of Chancery in Ireland and the suit went on for nearly two years.

Official auditors found Chambre's debt to him to be £382 2*s.* 6*d.* The Court promised him justice, but he has not been able to get it. He prays for relief.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 130.

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COPY of PETITION to the KING of RICHARD TATH and WILLIAM O'CONNOR, two poor Irish soldiers, showing that:—

They had served in Ireland under Queen Elizabeth, where one of them had lost a leg and another an arm. They in consequence got pensions which were confirmed by James I. and his Majesty. These have now been taken from them. They pray for relief.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 131.

ACCOUNT or SUGGESTION of the NUMBERS and PLACING of the GARRISONS in IRELAND.

In Munster:—

3,000 foot and 250 horse, the distribution left to the President.

In Ulster:—

5,200 foot and 450 horse, distributed in Lough Foyle, Baleshang [Ballyshannon], Knockfergus, the Ward of Toome Carlingford and Newry.

In Connaught:—

1,350 foot and 100 horse, distributed in Galway and Athlone, and with the Earls of Thomond and Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin.

The part of the force under Irish Captains to be placed as the Governor shall be ordered.

In Leinster:—

2,550 horse and 200 foot, divided between Dundalk, Louth, Kells, Mullingar, Ballymore, Maryborough and Philipstown.

Details given. P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 132.

SUBMISSION of LORD WILMOT to the KING, touching the CHARGE sent out of IRELAND concerning ATHLONE.

I have perused Secretary Cooke's charge and see I am chiefly charged with building and walling the town and making away with certain lands and rents from the Crown.

Most of the things mentioned were done 17 years ago, and I cannot make present answer in regard to them. If I have erred I submit myself to the King's mercy.

To avoid a suit in the Star Chamber in Ireland I restore all the tithes, &c., &c., which I am charged with taking and with the same rents which they bore before the grants passed. This disposes of all charges except one regarding 200 or 300 acres given by your Majesty to every school house in the plantation and given by King James to the inhabitants on condition they built the town with brick and stone and walled it well. This building work is done.

I place myself at the King's mercy.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 133.

Addenda.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for WILLIAM ROWLEY.

Ordering him in the matter of Rowley's dispute with Peter Barker, in which both claim lands under the Drapers' Company, to restore Rowley to the whole of them. The case has been heard by the Commissioners for Irish Affairs in England, who decided in Rowley's favour.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 276, 134.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN OGE BARRY to the KING, showing that:—

He has good right to the towns and lands of "Ballyulwige, Grynagh, Ballycholbardigge, Ballynalahugh," and other lands in the barony of Kinealea [Kinalea] and Kerry-Curihy in co. Cork. His father was dispossessed of them in times of commotion.

He has been porter to the Queen. He cannot prosecute his cause against Richard Roch and other rich Irish. He prays for help.

P. ½. Endd. in Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 276, 135.

REPORT to the KING as to what BODIES of all sorts of BRITISH MEN are to be found in the SIX ESCHEATED COUNTIES.

The Companies have deceived the King in this matter. There should be 18,000 men in them; but by borrowing men and arms from one another they make [on inspection] a false show.

The actual figures are:—

In Cavan ...	...	...	...	...	711
„ Fermanagh ...	...	...	...	...	645
„ Donegal ...	...	...	...	...	1,106
„ Tyrone ...	...	...	...	...	2,469
„ Armagh ...	...	...	...	...	642
„ Londonderry ...	...	...	...	...	642

The six counties should be mustered, and 2,000 of the best men drawn and mixed with 500 soldiers out of the companies in Ulster, to make up 2,500. These should make three divisions to march towards Lough Willy, Calebeg and Portrush.

This will give great encouragement to the British planted in those parts. Two hundred of the ablest men in each of the six counties should constantly be trained, so as to be always ready for service. The two counties of Antrim and Down should be mustered, so that the King may know the true state of the province of Ulster.

P. ⅔. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 136.

Addenda.

MEMORANDUM on the THINGS NECESSARY to be PERFORMED for the SAFETY of [IRELAND] in LONDONDERRY and COLERANE.

In Londonderry :—

The houses should be made up to 500. People should be sent over to live in them.

It is necessary :—

“To avoid the Irish” and plant the country with British.

To make storehouses and furnish them with victuals for six months for 1,000 men.

To make a cross wall in Silver Street.

To fortify the piece of ground outside Bishopsgate. If this is gained the town is lost.

To cut and fortify the bog.

To erect guard houses and sentinel houses, stairs to the bulwark, and rampiers where they are defective.

To make a strong key of lime and stone, with room to plant ordnance.

To build two block houses.

To put a crane and storehouse upon the key. The wall must be rendered fit for ordnance.

“The city of Derry is ill situated and is open to the command of ships at sea and hills about the town and many other inconveniences; is not a place of defence if a foreign enemy come before it.”

Coleraine :—

The houses to be made up to 300, and tradesmen and others to be sent over. Strong “ports” of lime and stone to be erected, a bridge over the “Band” [Bann] to be made, gunners to be appointed, &c.

[*Details given*].

Culmore Port :—

Twenty men to be kept at the fort. More gunners, stores, &c. A block house to be erected on the other side of the river, victualled for 20 men for six months.

The Country :—

The Irish removed and British sent over to plant the country.

Two strong castles to be built in the country, according to the Lords Committee’s order.

The cleansing of the river of “Band’s” side.

There should be six freeholders on every proportion; and they should lie together and relieve one another on occasion.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 137.

COPY of PETITION of GEORGE HERBERT to the KING, showing that :—

He has by his care and industry got certain small lands in Ireland which are not in his patents.

Addenda.

His patent, too, is somewhat old. He asks for a fresh one [of all his lands] including the reversion of a certain lease.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 138.

SOME REASONS DEMONSTRATING the PREJUDICE and NUISANCE that the IMPORTATION of FRENCH BRANDY occasions to IRELAND, and so consequently showing one cause of the SCARCITY of MONEY among us.

The harm done by the importation of brandy may be deduced from the losses caused to the King and to the people.

1. The King loses the customs on goods exported and imported.

Brandy pays only 40s. a tun, whereas French wine pays £10 10s. a tun. If 2,000 tuns of brandy are imported [instead of 2,000 tuns of wine], this means a loss of £17,000 a year to the King.

The brandy is paid for in money, not in goods, which would pay duty on their exportation. The duty profit is thus lost.

The King loses greatly by not getting the Excise on strong waters made inland. Here and there taxes on the ingredients would return a good income—about 6d. a gallon—whereas brandy only pays 2d. a gallon both for custom and excise. “Now because of the raw moisture of this climate the appetite of the people to strong liquors, and the cheapness of the ordinary sorts of strong waters (being sold by the small retail measure as cheap as brandy) it may therefore be supposed there would not be much less drunk of strong waters (were brandy prohibited) than there is now of brandy; or at least what may be defalked of strong waters thereby would be made up in the drinking of so much the more ale”—or else of wine.

2. There are arguments drawn from the hurt of the people, in body and estate.

“By brandy is a sickly constitution of body begot, the radical moisture dried up, the stomach and liver burnt,” so as that not only the present generation is weakened, but the next is likely to suffer; “whereas though strong waters are made of spirits and therefore likewise hot, yet by the joyce, oily quality and cordial nature of the ingredients whereof they are made, the malignant disposition of the spirit is altered and (not taken to excess) becomes grateful and cordial to the body.”

The brandy sold by French and Dutch is sold for ready money, which goes abroad.

“Moreover our merchants, though not designedly, may be said to eat out their own and our bowels thereby, for as the carrying away of our products only [in exchange] for consumptives which we consume ourselves, especially useless ones, is interpretatively the carrying away of our money, because it obstructs the bringing in of those goods that would yield money to us, either by foreigners coming hither for them or else by our transporting them abroad;

Addenda.

so in France, brandy being a far more staple commodity than [w]ines or any other goods, they will not part with it without ready money—which our merchants sometimes convey to them in spe[cie or in] the French Lewies and other coin that yields more in France than with us, sometimes by bills of exchange to London. Whereas for wines or other commodities they will both barter for our goods at present bought and give us time for the payment.” If they took our goods our trade would improve.

Tillage is damaged by the import of brandy. For, as we get more consumptives from abroad, we become less inclined to till our own fields. This is the cause of the great scarcity of corn amongst us this year: “for brandy having become almost the general drink of the country the rates of corn were so small that most husbandmen neglected their tillage, and therefore, though by our present scarcity much more land is tilled for the ensuing year, yet, if the importation of brandy (the true cause of the discouragement thereof) continues, in two or three years time the like cheapness and consequently the like scarcity returns upon us again.”

“Besides if but 2,000 tuns of brandy are spent *per annum*, yet, at £30 a tun, it amounts to £60,000 *per annum* of money (at least prevented from being brought in if not) wastefully carried from us. Whereas on the contrary make it 2,000 tuns of strong waters out of our own growth and as there will be treble the revenue beyond what is already made brandy accruing to the King so there will be (at 50 barrells of grain necessary to make one tun of spirits) at least 100,000 barrells profitably improved of our own growth *per annum*, whereby—

“The many thousands of poor, vagrant countrymen will be employed;

“The coarse grain of the country now destroyed by cattle will be improved;

“Much of the (now) waste land manured and tilled;

“The art of distillation encouraged, which now pays dear for the labour and coals of foreigners;

“The tenant enriched by the advance of grain;

“The advance of rents and price of lands.”

“The King’s revenue will rise, for the taxes are not levied upon the number, but on the capacity of the people.”

P. 1. Imperfect. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 139.

ESTIMATE of the CHARGES REQUISITE to be expended about
BUILDINGS and STOCKING a FURNACE and DOUBLE FORGE for
MAKING of IRON.

Details given of the charges—

For building a forge and providing implements, hammers and foundaries;

For limestone, grease, sand, baskets and nails;

For charcoal;

For wages, housing of employes, repairs, &c;

Addenda.

The total charge of maintaining an iron works as described is £1,396 a year. A man investing £1,000 and farming the works at £800 a year would, by selling his iron at £10 the ton, gain £203 6s. 8d. a year.

The number of workmen needed is as follows :—

List follows of number of miners, wood-cutters, colliers, carriers by land or water, founders, fillers, clerks, hammer-men, finers, carpenters, clerks, &c.

In time these works will draw to them a great number of blacksmiths, toolmakers, &c. Much trading may be set afoot in the northern parts of the kingdom, especially about Lough Chichester, which appears to be an excellent place for making iron works.

Much good may also be done by starting the linen trade, both to venter it for Spain and other countries as the Bretons of St. Mallow's [St. Malo's], Morlaies [Morlaix] and Nannts [Nantes] do. We shall be able to sell it better cheap. "Their return is in sacks, salt and fruits, under colour of which they return good store of rials of eight and double pistolets: for a ship loading of linen cloth will load three of Spanish commodities.

"This course being taken by us will be good provision for the mint in Ireland, and in short time make money more plentiful than now it is. For heretofore when our Irish merchants brought some Spanish coin they made no benefit of it in Ireland, which caused them to put it away to the Dutch and French. This now will come to the mint and remain in the country."

There may be made sayes, a good commodity in . . .
 stuffs to vent away the coarse Irish wool, which as . . .
 The country will yield other good commodities, *vizt.* :—

"Beef, pork and bacon, butter and cheese, hides and tallow, hemp to be made in cordage, rape and linseed oil, making of soap, pipe and hogshhead staves, barrell staves, wainscot, building timber squared and sawn fit for transportation, planks and boards, ship timber."

There are plenty of good fishings off the Irish coast. These should be worked. The Dutch intrude on many of them.

Glass houses might be set up with much advantage, and the establishment of ironworks will consume the unnecessary underwood.

All these trades will make the Irish industrious, and "force civility among them."

"This being performed will of the nursery of all the rebellion of the north be made the strongest, richest, and one of the best countries in all his Majesty's dominions, which, by your lordship's furtherance, may be brought to pass."

Addenda.

The charge what 40lbs. of green yarn, bought in the market, will come to before it be made into cloth:—

	£	s.	d.
40 lbs. bought in the market, at 8 <i>d.</i> per lb. ...	1	6	8
A barrell of ashes will cost... ..	0	3	0
Two women, one day, to boil and wash the yarn...	0	1	0
The bleaching	0	2	0
The winding, at 2 <i>d.</i> a lb.	0	6	8
For weaving the 70 [<i>sic</i>] yards, at 4 <i>d.</i> a yard ...	1	3	4
	£3	2	8

Allowance for waste, 5 lbs.; so as there remains 35 lbs. of white yarn, which will make 70 yards of cloth worth 1*s.* 4*d.* a yard—£4 13*s.* 4*d.*

So as the disbursing of £3 2*s.* 8*d.* will give £1 10*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.* *Iron Works.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 140.

REASONS and MOTIVES for ERECTING an OFFICE of CLERK of the STATUTES in IRELAND.

It exists in England.

Every municipal corporation in Ireland has now by its charter a Mayor of the Staple. These Mayors daily take Statutes, and the subject is inconvenienced because the certificates of these Statutes are not brought into one place or office as they are in England. People have to travel to and fro to see them before making contracts between party and party. If certified to the new office they would obviate much deceit.

The two chief Judges in Ireland might be empowered, pending an Act of Parliament, to take these Statutes as is the case in England.

All the Statutes that have been taken before the Mayor of any Staple since 1603 should be transcribed to remain of record. These people will be able to ascertain what lands stand charged or “that” [what?] ways encumbered.

The Mayors of the Staples to keep their books with them. When they die these books are commonly embezzled.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 276, 141.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN CARPENTER to the KING, showing that:—

He has spent his patrimony in the King's and his father's service at home and abroad, hoping for some future preferment. This has not come. He desires the public good as well as his own and asks therefore that he may have for two lives the offices of clerk for the enrolling of all such recognizances and Statues as from the first year of James I. have been taken and acknowledged and are not yet satisfied and in force. He prays for a proclamation that all such Statutes be void if they be not enrolled within 12 months.

Other details. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 142.

Addenda.

[DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY] for JOHN RAWSON.

Ordering that he be granted certain lands [not named] in Ireland in fee farm in return for his services and surrender of the toll of Athlone. The usual rent to be reserved.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 143.

————— to [LORD CONWAY and KILLULFAGH.]

Writer wants to get a pass to go back to Ireland where he has a troop, as he hears there is likelihood that France will invade it. Wishes for a pass for 20 horse.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland* 276, 144.

NOTE on certain CLAIMS made by the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, COMMONS and CITIZENS of DUBLIN [possibly notes of counsel's statement in a case].

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of Dublin in Ireland claim by prescription of every merchant trading thither out of England or any other country 3*d.* for every £20 worth of commodities imported or exported.

1629. For this they exhibited a bill in the Chancery of the Exchequer in Ireland against Peter Wyborow and other merchants trading in Dublin. They got a decree for the payment till they should be evicted thereof by due course of law.

26 Sep., 1631. On petition of the defendants, the Lords of the Council of England, conceiving this to concern his Majesty in regard of the trade there, writ to the Lords Justices to stay the exacting of this due till further order.

The Mayor and officers still exacting the payment, the merchants again petitioned the Council to prefix them a day to produce what pretence they have for it. Since then the Mayor, &c., petitioned to have the benefit of the decree. On 11 April, 1632, both parties were referred to the Attorney General to hear both sides and to certify. The Mayor and Sheriffs &c. set forth⁽¹⁾ in their bill that about twenty years ago the merchants had complained to the Council here on a *quo warranto* brought in 1613 against the Mayor, &c., of Dublin, who claimed amongst other things that they had made the beacons there, and thereupon claimed beaconage and anchorage, and that their claims were disallowed and the said liberties were seized.

In 1616 another *quo warranto* was brought against them for taking divers sums of money in name of toll and custom. Whereto they plead [pleaded] that they time out of mind had maintained and ought to maintain beacons and pearches⁽²⁾ and two "keyes" [quays] and in consideration thereof had received diverse sums of money in

⁽¹⁾ *A note adds:—Vide letter noted in [the?] decree.*

⁽²⁾ "Perch," a post put up to mark a shoal. See Admiral Smyth's *Sailors' Word Book*.

Addenda.

name of custom of all and singular merchants for whatsoever merchandise imported and exported, viz.: “3*d.* de qualibet mercandiza et mercemonia veri valoris 20*s.* st.” Whereupon there is a demurrer and nothing more since done therein.

Note.—The plaintiffs in the said bill, exhibited 1629, petitioned that they have the said payment of all merchants in recompense for the keeping of “pearches,” lights and beacons, and for cleansing of the river there. Yet in their said [“last” *erased*] petition to the Council they claim it only of Dutchmen and other strangers. They claim it in the petition for repairing of the walls and bridges; so as indeed they know not for what they claim it. Note also that whereas the prescription laid in the bill is according to their claim in the *quo warranto* of every merchant trading there, the prescription mentioned in the decree whereupon it is grounded is of every merchant not free of the city and not exempted by special agreement; so as it is not the same prescription.

The motives for the decree were:—

1. The great charges which the plaintiffs were at about the port.
2. The pretence of long payment of the 3*d.*
3. The defendants not pleading, but declining a trial at law.

As to the charge about the port:—

Many of the witnesses say no charge is bestowed on it.

Others of them prove that the charge is supported by the water bailiff and Admiral “and the beaconage and anchorage (which they pretended) was seized upon the *quo warranto*, and themselves vary and are uncertain for what to demand it.”

There are peculiar sums paid by the merchants for all particular matters of charge to the city.

As to the pretence of payment:—

They claimed it by charter, but divers of the judges of England amongst other things declaring in a certificate [in] 1608 to the Lords of the Council here, that all charters granted of customs between the last year of Ed. 2 and 10 H[enry] 7, were made void by the Act of 10 Hen. VII,⁽¹⁾ and that in Dublin his Majesty is to have great and petty customs of all persons, thereupon the citizens relinquished the claim thereof by charter and since that time made general compositions with owners of goods for small sums under the name of the craner and customer for the city. This office was by them let to farm for £22 a year, but now is let for £300 a year to the officers of his Majesty’s customs to be collected according to the book of rates; and an allowance is made of £50 a year to the lessees to enable them to maintain suits in defence of their rights. See Mr. Bolton’s letter of 1608, when he was Recorder of Dublin, now Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.⁽²⁾

(¹) Not in the Irish Statutes of 10 Henry VII.

(²) Appointed in 1625.

Addenda.

As to the trial :—

The merchants had no cause to suffer a trial in Dublin, where the jurors partake of the profit and it concerns the whole city. But by the decree there is no way left to the merchants to evict the complainants, for they are bound upon pain of contempt from time to time to make payments thereof.

Pp. 2½. S.P. Ireland 277, 145.

FURTHER NOTES OF EVIDENCE ON THIS CASE.

By Alderman Barry, of Dublin.

But one 3*d.* custom known. It was let for £22 a year.

Note. The crane was in the same lease, which is alone more worth.

By James Coymans :—

The river not well scoured nor repaired with beacons and seamarks as the same ought to be; nor maintained by the city, but by a Mr. Elsworth, for which the said Elsworth is paid.

When one Mr. Caine was craner of the city, and, being [was?] asked why he demanded 3*d.* in the shilling, he answered that they held it by charter, and paid the King a yearly rent for it.

By Sir Edward Bagshaw :—

All the sea marks of the port of Dublin are maintained by the Marshal belonging to the Court of Admiralty.

Ten years ago the said 3*d.* custom was compounded for by some, and by others opposed and refused.

By Mr. Turner :—

The sea beacons and lights were maintained for Mr. Elsworth.

By Thos. Cave and Sir Thady Duff :—

The water bailiffs receive several fees for maintaining the harbour.

By Sir Thady Duff.

The city custom has been let to several cranners at £22 a year.

Notes of other small points follow, from evidence of Ri. Duff, William Elsworth, Mr. Cave, Thos. Fesant[?], John Alford, Robt. Duff, Edw. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, Christopher Graison and John Robinson.

P. 5/6, with notes showing that these facts are taken from written evidence. Endd. with notes in pencil. S.P. Ireland 276, 146.

LIST OF HORSE AND FOOT IN IRELAND.

Show that the whole force is 14,200 foot, 5,600 horse, and 100 dragoons.

Pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 276, 147.

Addenda.

NOTE ON COLONEL BOYD'S LANDED PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

Colonel Boyd is dead, and his lands have, owing to his not being a denizen, escheated to the Crown. The taking of this advantage would shake all the plantations.

It is requested that his Majesty will confirm the father's lands on the son, and give a general clause to cover this case for all Scottishmen.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Conway Papers. Endd.*: "Denization of Scottish men in Ireland." *S.P. Ireland* 276, 148.

COPY OF JUSTICE CRESSY to ———.

I have tried without effect to get to the bottom of the case between Michael Cormick, his wife Ellen, and his followers for wrongs offered to Jacob Johnson, the diver, in execution of a warrant of the Lords of the Admiralty.⁽¹⁾ There is evidently a conspiracy to conceal the truth, and I don't think I shall be able to elicit it either by the English or Irish in those parts, or by any other than by Johnson's company, "the said Cormick and his wife being so potent among their Irish, and having already laid so strong a foundation to prevent all discoveries."

The points proved by Johnson and Brodrick before Sir Henry Martin, Judge of the Admiralty, are that when Johnson came to Broadhaven the said Cormick's wife and servants gave order to the inhabitants that on pain of death or banishment none of them should show him where any ships were cast away.

Johnson proved also that when he left Broadhaven for some neighbouring islands Mrs. Cormick sent a boat there too and ordered the people to give Johnson no help. They said they would have helped him, but that they were under orders not to do so.

Mrs. Cormick, on his return to Broadhaven, refused to show him anything unless he would give her husband £20 for every brass piece of ordnance he should find. He had to agree to this.

Other details. Mrs. Cormick refused to recognise Johnson's commission and said that for all she knew it might have been made under a hedge. She made a copy of it and sent it to her husband.

Mrs. Cormick denies that the copy of the commission was delivered to her.

Other details.

I present these facts to your lordship. I do not know what you will do, "but surely if you put it to a legal trial they will swear down the Dutchman and all his party."

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 149.

COPY OF SAME to [SAME ?].

Giving further information on the question discussed in foregoing.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 276, 150.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 557.

Addenda.

Between 1629 and 1635. A BRIEF *ex parte* LAWRENCE, LORD ESMOND, and MARCUS PAGETT, Clerk, Vicar of Kilmacomog, against WM. SNELLING, in a TITHE CASE.

Ever since 1620, and before Lawrence, Lord Esmond, has been owner and proprietor—by a grant from the Crown—of the Rectory of Kilmacomog articulate, and Mark Pagett, for all the time ar[ticu]late, *viz.* since 1627 has been Vicar of Kilmacomog and of all the tithes belonging to it—each for his moiety.

[*Various details and pieces of evidence follow.*].

Witnesses are called to prove that in Ireland tithes in fish have always been paid in kind; that this has been the custom at Kilmacomog for 40 years.

Mauritius [Maurice] O'Holloharrell deposed that he was a farmer of the tithes belonging to the Rectory of Kilmacomog under Sir Edward Gough, of Clonmell, Kt., as belonging to the Priory of St. Katherines', Waterford. He, his father and grandfather had paid the fish tithes in kind.

The same thing was done in the parish of Durris [Durrus] near Kilmacomog.

The tithe in fish was paid at Kilmacomog until the controversy between Edward Davenant, Esq., and Gawen Simpson, vicar of Kilmacomog, arose.

Thomas Snelling, "*frater partis ree*" [brother of the accused party], says that he has heard that the tithe of hake, haddocks, herrings and whittings has been paid in kind to the parson and vicar of Kilmacomog parish ar[ticu]late, but he never saw any paid. And, touching the tithe of pilchards, he heard that in lieu of the said tithe, the parson and vicar of Kilmacomoge ar[ticu]late have received £5 a seane *per annum*.

He never saw any tithe-fish paid in kind, and has heard that the fishermen which took the pilchards in Kilmacomog parish offered the parson and vicar £5 a seane *per annum*.

Other evidence on the question given by various witnesses.

William Kitle deposed that he has paid tithe-fish in kind for over 20 years in the parish of Durris, which adjoins Kilmacomog on Bantry Bay and river. Being servant and fisherman to Sir Thos. Roper, now Lord Baltinglass, he has seen one Captain Smith, who used the craft of pilchard fishing and took pilchard fish in Kilmacomog parish, and lived in the parish of Kilmacomog, pay tithe of "fumasho"⁽¹⁾ pilchards fresh in kind to Sir Thomas Roper.

He saw tithe-fish being collected in boats.

Thomas Gartlett deposed that the tithe was paid without opposition. Snelling hired him his boat in 1627-8-9 for fishing and they used to tithe the fish on his coming to land.

Other details in confirmation.

Rowland Field gave evidence of the taking of the tithe.

Other details in confirmation.

(1) Cured pilchards are called "fumados." See Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall II.* 263.

Addenda.

George Grills gave evidence that he was sent by the father of the articulate William Snelling with fresh fish to be given to Sir Thomas Roper (now Lord Baltinglass⁽¹⁾) who was then farmer of the tithe of Kilmacomog. The fish had been landed at his master's fishing palace in Kilmacomog parish.

Donnell O'Scully deposed that sundry suits have been commenced in the diocese of Cork for tithe pilchards and that tithe pilchards have been recovered *in contradictorio judicio* there.

Israell Taylor deposed that he, being parson and vicar of Lislee about six years since, did implead one Vincent Gookin, gentleman, now Sir Vincent Gookin,⁽²⁾ you [who] used the craft of pilchard catching, in the Cons[istory] Court of Rosse, for the tithe of pilchards due to him. Gookin procured a prohibition out of the King's Bench, which stopped proceedings, whereupon deponent began a second suit for tithe pilchards. Gookin tried to get another prohibition, but, as deponent was heard, he could not succeed. Deponent got judgement. He did not execute it as a convenience to Gookin, but went to arbitration and got £60 or thereabouts.

Evidence is given that tithe fish is paid in kind at sundry churches bordering on the sea in the diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross; at Kinsale and Rincurran [Ringcurran]; at Durris, Kilcrohane and Berehaven; at Crookhaven, Baltimore and Cape Clear.

John Hoskins deposed that as the charge of herring fishing is less than that of pilchard fishing, so the profit of pilchard fishing is the greater—"if God send in fish."

Various witnesses corroborate this.

Pilchards, when fresh, were worth 1s. 6d. the thousand. In September, October and November, 1629, Snelling brought in 819,000.

Herrings, fresh, are worth 6d. a thousand.

Pp. 15 large, with full details. Endd. S.P. Ireland 276, 151, ad fin.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 276.

S.P. IRELAND 277.

——— to LORD CONWAY.

Thanking him for his kindness in despatching their bill and praying that he will move the Speaker to further it.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 277, 1.

LORD MOUNTNORRIS to LORD CONWAY, JR., Governor of Londonderry.

P. 1/2. A fragment. (Hol.) with Lord Mountnorris's seal. S.P. Ireland 277, 2.

(1) Became Lord Baltinglass in 1627.

(2) Knighted 1630. See Metcalfe's "Book of Knights."

Addenda.

NOTES on the CUSTOM HOUSE of CARRICKFERGUS and the TRADE of BELFAST.

When Carrickfergus was constituted a port in this kingdom there was hardly a house in Belfast except Lord Chichester's castle. Afterwards, his lordship coming there to live, several British families did come to settle, upon which, for the good of the English interest, his lordship did prevail with King James of blessed memory who gave it a charter. It had few or no merchants trading beyond seas. Now, by the encouragement of the Earl of Donegall, that now is,⁽¹⁾ and the industry, with God's blessing upon the endeavours of merchants of this corporation, "the trade exported and imported at Belfast is at least $\frac{7}{8}$ parts of the whole customs and excise that are taken at the port of Carrickfergus. But the custom house at Carrickfergus being eight long Irish miles distant from Belfast, the merchants and traders to Belfast are much discouraged to trade, for at the arrival of any ship or boat, be it never so small, the master and merchant must go from Belfast to Carrickfergus, to present the ship and make entry of the goods and pay the duty there, which occasioned a great loss of time, besides the hazard of the ship, which the master must leave to perform that duty which the law enjoins him to."

This causes delay often of two or three days. In loading, the master has to send accounts of everything that is going into his ship. Then he has to call at Carrickfergus on the way out, however fair be the wind, to clear his ship out and get his cockett. When this is done "it is oft the custom of seamen (being out of the sight of their merchants) that they fall a-drinking with their companions." A day is lost in this way, "and they being generally bad horsemen, that riding makes them sick," and the good wind may be lost.

We do not ask that the custom house of Carrickfergus should be removed to Belfast, but that we should have a collector to make our entries and receive our money, and grant us our despatches.

Pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 277, 3.

[———— to LORD CONWAY.]

On matters relating to the Conway estate.

P. 4. A fragment. S.P. Ireland 277, 4.

COPY of FINDINGS of SIR MOSES HILL and his ASSOCIATES in the CASE of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* ARTHUR LANGFORD, in regard to the TITLE to CERTAIN LANDS.

[They find]

The King's title to these lands by the Act of 11 Elizabeth *pro ut* by the Act, and the lands part of the country of Claneboy.

The defendant's entry and being in possession of the lands during the time in the information.

⁽¹⁾ Lord Chichester created Earl of Donegall, 1647.

Addenda.

The patent of 1605 to Sir James Hamilton and the letter whereon it was passed.

The patent of 1609 to Sir Fulke Conway, and the Commission whereon it was passed.

The patent of 1627 to the late Lord Conway, the present Lord's surrender, and Letter of Attorney.

The inquisition finding a descent of the lands from Sir Hercules Langford to Sir Roger Langford and continuance in his possession, and those claiming under him, till after the fine levied.

The fine levied by the now Lord Conway.

That the tenants of the four townlands did suit and service in the Court of the Manor of Killulta at the time of the fine levied.

This is our special verdict agreed on by both sides.—Moses Hill *cum sociis*, Pat. Kirwan, Wm. Domvile.

The towns are Ballygortgarry, Ballycrumriffe, Ballyviolane [Ballyvullan] and Ballyshannagill.

P. 1. *Endd.* S.P. Ireland 277, 5.

A NOTE of all the TRUE NATIVES of KILULTA.

Neale Galt O'Neale, formerly lord of this Killultagh. He married three times—first to the daughter of McQuinlan, who was then Lord of the Ruta [the Roote?], now the Earl of Antrim's lands. Then he married upon O'Neale's daughter, named Una ny Neale, and by her have had many children. Lastly he married the Lord of Iveagh's daughter, Rose ny Magennis, and got many children with her.

The following, except that they paid a token of rent, had the freedom of Killultagh, the Magillmuries, the MacRories, the Hamels, the McTrealawnies, the Heaghians, the Greemes, the Hillins, the Magveahs, the Macavagans.

Lists follow of—

1. Those that were true inhabitants and undertenants in the country aforesaid.

2. A note of those that are but strangers of other countries dwelling in this country of Irish.

3. A note of the names of the towns of the parish of Ballinderry.

The lists are as follows :—

(1.) The Magillreawies, McShanes, Lawries, O'Mulhalons, McQuaids, McRobins and others.

(2.) The McCaines, Magruess, Magowrans, McStranogs, Makeaghakes, O'Dooness, Makeaghulies, O'Deemans, O'Quins, McGeeans, O'Mildownes, O'Kanes, Tallons, Gribins and O'Mullcrew with their strange followers, the O'Clohes, O'Lorkans, O'Forfyes, O'Connorys, O'Conweeles, O'Monans, Mageralls, McRories, O'Mulveanies, O'Prontyes, Marlies, MacVoolonyes [?], McDonnells, Hinneries, McQuoicks, Flannegans, Maghagans.

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3. In the first place Ballinderry a great town; Gartenany, a small town,

B[allin]-Thoman
 „ Tawny
 „ Aghenesboy
 „ Magorn
 „ Aghedavy
 „ Clontarie [?]
 „ Laraghllis [?]
 „ Conwone
 „ Muncromogy
 „ Listyoghy
 „ Aghyncarnan
 „ Lurgantyneale
 „ Drumenduffe
 „ Temple Icurmuckan [?]
 „ Insgely
 „ Culclockon
 „ Ire
 „ Ily
 „ Engary
 „ Ikelly
 „ Surtmore
 „ Gillgouse
 „ McKinwin
 „ Lurgan

Other details concerning the townlands held in this parish by Mr. Powell, &c.

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 6.

SYMON RICHARDSON to LORD CONWAY.

Concerning the making of a Park at Killultagh.

P. ½. Damaged. S.P. Ireland 277, 7.

FRAGMENTS of an INDEX.

Pp. 6. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 8.

COPY of PETITION of ——— to the KING for LEAVE to PLANT the TERRITORY of the BYRNES, asking:—

That he may be allowed to plant the territory with such accommodation for the good of the State as they think fit.

That he may have leave to hold plea before his steward of all pleas happening or arising in the said territory of the Byrnes not above £200.

That this territory may be a liberty exempted from the County of Wicklow, and that petitioner, his heirs and assignees, may have return and execution of all manner of writs and prosecutions to be executed in that place.

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That he may have a Court leet and view of frankpledge with all profits, &c., from the same, all fines, amerciaments, felons' goods, chattels of felons *de se* and fugitives, and them put in exigent, deodants, waifs, strays and treasure trove happening or arising in the said territory.

That he and his heirs and assignees may have power to make tan houses, free warrens, and have sealing of leather in the said territory, and to be master of your Majesty's game in the same, and to have wracks of the sea and the jurisdiction of the office of Admiralty from Wyngates to Arklow in the county.

That he and they have power to make a coroner or feodary and escheator in the said territory, and have a *ne intromittas* as to sheriffs and other offices not infringing the said liberties.

That he have power to make manors there.

That he may be given any other power which the King's learned Council think right.

P. ¾. Endd.: "My lords' petition," &c. [Possibly from the Earl of Carlisle.] S.P. Ireland 277, 9.

COPY OF PETITION OF JAMES, EARL OF CARLISLE, to the KING.

The King graciously confirmed to the Earl his grant of the manors of Newcastle and Kilpole [Kilpoole], co. Wicklow, which he had purchased of Sir William Harrington, Kt., deceased.

He likewise granted to the Earl several lands, &c., lying in the territory of the Byrnes, adjacent to the manor of Newcastle, which were formerly surrendered to the Crown. There are, however, some defects in the patents.

Petitioner prays that all these lands, &c., may be granted to him again to be held in free socage as of the Castle of Dublin, except for the land intended to be granted to Sir Wm. Harrington, which he will hold *in capite* by the service of half a knight's fee.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 277, 10.

COPY OF PETITION OF SIR JAMES DILLON to the KING, showing that:—

By the industry, travail and charge of your suppliant two several offices were found of certain marsh lands belonging to the King on the Shannon and the Meage [Maigue] in Tipperary and Limerick in Ireland amounting to £3,000 or thereabouts. As a result divers of the pretended proprietors of those lands, upon treaty with the Committee of the Revenue of Ireland, compounded at the Commission of Defective Titles to have their estates in the premises secured, for an annual rent to be reserved to the King, and a fine.

During his abode in those parts petitioner made discovery of divers other marsh lands of great yearly value thereabouts and in the county of Kerry. For his service in this matter and his expense in paying the costs of both the commissions he was promised a recompense out

Addenda.

of the fine. As however the foresaid compositions at the Commission of Grace for Defective Titles were not proceeded on by the parties interested, and as the rest, who were to compound, did not come in, to the petitioner's great prejudice, he prays for recompense when these marsh lands are settled.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 11.

CERTAIN INSTRUCTIONS [from the LORD PRIVY SEAL] to ——.

Fragmentary instructions concerning the army, trade, &c., and ammunition.

P. ½. Endd.: "Ld. Privy Seal's instructions." S.P. Ireland 277, 12.

COPY OF PETITION OF HENRY DILLON, Esq., to the KING, showing that:—

The province of Connaught, in which petitioner lives, has suffered many pressures during the government of Lord Ranelagh. He is so powerful that petitioner and others cannot expect to get justice against him except by the King's special command.

Asks that this authority be given and that the Records of the Presidency Court be investigated.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 13.

COPY OF PETITION OF SAME to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

Petitioner has, in accordance with the order of this Board of 5 Feb. last, put in the names of five Commissioners that a Commission may thereupon issue to them for examination of witnesses in Ireland. Lord Ranelagh has been ordered to do the same but has not done it, although Mr. Nicholas, Clerk of the Council, has several times expressed to him the King's desire that he should do so.

Petitioner prays that the Board will either compel Lord Ranelagh to obey the order or award a Commission to the Commissioners whom petitioner has named or any two of them; and that Lord Ranelagh may be punished for his contempt.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 14.

INSTANCES delivered in by HENRY DILLON, plaintiff, against VISCOUNT RANELAGH, defendant, and to what articles.

The plaintiff mentions various points in which Lord Ranelagh had acted unjustly in the hearing of cases at Athlone.

Details of various cases given.

In the case of Hugh McConor buy, *v.* Gilligroome O'Hanley, Lord Ranelagh made a reference to George Crofton, Esq., without the defendant's consent or calling him to answer. The defendant

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preferred a petition to his lordship that he conceived Crofton was not only not indifferent for him, but his professed adversary; and therefore prayed his lordship to take the matter into his own hearing, or at least to alter the referee. His lordship refused and further told him that if he had been rightly served he should be clapt by the heels for mistrusting so worthy a [man] as was George Crofton. Defendant gave up most of his case rather than go before Crofton.

In a case in which he [Dillon] was defendant and Oliver Fitzgerald, Charles O'Connor and others plaintiffs, defendant was obliged to appear in person and not to depart without order of the Court. This he did for many years together, to his damage of at least £200, "and most of the matters for distresses taken by virtue of the King's greenwaxes when Dillon was Sheriff of co. Roscommon." In all these cases, except one, defendant was dismissed after continual attendance to the last day, and refused by his lordship any costs or damage, though the cases were very clear.

Other details.

In another case Brandon McBrenan complained to his lordship that the gentleman porter would take no less for his committal than £1 2s. 0d. and for his diet 3s. 4d. a day, whereas in a committal out of the High Court of Chancery the marshal of the Four Courts never took but 6s. 8d., and nothing for diet but what the prisoner pleased to call for.

Other details. The instances relate to various counts in a charge brought by Dillon against Lord Ranelagh. Pp. 3½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 15.

COPY of ANSWERS of LORD RANELAGH, President of Connaught,
to the ARTICLES exhibited by HENRY DILLON.

Dillon was personally served with an attachment under the provincial seal of Connaught at his residence in co. Roscommon last October, although he said he was in Dublin at the time. He was fined, as is usual, for an untruth. He was not denied justice, but was committed by consent of the Chief Justice and all the Councillors present. He was imprisoned in the Marshalsea and not in the common jail; and was afterwards allowed to be removed to the house of Theobald Dillon, where he lived a few days till liberated.

To the second charge :—

Defendant never had any treaty with the petitioner as to buying the woods mentioned. Petitioner could not make any estate of them since the finding of the King's title to Connaught. The sentence given was legal and in order.

To the third :—

The Presidency Court acted within its powers as defined by the King's commission under the Great Seal of Ireland.

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To the fourth :—

Defendant committed Rory O'Murphy to prison after a murder had been committed by a man known to have been his apprentice. The murderer had escaped, and it was thought that Rory might help to find where he was. He was afterwards set free—not being able to find the murderer.

Other details.

To the fifth :—

On his way from Athlone to Roscommon defendant found at Milltown that there had been an affray between some of the Dillons. Richard Dillon, who is alleged to have been wounded by one Dillon, had sorely abused one Peirce Dillon. Peirce wounded Richard only in self defence. He sent Peirce to prison. Peirce escaped. Defendant was not responsible.

To the sixth :—

The Presidential Court has for generations been accustomed to settle matters on petitions. It often refers small matters to Justices of the Peace, or to some local person, to be composed by consent of the parties. These awards are only binding when the referees make an end by consent.

To the seventh :—

The referees are honest men, but their award is not binding till confirmed after hearing in open court, if desired.

To the eighth :—

If true, the clerk of the council should answer on it.

To the ninth :—

The charge against defendant that he is prejudiced against the Sheriff is unfounded. The Sheriffs themselves are often accused of extortion.

To the tenth :—

A dispute on this point as to the jurisdictions of the Presidency Court and Court of Chancery recently arose. It was decided by the Deputy and Council in favour of the Presidency Court.

To the eleventh :—

In the time of Lord Wilmot and other governors of the province the Court used pursuivants of its own to carry out its warrants. The result is more satisfactory than that of using Sheriffs. Where deputies pursuivants have been convicted of corruption they have been severely punished.

To the twelfth and thirteenth :—*Details.*

To the fourteenth :—

This has a certain show of truth. The President of the province of Connaught is also Constable of the castle of Athlone, “to which castle there doeth belong many ancient privileges and amongst the rest the executing of all writs within that liberty, and the ancient custom hath ever been that when any writs are directed to the

Addenda.

sheriff of the county at large, the sheriff doth direct the mandate to the Constable of the Castle, who is ever careful to see a due return made of them." Lord Wilmot, long President of Connaught, will testify to this.

To the fifteenth :—*Details.*

To the sixteenth :—

Details regarding the imprisonment of Laghlin Kelly by the defendant at the wish of Sir Edward Povey. Povey agreed with Kelly as to the course taken.

To the seventeenth :—

There was never any controversy between Hanley and defendant. Defendant induced Hanley to enter the service under Sir James Dillon, when directions came from the "Lords Deputies" and Council for pressing 2,000 men. Defendant gave Hanley 12*d.* press money. There was no dispute between them.

To the eighteenth :—

The arrest of Brandon MacBrennan complained of was made when defendant was in a commission for improving the revenues of the Archbishopric of Tuam and Bishoprics of Connaught. No complaint was made by the person primarily affected.

To the nineteenth :—

Brandon MacBrennan had a fair hearing.

To the twentieth :—

The petitioner is not concerned herein. As to the charge concerning the purchase by defendant of the Abbey of Roscommon to which there doth belong several quarters of lands in the co. Roscommon, and the subsequent negotiations with Dermot MacBrennan :—the statement made is false.

To the twenty-first :—

No one but the petitioner ever imagined that defendant had any object other than a public one in arranging for the construction and repair of the highways in all parts of Connaught. He has assigned the work to Justices of the Peace, who may raise money amongst themselves with the consent of the parishioners. This is no fault of the President.

Other details.

Pp. 12. S.P. Ireland 277, 16.⁽¹⁾

After
1630.

[DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY] concerning VISCOUNTS MOORE and RANELAGH.

Ordering him to call them before him, and reprove them for their undutiful carriages in not joining with the Deputy and rest of the Council. For the present they are to be "sequestered" from

⁽¹⁾ After 1630, when Lord Ranelagh became Joint-President of Connaught, and before 1645, when Wilmot died.

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the Council. Lord Ranelagh to be ordered to repair at once to his Government of Connaught, and not to depart thence without leave. The condition of the county is such that his attendance there is required.

Pp. 1½. Endd. in Windebank's hand. S.P. Ireland 277, 17.

DRAFT of [the KING to the LORD DEPUTY].

We have received your recommendation here, and have heard of the extraordinary plantation made in the co. Wexford by Sir Edward Fisher, Kt. As a mark of our favour we are pleased that you admit him to the Privy Council of Ireland.

Pp. ⅔. Endd. In the handwriting of Lord Mountnorris. Endd. in Nicholas' hand. S.P. Ireland 277, 18.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, pp. 268-9. S.P. Ireland 258, 82, of which this is a duplicate. Has been placed there as S.P. Ireland 258, 82a.

MEMORANDUM that a LETTER be written to the LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND regarding ULSTER KING AT ARMS.

His Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Earl Marshal to Mr. Secretary that a letter be written and sent forthwith to the Lords Justices of Ireland to this effect:—

Right Trusty, &c.

We order you not to confer upon any person the post of Ulster King of Arms, lately vacated by the death of Daniel Molyneux,⁽¹⁾ and temporarily held by his son William, until you hear our further pleasure. William Molyneux shall repair here before October 1 next and bring with him the patent or any other instrument by virtue of which he claims the office of Ulster King of Arms.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 19.

————— to SIR RICHARD BOLTON, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.⁽²⁾

Touching £100 which has been for many years due by Mr. Courtney for certain lands held by him as an undertaker in the province of Munster, now in question before the Barons of the Exchequer. The suit is between Sir. Wm. Rives, Attorney-General,⁽³⁾ on behalf of the King, and Mr. Courtney.

P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland, 277, 20.

⁽¹⁾ Successor to Daniel Molyneux appointed Sept., 1633. *See the Book of Dignities, p. 572.*

⁽²⁾ Sir Richard was Lord Chief Baron 1625-39. *See the Book of Dignities, p. 583.*

⁽³⁾ 1619-36.

Addenda.

COPY of PETITION of JEROME ALEXANDER to the KING, showing:—

He is a prisoner in the Fleet by commitment of Secretary Windebank, because before absenting himself from Ireland he had not presented his Royal licence of absence to the Lord Deputy. He had not acted contemptuously to the Deputy, but having heard that his licence had issued, had come hurriedly over in order to get a good ship and avoid wintry weather.

He had left orders that his licence should be delivered as soon as possible to the Deputy, and had hurried over to obey the Lord Marshal's order.

He confesses that in this matter he has offended, and asks for forgiveness.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 277, 21.

After
1631.

COPY of PETITION of JAMES, BISHOP of CLOGHER to the KING, showing that:—

The King, on 20 April last,⁽¹⁾ out of zeal for religion and a desire to restore the decayed church of Clogher, ordered the erection of a corporation of a dean and chapter for that see. He ordered for that purpose the acceptance of a surrender of the corporation from the present reputed dean and chapter. After this surrender a new grant was to be made.

By the said letters the King ordered that the town of Clogher should be made a corporation consisting of a portreeve and 12 burgesses. For this purpose the Deputy, &c., was to accept a surrender of 700 acres of land from the petitioner and to grant these to the portreeve and burgesses for their better support, and for keeping a schoolmaster in the town. The King's learned Counsel in Ireland are of opinion that his letters are not of sufficient strength for tying of the prebends to the service of the cure of souls in the several benefices to be annexed to their prebendaries. They have therefore advised petitioner to forbear passing the King's grant until fresh directions are issued. The surrender of 700 acres in free and common socage near Clogher would be a greater injury to the see than the corporation could be available.⁽²⁾ A passing of 200 acres in fee farm with reservation of a reasonable rent for the Bishops of Clogher would suffice to attract English settlers and 100 acres would be enough for the support of a schoolmaster.

Petitioner therefore prays that the King's orders may be altered accordingly. The Bishops should be empowered to grant fee farm tenancies over 200 acres at a rent of £8*d.* an acre to planters. They should insist on the building of English houses. He also prays that if it shall appear to the Lord Deputy, &c. "that the sites of the old town of Clogher wherein as yet there is no buildings is in a place inconvenient for want of water, they take order that a convenient

⁽¹⁾ But see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, pp. 625-5, art. 2003, where there is a similar grant dated 24 July, 1631.

⁽²⁾ *i.e.*, profitable.

Addenda.

parcel of ground distant about half a mile from the said old town may be assigned for building of a new town, to be called by the name of New Clogher; and that the tenants of the said ground so to be allotted be permitted to resign the same and to accept from your suppliant like estate in other lands of equal value."

P. 3. S.P. Ireland 277, 22.

DRAFT of a COMMISSION to a LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

Gives him the usual full powers of exercising the King's authority, repressing rebels, declaring martial law, &c., &c.

Pp. 6½. Latin. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 23.

SKETCH MAP of the FORTIFICATIONS of LONDONDERRY.

As they are now imperfect and subject to reprisals.

A rough plan showing the bastions, &c. 1 large p. about 21 inches to a mile. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 24.

1630. INFORMATION of ANDREW MONYPENY, Archdeacon of St. Saviour's
After of "Conorth" [Connor], in IRELAND, to LORD CONWAY, Principal
May 23.⁽¹⁾ Secretary of State.

In the recent controversy between Monypeny and Nicholas Tod (a tailor by profession) concerning this archdeaconry there have been three references granted by his late Majesty to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's Council here. It was decided in his favour by the Lord Deputy and Council after Monypenny had got letters from the late King. Nevertheless Tod, while keeping up the premises from Lord Conway, has got a reference from the King ordering a re-examination.

Monypeny prays that letters may be written in his favour to Lord Chancellor Loftus and the other referees; also that letters be written to the Lord Deputy of Ireland recalling a presentation of Atheochill [Ahoghill] (a parcel of the Archdeaconry by letters patents), which presentation is contrary to the said letter.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 25.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Recommending the erection in Ireland of an office for granting and recording the writ of *subpoena* in Ireland, and asking the Deputy's advice thereon, before any step is finally taken.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 26.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 518, art. 1607.

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1628.

REASONS ALLEGED wherefore the CHIEF JUSTICE of HIS MAJESTY'S CHIEF PLACE in IRELAND should continue the CUSTODY of the SEAL belonging to that COURT.

1. All the Chief Justices have had the custody of it for more than 100 years as a perquisite belonging to their office. Some of them are living, namely, Sir James Ley, now Earl of Marlborough, Sir John Denham and Sir William Jones. They can certify the fact.

2. The King has granted the now Chief Justice the office in as large and ample a manner as Sir Wm. Jones or any other Chief Justice. [*Terms of grant given in Latin.*]

3. The present Chief Justice has no larger and, in some cases, smaller fees than Sir Robert Gardener and Sir James Ley, "and the rates of victuals, apparel, house rent and other things are treble to what it was when Sir Robert Gardener and Sir James Ley were Chief Justices; and of late the rate of things at Dublin, where the Chief Justice that now is doth live, are exceedingly enhanced far above London."

4. Except for his entertainment from the King the perquisites of the Chief Justice are smaller than those of any other judge.

5. The profits of the Seal are less than in the times of Gardener, Ley, Winch and Denham, "the causes and suits in Court being fewer and the reason thereof is those few causes that come to the King's Bench are for the most part sent thither by leading orders from the Chancery, which require an appearance *gratis* without any process. Secondly, the difficulty in composing of an indifferent jury in trials (either by reason of their alliance or other partiality) causeth men rather to seek remedy in Chancery or by petition than by course of common law." Thirdly, the King takes half fines in actions of debt, &c., brought into the King's Bench which doth cause the fewer suits. Fourthly, many grants have been made of Courts of Record since the reign of King James, and those determine many other matters. Lastly, matters concerning plantation are treated at the Council Table or by Commission, and not by the course of Common Law.

6. The Chief Justice has to keep somebody regularly to attend the Seal. When this office is paid little profit remains.

7. Although a conformity with England in these matters is generally desirable, yet in this case it is undesirable. First, the keeping of the Seals of the King's Bench and Common Pleas in England has of long time been committed to a special officer, whilst in Ireland the several Justices have always had the custody of theirs. On general principles the Irish custom seems preferable to the English. By Irish custom the Chancellor keeps the Great Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Exchequer Seal. By the Statute of 32 Henry VIII. the Master of the Wards hath the keeping of the Seal of that Court. If such like sums of money were paid into the King upon every writ which issueth out of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, as are paid for *subpenas* in the Chancery, it would be more profit to the King and greater safety to the subject

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that the custody of the Seals, both in England and Ireland, should remain with the Chief Justices than in the custody of any inferior officer or farmer. The fees of the Seal of the King's Bench and Common Pleas in England have been always accounted for to the Crown, and not claimed by the Chief Justice as fees belonging to his place, but the use in Ireland is and always has been that the Chief Justice hath received these, and no account made to the Crown. The Chief Justice in England has valuable perquisites and patronage. This is not so in Ireland. The Statute of Westminster 2nd, that appointed Justices of *Nisi Prius*, enacts that the Justices shall have a clerk to enrol the Pleas before them. By virtue of this statute the Justices in England do grant the office of the clerk of the Assizes. But though this Statute be of force in Ireland yet the Lord Deputies in former times hath taken this benefit from the Justices of Assize and so continued unto this day.

8. If the fees of the Seal be resumed it may be a precedent to call the above mentioned Justices who are still living to account for their profits. This would not be reasonable.

9. This project was moved when Lord Carew was in Ireland and in Lord Grandison's time, but rejected.

10. The work of the Chief Justice in Ireland is equal to if not more than that of any other Justice in the King's dominions.

11. The fee should not be taken away without compensation.

12. The present Chief Justice has served the King and his father eight years,⁽¹⁾ a longer time than any of his predecessors.

13. The Chief Justice is anxious to state his own case.

Pp. 3. Endd. in Secretary Coke's hand. S.P. Ireland 277, 27.

DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for RICHARD FLOOD.

Ordering that he receive a grant of the reversion of craner, wharfinger and packer "in the ports, bays and creeks of the City of Dublin" for himself and his son.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 28.

THE REASONS of CHARLES, LORD LAMBERT, why he DESIRETH a COMPANY at KILBIGAN [KILBEGGAN ?] in Co. WESTMEATH.

He had been promised one when he should come of age, but was forgotten.

The place where his estate is needs defence "as a place of as great consequence and strength as any in that kingdom, and is too commodious for rebels to harbour themselves in by reason of divers islands called the Terrill's Islands, where usually, if there be any stirring in the country, they resort." His father always had two companies residing there. The Irish have recently committed outrages there, and the Lord Deputy and President of Connaught are anxious that he should have a company.

⁽¹⁾ Sir George Shirley appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1620.

Addenda.

Within a mile or two of him there live "three or four of the greatest and most obstinate rebels that were in the Queene's time," who are always ready for mischief.

His father deserved well of the state, and his brother died lately,⁽¹⁾ in the King's service in the Low Countries. He desires to spend his life in the King's service.

Two copies, p. 1 and p. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 29 and 30.

Circ.
1638.

COPY of PETITION of LADY ASHLEY to the KING, showing that :—

Petitioner has only one daughter. Her deceased husband, Sir Francis Ashley, Sergt.-at-Law, at the wish of the Earl of Clare, married her to his second and youngest son, Denzil Hollis, Esq. Petitioner and her husband had, at the time of the treaty, been tendered "divers matches, heirs to £3,000 per annum and upwards."

In order to compass his ends the Earl made use of Lady Elizabeth Hatton, to whom the petitioner and her husband had committed their said daughter, his lordship promising to settle a large fortune on his son. For the present he only gave him some lands in Cornwall worth £2,500 and no more. He promised to settle on him and petitioner's daughter £1,000 a year, and with overtures to enlarge that afterwards.

The petitioner was persuaded by Lady Elizabeth and the marriage took place about 11 years since.

The petitioner must acknowledge that the Earl was always affectionate towards his son. Petitioner's husband always trusted to his word, and petitioner believes that he has settled more than all he promised on his son a little before his death.

The now Countess Dowager of Clare always disliked this her younger son and used indirect practices against him. She never told the son of the Earl's last sickness. After his death she produced an old will made 39 years ago. By this she and her eldest son, now Earl of Clare, are large gainers, and she attempts to ruin the estate of petitioner's daughter. She and her husband settled their estate on their daughter, believing that the late Earl of Clare would fulfil his engagements.

Petitioner's son-in-law is too dutiful to act in the matter, and petitioner is unfit to vindicate her right in this complicated case.

She prays that the case may be sent to some trustworthy referees.

Pp. 1½. Followed by—

COPY of PETITION of ANNE, COUNTESS of CLARE, widow and dowager, and EXECUTRIX of the WILL of JOHN, late EARL of CLARE,⁽²⁾ showing that :—

Her husband had settled a reasonable sum on his second son, Denzil Holles, and matched him to a good and plentiful fortune.

⁽¹⁾ In 1627, according to *Lodge's Peerage (Archdall)*, I. 353.

⁽²⁾ Died 1637.

Addenda.

Nevertheless Denzil molests his mother by vexatious suits in the Prerogative Court. Petitioner prays that she may be allowed to pay to her daughter the portion undoubtedly intended for her by her late father in spite of whatever Denzil may do; and that she may receive back from him certain papers which he violently took from her when searching for her husband's will.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *In all*, pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Also other and separate copies of the same.*
P. 1 and *p.* 1. *The whole*, pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 277, 31, 32, and 33.

COPY of PETITION of PHILIP BURLAMACHI to the KING, showing that:—

He has not yet had any answer to the proposition he put forward concerning the King's alum works. He desires an answer and is being wronged by some of the supplanters. He prays for temporary protection from his creditors.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 34.

———— to [LORD CONWAY].

Concerning unimportant local affairs.

Pp. 4. *Imperfect.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 35.

Probably
between
1634
and
1636.⁽¹⁾

PETITION to the KING of JAMES, LORD BALFOUR, Baron of Clanawley, and SIR WM. BALFOUR, Kt., Lieut. of your Majesty's Tower of London, showing that:—

By letter of 26 October, 1629, the King granted to Lord Balfour and his heirs the manor of Carrowshee, *alias* Castle Balfour, and the manor of Lagen, together with other lands, &c., in Ireland. King James by letter of 24 April, 1617, granted to Sir John Meldrum (by the name of John Meldrum, Esq.) certain lands in Ireland. One part of these lands was to be called the manor of Dresternan. It was subsequently conveyed to Lord Balfour. Lord Balfour is anxious that they may descend to his kinsman, Sir Wm. Balfour, and prays that the King will accept a surrender of his estates, and grant them back to him, with this remainder and under the conditions to be observed in the Ulster plantation.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 36.

Between
1635
and
1640.

PETITION to the KING of SIR JOHN BRAMSTON, Kt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, and of ELIZABETH, his wife, showing that:—

King James annexed valuable lands in Ireland to the see of Clogher.

Although he then forbade the making of long leases of these lands, yet in consideration of the efforts of George Montgomery, late Bishop of that see, he granted him the right to make leases of any part of them for terms up to 60 years in length, with a reserved

⁽¹⁾ See *Complete Peerage* I, 221.

Addenda.

rent of £4 or more a year per quarter to the Bishop. With the consent of the Dean and Chapter the Bishop did lease certain lands for 60 years to one John Bradberry, reserving £6 a quarter. This lease was afterwards assigned to the female petitioner for valuable consideration.

The present Bishop is now, 20 years after, endeavouring to entitle the King to these lands, and to get a new patent from him. There is no just reason for this.

Petitioners pray for relief through the Lord Deputy.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 37.

1638. COPY of PETITION to the KING of EDMUND KENNEDAY, servant to the EARL OF ORMOND, showing that:—

He hears that the Earl of Middlesex is trying to procure the revocation of the King's letters of last December, sent to Ireland, which directed that the Lord Deputy should report whether the case concerning the accounts between the Earl and the Earl of Ormond might with convenience be heard here [in England]. Petitioner prays that the King will nevertheless adhere to the directions given.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 38.⁽¹⁾

NOTE of a REQUEST by LORD OGLETREE.

The King has been pleased to grant to Lord Ogletree and his friends the lands of Munjoy [Mountjoy] in Ireland, and to grant him the house of Mountjoy, 500 acres of land in the possession of Sir Francis Rowe, with all rights, &c., thereto belonging. He prays that your Lordship give order to Mr. Attorney General for the delivery of the grant, or to appoint some other satisfactory course therefor. This to be done without any loss or prejudice to Sir Francis Rowe.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 39.

COPY of PETITION of WILLIAM McLELLAND to the KING, showing that:—

It pleased the late Lord of Kirkenbright [Kirkcudbright] in consideration of petitioner's 16 years' service to give to petitioner by his last will and testament a townland called Ballariskmore, worth about £10 a year. His lordship had bought it from Sir Wm. Maxwell, who held it as freehold from the Londoners.

While petitioner was on service with Lord Cromwell his little freehold was set on lease by the King's Commissioners.⁽²⁾ He can get no relief from them and prays that he may be restored to his freehold.

P. ⅓. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 40.

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1633-47, p. 176.

(2) ? in the sequestrated lands of the City of London. If so, after May, 1635.

Addenda.

COPY of PETITION to the SAME of MAURICE ROCHE, Son to DAVID, LORD ROCHE, VISCOUNT FERMOY, showing that:—

He has had disputes with his father. His father did not pay petitioner his promised maintenance when petitioner married a daughter of the now Countess Dowager of Ormond by her husband, John Power.

Other details.

Petitioner also built up an ancient weir which he owned on the Blackwater or Broadwater in Co. Cork. Several times he was sued for this, but as no one appeared to prosecute him, the Justices of Assize told him to use it, and that he should have three months warning of an intended trial.

Nevertheless, Mr. Justice Philpott “allied to some parties interested,” allowed petitioner to be indicted afresh while an old indictment was pending, and directed that the weir should be destroyed. This was unjust; but petitioner could get no redress from the Lord Deputy and Council.

He is questioned on some words alleged to have been spoken by him to some jurors in the case and is ordered to enter into recognisances—either to confess a public offence at the Assize, or else to appear in Dublin, although the charge, if true, should have been heard before the Castle Chamber.

He prays for remission of these supposed contempts, and for justice.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 41.

1635 ? DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Ordering that Lord Valentia, Marshal of the Army, have the company lately held by Lord Mountnorris.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 277, 42.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN TELLURE to the PRIVY COUNCIL, on behalf of JOHN BOLLARD, merchant of Dublin.

Praying that he may have leave to export some corn, which is ready in Dublin, to London.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 277, 43.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of ANTHONY VERNEY, one of the Queen's chief coachmen, showing that:—

There are many ale-houses erected in woods and bogs in Ireland which do not pay the 5s. a year to the King and 6*d.* to the collector to which they are liable. The collectors know the country so little that they cannot enforce collection.

Addenda.

Petitioner asks to be appointed clerk of the recognizances to be taken to the King's use by ale-house keepers in Munster and Leinster. He hopes to bring to light the "petty hostries and blind ale-houses" which do not pay the tax. He will pay £5 a year for the office.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : To be delivered to Secretary Windebank. *S.P. Ireland* 277, 44.

About
End 1628. COPY of PETITION of JOHN WALLE, a maimed soldier, to
the PRIVY COUNCIL.

He served in the expedition to Rhé, being pressed for service under Sir Ralph Bingley.

He cannot get his pension in spite of the Privy Council's letters to the President of Munster and Earl of Cork.

He prays for relief.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 45.

About
Autumn of
1629.⁽¹⁾ COPY of PETITION of LORD WILMOT to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Asking for the wardship of the young Viscount Dillon. He has been guardian to the last Viscount—an infant who has just died.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 46.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of TWELVE of HIS POOR IRISH SUBJECTS, who recently came over with intent for HOLLAND, showing that:—

They came over with sufficient means for their exportation and not intending to seek alms. Yet were they arrested by constables by means of Justice Long, "and brought to Hick's Hall, and there censured by the said Master Long to punishment of whipping which were enforced to endure in an extreme manner."

They pray for leave to go either to Holland or home to Ireland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 277, 47.

COPY of PETITION of the CLERGY of the DIOCESE of ARDAGH in LEITRIM and LONGFORD to the KING, showing that:—

The rectories in these lately planted counties being impropriated, petitioners are only entitled to the vicarages: "the profits whereof by reason of some pretended customs of the country that debar your suppliants from taking up their milches and other predial tithes in kind, doth especially consist in customary duties; for receiving of which of late certain gentlemen of the country (who being ill-affected to the true religion endeavour nothing more than

(1) See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32. *Index s.v.* Wilmot.

Addenda.

the disgrace of the clergie), have caused your suppliants to be publicly indited at the general sessions to the great scandal of their profession." In these trials the same people are parties, judges and jury, so that petitioners cannot get fair treatment. Where tithe is due by law the country custom is pleaded, and where the custom is in their favour—but the law not so clear—the law is urged against custom.

They pray that if they renounce all customary dues they may have the tithes due by law.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 48.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY of the ARDS, showing that:—

He has been appointed to the train of the artillery in Ireland. He finds it is either defective in officers or excessive in cost. He sends a draft of an establishment similar to that drawn by "that eminent asserter of the Royal interest, the Earl of Strafford" for Ireland in 1640, and prays that it may be approved.

P. 1/2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 49.

Circ.
1637.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of ALICE, LADY VISCOUNTESS MORE, showing that:—

She has for two months hoped to see her aged father⁽¹⁾ in England to make known to the King how much he has suffered by thirteen weeks' imprisonment in Dublin Castle.

He is not allowed to come, however, till he remove his contempt for breach of a decree there made, and till he answers all the charges objected against him by the Deputy and Council there.

Till he is enlarged he cannot get securities for the £3,000 and more which he has to pay under the decree.

The King, too, has allowed his opponents to say that after his enlargement petitioner must stay in Dublin till he answers the charges against him. This may mean anything.

She prays that her father have leave to come over even in custody. He will afterwards meet the decree made against him, or perform what the former decree or the King may be pleased to enjoin him.

P. 1/2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 50.

1641?

COPY of PETITION of SERGEANT-MAJOR BARRY to the KING, showing that:—

Trained from youth in war, he was drawn from his home in Ireland to the Low Countries. There, and in Spain and Upper Germany, he served continually for 38 years. At the late siege of Fuenterravia⁽²⁾ he commanded the vanguard of the Spanish regiments and of the Irish regiments of Tyrone and Tyrconnel. He was

(1) Lord Chancellor Loftus.

(2) In 1638.

Addenda.

victorious, got a pension of 69 crowns a month in consequence and was appointed one of the King's Council of War in Flanders and Cavalier of the noble order of St. Iago. Nevertheless, being sent for by the Earl of Barrymore, he left all his honours and came to serve the King. Sir Arthur Hopton, the King's ambassador in Spain, certified this to Secretary Windebank.

He prays for employment and for an allowance in consideration of his journey from Spain and attendance five months here. If his services are not required, he prays for a letter from the King recommending him to the Prince Cardinal of Flanders and for leave to himself and as many voluntaries as will go with him [to cross the sea].

P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 51.

[1641.] COPY OF PETITION to the KING, of the VISCOUNTS and BARONS of the PARLIAMENT of IRELAND herein interested, showing that:—

By the Act passed at Westminster in 1628 for five subsidies all those created by James I. or the present King Viscounts or Barons of the Scottish or Irish Parliament were ordained to pay subsidy here. To that end they were rated in the body of the Act at a figure above that set out in the subsidy-books before their creations. Some of them being entitled of the English Parliament were "acessed" by the Lords of that Parliament. They passed all these charges.

In an Act lately passed in Ireland, the petitioners have been rated to pay the subsidies of that Kingdom, and double the proportions laid on them in England, and to the end these subsidies may be "estraicted" on their lands, their names have been returned to the Exchequer.

They pray for relief in this and other matters too long to be mentioned here, and ask for a hearing at the Council Table or elsewhere.

P. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 52.

FRAGMENTARY NOTES concerning the PROCEEDINGS of the IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Pp. 13. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 53.

1628.
June 2. COPY of [the KING to the LORD DEPUTY].

Duplicate of the letter calendared in S.P. Ireland 1625-32, p. 345, art. 1,023, q.v.

P. 1. Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 54.

Addenda.

1635 or 6 ? COPY of PETITION to the KING of RICHARD BROWNE, Clerk of the
or 1641. Privy Council.

Asking that he may have the post of Master of the Mint for the establishment of which the Committees of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland have asked ⁽¹⁾ and which the Committee of the Privy Council for Irish Affairs has recommended.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 55.

Thursday, COPY of the COMPLAINT made in PARLIAMENT at the GRAND
31 Dec. COMMITTEE for IRISH AFFAIRS by STONE, FREEMAN and
[1640?]⁽²⁾ BERESFORD, who claim the inheritance of several parts of
the Haberdashers' proportion in Londonderry which they
desire to be restored.

They were put out of possession by Commissioners as mentioned hereafter though not parties to the sentence in the Star Chamber nor judgment in the *scire facias* hereafter mentioned.

Relates briefly the granting of the charter in 1613 and its annulment in 1635.

On 28 Dec. 1637, the King brought a *scire facias* against the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London, the society and 12 companies and got a judgment that the patent should be repealed.

March, 1638. The King by commission under the Great Seal empowered Sir Ralph Whitfield and Sir Thos. Fotherley, strangers to the former proceedings, to go into Ireland and let and dispose of these lands.

July-August, 1639. The Commissioners did as ordered. At the time of their disposing of them Beresford and Stone came to them and claimed several parts of the Haberdashers' proportion by several feoffments made in Sept., 1634, not only depending, but after, the suit in the Star Chamber, to which Mr. Beresford was a party, was set down for hearing, and so they came in *pendente lite*.

Other details. Various circumstances prevented the lands from passing to the feoffees. The Commissioners could not give them satisfaction as a lease had already been made for diverse years to Lord Kircudbright [Kircudbright]. Mr. Beresford has since in satisfaction of the pretences obtained from the King a lease for 31 years of five townlands after Lady O'Cahan's death, and his father and Lady Coke, his sister, are to be discharged of £500 due by them to the King on accounts. Stone's and Freeman's cases are similar to Beresford's, saving only that they were no defendants in the Star Chamber, nor petitioned for or received any satisfaction.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 56.

(1) The Parliament of 1634-5 asked for the establishment of a mint in Ireland. See also *Cal. of S.P. Ireland 1633-47, Index, s.v. IRELAND, Mint in.*

(2) The 31st of Dec. fell on Thursday in this year.

Addenda.

1635. NOTE on the CHIEF JUSTICESHIP of the COMMON PLEAS in IRELAND.

It is desired that Dominick Lord Kinsale, now holder of that post surrenders it voluntarily, that his surrender be accepted, and the post given to Sir John Brereton, knight, now his Majesty's Serjeant-at-law in that kingdom.

Sir John Brereton has served in that post ten years ; and has been in practice twenty-five years.

Sir John's post should be filled by John Pollexfen,⁽¹⁾ Esq. He is well known to the Lord Keeper and Attorney General, and was with them called to the Bar in the Inner Temple, and has practised 32 years here and in Ireland. The Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas is worth only £400 a year.

That of Serjeant-at-law is worth only £20.

Sir John is married to one of Lord Brabazon's daughters.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 57.

1643. ORDER by the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL to SIR ADAM
3 Jan. LOFTUS, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-War in Ireland.
Dublin Castle.

To pay £65 10s. to the following officers, to be paid by them to their Lieutenants and Ensigns.

List follows of sums to be paid to Willoughby, Capt. Sandford, Capt. Russell and Sir Fra. Willoughby and others (*names destroyed by damp*).

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 58.

Early DRAFT of the KING to the LORD DEPUTY for SIR WM. PARSONS,
Charles I. Master of the Wards in Ireland.

Giving him precedence at the Council board and other assemblies of all judges except the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The Lord Deputy is to give him all assistance which he may require.

P. 2. S.P. Ireland 277, 59.

End of PETITION to the KING of STEPHEN ALLEN, King's Attorney for
1631. Ulster, and of divers others inhabiting that Province, showing that:—

The King, on information given by the Lords Justices for Ireland, directed on Oct. 16⁽²⁾ last that Poe should be arrested and punished for forging his signet. Poe escaped to Ireland and prevents petitioners from getting the advantage of his Majesty's letters. They pray that these letters may be put in execution.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 60. For approximate date see Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, pp. 533-534, and note.

⁽¹⁾ Called May 19, 1603, together with Robert Heath and Thomas Coventry: but Kilmallock was deprived of office in 1633. See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, p. 31.

⁽²⁾ Oct. 16, 1630. See *Cal. of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, art 2188.

Addenda.

MEMORANDUM by LORD CONWAY regarding certain OFFICERS.

Captains Tirwhit, Pelham and Huncks. These came out of the Low Countries and left their places there.

Captain Papereill. Is a good engineer. Was given a company and made "the voyage"⁽¹⁾ at his own charge. May be very useful if continued in entertainment.

Captain Buck. A young active gentleman. Has gone the voyage, and applies his mind to the wars. Desires employment by the King. Has served some years abroad.

I recommend these and Capt. Hone to the Council of War.

P. 1. *Signed. (Hol.) Conway. S.P. Ireland 277, 161.*

COPY of PETITION of SAMUEL POWELL to the LORD DEPUTY and the COUNCIL, showing that:—

Robert Metcalfe and petitioner's wife were the only children of James Metcalfe, Doctor of Physic. Robert and petitioner's wife were granted letters of administration of James' estate after James' death. Before, however, these letters could be delivered, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on behalf of his son, Sir Edward Loftus, issued an injunction to the Judge who granted the letters, on pain of £1,000 not to deliver them, a pretence of a will, alleged to be made by James Metcalfe, of which Sir Edward was alleged to be executor. No such will was made. In the end petitioner and the rest were so wearied by delays that they agreed for Sir Edward to have one-third of Dr. Metcalfe's estate, each of them taking a third also. By an agreement then drawn into articles Sir Edward agreed to hold petitioner harmless against all claims upon the petitioner as administrator of the said estate. Nevertheless he detains a great part of petitioner's third part of the estate, and has not held him harmless against the claim preferred by Robert Harpoll, Esq., against petitioner as administrator. Sir Edward has gone to England, and petitioner cannot quickly get satisfaction. Petitioner has lately, under a decree of this board, paid £250 to Harpoll, but Sir Edward, who should indemnify him, is in England and intends, as petitioner hears, to leave shortly for France.

He prays for letter to the English Privy Council that Sir Edward may be compelled to answer his charges here.

P. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 62.*

CERTIFICATE of LORD RANELAGH, SIR WILLIAM JONES [?] and SIR JOHN CLOTWORTHY.

That Wm. Domville is a native Protestant of Ireland, and had a good fortune there before the rebellion, and is by the rebellion deprived of all profits from it.

P. ½. *Signed (hol.) by the above. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 63.*

(1) To Cadiz in 1625?

Addenda.

NOTES on the TREATMENT of the LORD DEPUTIES of IRELAND
and on the CHARACTER of the PEOPLE.

8 Mar., 1558. Sir William Fitzwilliams, Lord Justice, reported unfavourably to Sir Wm. Cecil on the Irish as "a brute and bestiall people," and as a "more craftier, viperous [?] and undermining" a generation than any other.

Sir William Gerard, At[torney General] reported in same sense to Sir William Cecil in 1560.

1566, 16 June. Lord Cecil wrote to Sir Henry Sidney that he feared he could get him no Chancellor from England, so bad a report had Ireland.

1567, 1 July. Lord Treasurer Winchester wrote to Lord Deputy Sidney advising caution and noticing the "policy, wit and mistrust" of the Irish.

CHIEF GOVERNORS ILL-USED.

1559. Earl of Sussex. "Had great discontents put upon him by those of Ireland, principally those of the Pale," was poisoned in a "sallatt" in Dublin, March 1559, but was recovered by early help. He first tried "to rule them by force and fear of the law. At last, 1561, he was wearied out by the falseness of those of the Pale and of Irish birth, and by the countenance their false insinuations found at Court."

1568, 30 Aug. Sir William Fitzwilliams, when left Lord Justice to Sidney, wrote to Cecil that the troubles that grew to those that served the Prince there came to them chiefiest of the country people.

1571, Sept. Sir Henry Sidney, in England on licence, refused to return to Ireland when ordered by the Queen to do so, on account of the ill-usage which he had received in the country. Arthur, Lord Grey, was then appointed to go Deputy, but, after trying other excuses in vain, feigned sickness in order to escape.

1575. Sir Henry Sidney was persuaded to return, but was still much ill-used, and left in 1578, giving a most bitter farewell, which remains in Camden, *ad annum* 1578. [Quotation given, for which see *Camden's Annals ad annum* 1578.]

1625. Lord Falkland encountered much opposition from the country faction. He said in a letter to the English Privy Council: "The Irish have ever too much of the Hou bou in their complaints in England."

1641. Lord Strafford ill-spoken of by the Irish at the time of his trial.

Addenda.

COPY of CERTIFICATE by the EARL of WESTMEATH, by LORDS LOUTH and MOUNTGARRET, CAPT. THOMAS BUTLER and NICHOLAS WHYTE.

That Lord Chancellor Loftus spoke in favour of the proposition [of 1627] for maintaining the Army in the country. The nobility who were assembled to discuss how provision should be made, decided to resolve nothing till two gentry from each county had been summoned to Dublin to consult with the nobility in determining the matter. The Lord Chancellor was asked to communicate this resolve to the Lord Deputy, and the nobility said so to the Lord Deputy. The Lord Chancellor ever favoured the proposition, so far indeed, that, in their knowledge, the country took in ill part. They will testify this on their oaths if required.

A note adds :—

Lord Baltimore was present and will testify as above.

P. ½ Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 65.⁽¹⁾

COPY of SECRETARY WINDEBANK to the EARL of CLANRICARDE and ST. ALBANS.

The King regrets any misunderstanding between two men of such quality as the Lord Deputy [Wentworth] and yourself. He wishes you to rely upon his favour and goodness, and will see you repaired if it appear that in anything “an overhard and strict hand is carried over you. This I write to your lordship upon special command from his Majesty, who though in his wisdom he consider the necessity of a strict Government for redeeming his affairs in that kingdom in these loose times, yet it shall not be in prejudice of your lordship, between whom and others his Majesty will always put a great difference, knowing you will expect nothing in diminution of his government.” If you have any particular grievance you are to report it to me, and I have express order from the King to represent it to the Lord Deputy and in his Majesty’s name to require redress. I should have been glad to serve you in any case, but shall be especially glad now that I am so powerfully authorised. You do not want friends at Court ; amongst them Mr. Comptroller, who often expresses his desire for your welfare to the King. I shall be glad to help you.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 277, 66.⁽²⁾

1641.
28 Nov.

ACCOUNT of an ATTACK by the IRISH RESURRECTIONARY FORCES upon LISNEGARVY.

On Friday, the 26th of November,⁽³⁾ Captain Fisher, commanding Lord Conway’s troops at Lisnegarvy, heard of a concentration of the

⁽¹⁾ About July, 1628. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1625-32*, arts. 1106 and 1130.

⁽²⁾ Probably 1635, when Lord Clanricarde was injured by the finding of the Sligo jury. See *Strafford’s Letters I.*, 450-54.

⁽³⁾ In 1641 the 26th of November fell on a Friday. See also *Calendar of S.P. Ireland 1633-47*, p. 351.

Addenda.

Irish forces of Sir Phelim O'Neill and Sir Connor Maginnis, and fearing an attack on Lisnegarvy, wrote to Sir Arthur Tyringham, Governor of Newry, who was at Carrickfergus, and a Commissioner for raising forces to repress the rebels, for help. Sir Arthur brought up 30 of Lord Grandison's troop the next day. Hearing that the enemy were now within three miles, and had seized a brick house of Mr. Rawdon's, Sir Arthur and the officers' raised (forces) from Lord Conway's English tenants who had been pillaged and stripped by the enemy. They were some 500 men, among whom were about 80 shot, the rest being armed with pitchforks and pikes. Our foot were 500, and our horse consisted of parts of Lord Conway's and of Lord Grandison's troop and 60 or 80 men on small nags. The light horse were sent out to reconnoitre on Sunday morning and reported the enemy about 4,000 strong. Soon after they advanced and drew up on a hill near the town, but fearing the fire from two small field-pieces, which we had taken out of Lord Conway's house, they drew into two divisions of 600 or 700 men and fetched a compass round the town. The nearest of these bodies was opposed by a party of our horse, which resisted them and prevented them from entering the town for about an hour. The other body fell upon the town and advanced to the market place, when they were met by the main body of the foot and the greater part of Lord Conway's troop. They were driven back at the sword's point after a discharge of pistols, and we "had the execution of them without the town almost up to their main body, where Sir Phelim O'Neill and his son stood and looked on them." The second attack had meanwhile been delivered and been repulsed by Lord Grandison's squadron.

They fired on us with a field-piece and long guns, to which we replied with musketry from a breastwork. We got seven of their colours in the skirmish, amongst which was one of the Governor's, which they had stolen out of Newry. At night two companies from Belfast came to relieve us and with them some powder, which we sorely needed. The enemy at night burnt every hay and corn stack and every house they could come at, and kept up firing till 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

We lost less than 20 men, and of these only Captain Boyd was of quality. He was killed. Capt. St. John, Mr. Rawdon and Capt. Burley were wounded. We now expect another charge as there is a thick mist. Captain Chichester's troop came to our relief, but we urgently need arms and victuals. The rebels have burnt all the corn near us, and they and the Scots, who came down from Claneboy, have robbed us of all our cattle. I hear that 300 of their dead are lying about in the streets. They carried away their wounded. In the former assault on us about three weeks ago we killed about 80.

Pp. 4. S.P. Ireland 277, 67.

PROPOSITIONS for ERECTING in IRELAND an OFFICER called the ENGROSSER of the COURT OF WARDS.

It has been the policy of James I. and the present King to make the Irish Law Courts in all ways conformable to those of England.

Addenda.

Several officers have got patents for legal offices like those in England since the end of the [Elizabethan] wars, amongst them the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Hanaper were given to Sir John [King]⁽¹⁾ in which grant is included [the place? of? sergeant?? of the Petty Bag? and? the? engrossing of all??]⁽²⁾ wardships, pardons and licences of alienations, oustrelemains, writs of *mandamus*, *diem clausit extremum* and *quæ plura*. There is also united unto the Hanaper office the Receivership of the Court; all which offices are scarcely discharged by seven or eight officers here in England.

The multiplicity of offices has caused delay there, and it has been represented to successive Deputies that the Clerkship of the Crown and Clerkship of the Hanaper each involve sufficient work for one man.

When the Court of Wards was recently set up in Ireland the engrossing of all letters patents, writs, and commissions issuing by warrant of the Master, Surveyor and Attorney of the Court, was by a new patent annexed to the office of the Hanaper. There is no connection between the office and the duty, and the arrangement was inconsistent with English practice * * *.⁽²⁾ In order to establish consistency and that the subject may have his business well done, it is suggested that the King be pleased to erect a particular office and officer by whom all letters patents for wardships, &c. [*as above*], [*may be engrossed*], and that he grant the same to A. B.

Pp. 2. S.P. Ireland 277, 68.

4 Mar.
164 $\frac{2}{3}$ [?].

COPY OF ORDER of the "LORDS and COMMONS."

That Nicholas Loftus, Deputy Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, give £70 for the wives of those employed in the train of Artillery in Ireland. Their wives have asked for help. Loftus is to receive the money from the Receivers for the Irish Adventure.

P. 1. Torn. Not in Lords' or Commons' Journals (but see Commons' Journals for this date). S.P. Ireland 277, 69.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 277.

S.P. IRELAND 278-81.

The contents of these volumes, which do not contain original State Papers, have not been published in the present Calendar. Vol. 278 contains a collection in complete lists of the holders of several high offices in Ireland from the time of Henry VIII. to the time of Charles II. The offices listed are Lord Deputy

(1) Obliterated, but see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1625-32, p. 374, art. 1, 113.

(2) Document imperfect here.

Addenda.

or Lord Lieutenant, Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, Chief Baron, Presidents of Munster and Connaught, Treasurers at War, the Speaker of the Parliament, Marshals of the Army, Solicitors [General], Secretaries of State, Masters of the Ordnance, Clerks of the Check, Auditors, Treasurers, Muster-masters, Surveyors of the Wards, Attorneys General, Clerks of the Council, and Judges of the Court of Faculties. The volume also contains a very rough Calendar of events in Ireland from 1560 to 1650.

Vol. 279 is a scrap book, and gives a fragmentary record of events in Ireland from the time of Richard II. downward. These are mostly in a hand of the time of James I. or Charles I., though some of them are in a later hand. They deal with the following main subjects:—Parliament in general, the House of Lords in Ireland, the King, the powers of the House of Commons, Elections to the House of Commons (with lists of boroughs), subsidies, Popery, Agents for Ireland, the Council, the Lord Chancellor, Justice, the law, Public Government, Rebellions, Revenue, Secretaries of State, families and persons in Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught; the people, their language and customs; the Army, and Trade.

Vol. 280 is an index. Vol. 281 is an account on parchment of the sums received and paid for the public use in Ireland between 1649–56. It belongs properly to the series of Exchequer Accounts.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 278-81.

S.P. IRELAND 282.

1649-1653.

1649.

7 March.
Derby House.

ORDER by SIR WM. MASHAM in the name and by ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE [the DERBY HOUSE COMMITTEE] appointed by AUTHORITY of PARLIAMENT, to SIR ADAM LOFTUS, Treasurer at Wars for IRELAND.

This is the first entry in a book of orders of the Derby House Committee, covering the period March, 1649—Feb., 1650. This and the subsequent entries are calendared in the Calendar of S.P. Domestic 1649-50, pp. 572-600, q.v. S.P. Ireland 282, 1.

13 April. KING CHARLES II. to the MARQUIS OF ORMOND, recommending CAPT. JOHN WRIGHT.

He served the King well at his being at sea in the previous year, and was taken prisoner in a defeat of some forces which it was thought fit to land in Kent. He is now at liberty and wants to go to Ireland. He "has been much conversant in most parts of Christendom," and speaks several languages very well.

P. ½, with sign manual. S.P. Ireland 282, 2.

1649.

21 April.
The Hague.

COPY of SAME to SAME.

Sending him a petition from some inhabitants of Holland, and a recommendation of it by the town of Amsterdam. The petitioners to be given such favour as is reasonable. "Given under our signet, at the Hagh," &c.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 282, 3.

25 April,
and later.

COPIES of TWO LETTERS that passed between OWEN O'NEILE and COLONEL MONCK, and the said O'NEILE'S PROPOSITIONS to the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND, and COL. MONCK'S PROPOSITION for a CESSATION, &c.⁽¹⁾

O'NEILE to MONCK.

Your articles of cessation are too brief and could not well be agreed to without enlargement. I have employed Capt. "Patrick" MacMahowne to treat with you and to make certain proposals for submission to the Parliament, the substance of which has been formerly sent to Col. Jones. No answer to these has yet been sent. I and mine will be bound by any arrangement made by "the said Captain Hugh MacMahowne."

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Followed by—*

MONCK to O'NEILE.

I have got your letter and proposals through Capt. Hugh MacMahowne. As there are some things in them which Parliament may scruple to grant, I have made some small changes in them which, I undertake, will not damage you. I send them for your approval and meantime ask for an inviolable truce of three months between our forces.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Followed by—*

DRAFT of the PROPOSITIONS of GENERAL OWEN O'NEILE, the LORDS, GENTRY and COMMONS of the CONFEDERATE CATHOLICS of ULSTER, to the "most honourable and most potent PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND."

1. All the laws, &c., made against Roman Catholics since 20 Henry VIII. to be repealed "and that Act to extend to the said party and successors for ever."

2. An Act of oblivion to be passed for all things done by the party since 1641.

3. General O'Neile to have a place in the army befitting his worth, place and quality.

4. All lands illegally taken from their party since 1603 to be restored.

5. The same party to be eligible for all posts of trust, civil and martial, by sea and land.

⁽¹⁾ See Carte's *Ormond*, II., 57-8.

1649.

6. All incapacities, inabilities, &c., imposed on this party by act of State or otherwise to be taken off.

7. All jealousies to be laid aside and unity and love proclaimed.

8. General O'Neile to be put back into his ancestors' estates until it be tried whether these were legally taken from them or not.

9. "That the said party be provided with and possessed of a convenient seaport in the Province of Ulster."

10. General O'Neile's army to be provided for as the rest of the army shall be.

Followed by—

A COPY of the PROPOSITIONS that COL. MONCKE thinks the PARLIAMENT will consent unto.

1. That such as shall join with General O'Neile in the service of the Parliament of England in this kingdom may have liberty of conscience for themselves and their issue.

2. General O'Neile desires an act of oblivion for all things done by his party since 1641.

3. His party desire a competent place in the army for General O'Neile.

4. They desire security of possession of the lands to which they were entitled at the beginning of the war for themselves and their heirs during their fidelity to the English interest.

5. That all incapacities, &c. (as above No. 6) be taken off.

6. *As No. 7 above.*

7. That General O'Neile may be restored and put in possession of his ancestors' estate, or some other estate equivalent to it, in reward of his merit and the good service that he shall perform in the Parliament of England's service in the preservation of their interest in this Kingdom.

8. *See No. 10 above.*

9. *See No. 9 above.*

10. I [Owen O'Neile], do, on confirmation of these desires, undertake and promise in the behalf of myself and the whole party under my command, faithfully and firmly to adhere to the Parliament of England's service in this kingdom, and to maintain their interest hereafter with the hazard of our lives and estates against all opposers whatsoever.

Followed by—

COL. MONCKE'S PROPOSITIONS to GENERAL OWEN O'NEILE for a CESSATION, &c.

That there be a cessation of arms &c. for three months between our forces from May 1. Within that time I am sure to have the Parliament's answer to your propositions.

That upon all occasions during the said time we be ready to assist one another till a more absolute agreement be made and condescended to by the Parliament of England.

1649.

For such creates as pay me contribution I shall be contented that they also pay contributions to the forces under General Owen O'Neile's command, provided that I may have liberty to bring such creates to the province of Ulster under contribution to me who [as] have not yet paid anything to my forces.

Any provisions arriving at any harbours under my command for O'Neile he may freely fetch thence, provided he remains an enemy to the enemies of the Parliament in this kingdom.

Pp. 37. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 4.

April 26.
The Hague.

THE KING to the MARQUIS OF ORMOND, LIEUT.-GENERAL OF IRELAND.

The bearer, Capt. Christopher Nardick, having faithfully served our late father in all the late wars in England, and had the command of a troop of horse in Raglan Castle, and being about to repair to Ireland, we have thought fit to give him this testimony of his good desert.

P. 1/2. Endd. With Sign Manual. S.P. Ireland 282, 5.

23 May.

JOHN, BISHOP OF DERRY, to RALPH PARKER, at Kinsale.

You will receive herewith a letter from the Lord Lieutenant at my procurement. Do not fail to discharge your trust with credit.

I am going to the Secretary for a particular of what commodities his lordship will have me present from your Swedish Commission, and I hope you shall receive it herewith. I long to know what is done for you, what you have done for me at Limerick. If you have the goods for me intreat Sir John Mins to bring them to Waterford. [*Other details.*] My service to Sir John Beale. I have not forgotten Col. Galbreth since I came hither.

Other details.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd., and with fragment of another letter on back. S.P. Ireland 282, 6.

23 May.
Kilkenny
Castle.

THE MARQUIS OF ORMOND to the SAME.

I am encouraged by my Lord of Derry to trouble you with this business, which is of great concernment to the business I have in hand for the King's service here. Prince Rupert has given order to Mr. Browne to deliver to such as I shall appoint a parcel of goods to the value of £2,000, which I intend shall be sold for his Majesty's service. I therefore desire you to make choice of such goods as are most saleable, and if they cannot be brought to Waterford in some of the King's ships, as I hope they may, to freight a vessel there purposely for them, and I will be answerable for the charge. In case however the goods cannot be embarked to be so conveyed, I

1649.

desire they may not be ventured until some other opportunity; yet you are to try in the meantime what may be made of them there, either in money or part in money and the other in corn, and advertise me thereon.

P.S.—It is so necessary to have these goods speedily made use of that I must rather venture them about by sea, though the Prince's fleet should be come before [?] than to wait.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed.* (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 282, 7.

26 May.
Kinsale.

PARTICULARS of ARTICLES to be delivered to any person appointed by the MARQUIS OF ORMOND.

List given of white "Hamborrowe linen, brown do, fine canvis, coarse canvis, raysons in the sun," St. Christopher's tobacco, Virginia tobacco, and cherry sack.

The prices of these articles are :—

White Hamborrowe linen, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard broad	...	12d. the ell.
Brown do.	...	13d. "
Fine canvas, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard broad	...	10d. "
Coarse canvas [<i>width not stated</i>]	...	5d. "
Raisins, per cwt?	...	£26.
120 or 130 barrels to cost	...	£200.
Virginia tobacco in leaf or St. Christopher's tobacco in roll	...	6d. per lb.
Seven tuns of cherry sack	...	£200.

The whole costs £2,000.

P. 1. *S.P. Ireland* 282, 8.

3 June.
Kilkenny

The BISHOP OF DERRY to PARKER.

I hoped for news of you when the Prince came to Waterford. I desired to have had Tristram Whitcomb's release by a safe hand, to know if you had the place and upon what terms, and lastly to know if my trunks were come in the ship that brought arms and ammunition or in any other. They were consigned by Mr. Forde to his agent there.

Details.

The master [of the ship?] is a knave. He set sail and went away the very day he had told me in the presence of ten men that he would not do so. I am sorry for your troubles. Present my service to Dr. Hart; tell him I am a friend of the Court, and pay him no fees.

Other details.

To-morrow or Tuesday I follow the camp, my Lord, Sir John, and all our friends. Direct my letters to the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, Mr. Lane. Get yourself credit in this first trust, and certify all things nakedly for by their value.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add.*: To Mr. Parker, "at Mr. Sugar's house," at Kensale. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 282, 9.

1649.

12 June.
The Camp.

The MARQUIS of ORMOND to the SAME.

I find by your letter how much I am beholding to you for your care in the sale of the goods, and being confident you have done your best for the service I have resolved to accept of the £1,700 proffered by the merchant for them, and shall thank you to bring the money in specie to Kilkenny with all possible expedition. Enclosed is a warrant freeing the merchants from all taxation according to your desire, and a direction to Sir Robert Sterling to furnish you with a sufficient convoy of horse to Kilkenny.

P. ¾. Signed. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 10.

2 July.

RALPH PARKER to COLONEL LEG, at "MR. SOVEREIGN'S" HOUSE, in Kinsale.

I was sorry not to see you in your lodging to-day, but found one of the [enclosed] letters on your table. The second letter [which I send ?] accompanies one from his Highness — ? — to his Excellency.

I purpose to set forward to-day to the camp, or rather to wait upon Lord Castlehaven and Lord Musgrie [Muskerry] in company with Sir George Hamilton. I know nothing will hinder my return for Waterford this week, where I hope to secure his Highness' commands. I desire nothing better than an opportunity to make my loyalty appear to his Highness who is every way a most Royal Prince.

If I could have spoken with you I should have asked you, if convenient, to intercede for me for a Commission to sell all the prize goods brought in to Waterford by his Highness' ships. I made a similar request to his Highness but still need your intercession.

Other details. P. ¾. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 11.

Aug. 8.
Kilkenny
Castle.

The MARQUIS of ORMOND, as Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, to all MAYORS, JUSTICES, &c.

Having commanded Ralph Parker to bring goods from Kinsale to ———, for the use of the Army, we require you to press such and so many horses and carriages as shall be needful for conveying the goods to their destination, Parker allowing for the hire of the same according to the usual rates.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 282, 12.

27 Sept.
Limerick.

SIR GEO. HAMILTON to PARKER.

The Sheriff of Clare has the money ready, but desires further order for payment of it. He says he had it ready and would have paid it to you but for my letter. He is endeavouring to delay payment, but I have sent a troop of horse to enforce it.

P. ½. Endd. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 282, 13.

1649.

8 Oct.
Limerick.

————— to CAPTAIN BUCHERT.

Complaining that the Co. [Clare?] is in arrear with its charges. The whole sum was to have been paid at Kinsale, on the 5th of last month. Prays that soldiers may be sent to recover what is due; for which the Prince will be grateful. Hopes the sum will be recovered this week.

P. 1. In bad English, as if by a foreigner. S.P. Ireland 282, 14.

30 Oct.
Kilkenny
Castle.

The MARQUIS OF ORMOND to MR. MORLEY, at Kinsale.

Ordering him to pay to Mr. Parker, or any whom he shall appoint to receive the same, such monies as are by Parker received for the uses designed by Prince Rupert.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 282, 15.

13 Nov.
Castle
Elizabeth,
Jersey.

The KING to the MARQUIS OF ORMOND.

Ordering that as the ships under Prince Rupert's command at sea against the rebels frequently take prizes with bullion or foreign coin in them, and as this coin and bullion cannot readily be used for the payment of sailors, he shall send the utensils, &c., for coining used in the Irish Mint, with the necessary officers of the Mint, to such port in Ireland as shall be requisite for coining in that kingdom. The officers of the Irish ports are to help Prince Rupert to pressing sailors and mariners.

P. ¾. With Sign Manual. S.P. Ireland 282, 16.

15 Nov.
Thomastown
Camp.

PASS given by the MARQUIS OF ORMOND to MR. PARKER.

To enable him to go through any of the quarters "in his Majesty's obedience." He is on special service for the King.

P. ⅓. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 17.

Same.

ORDER of the SAME for SAME.

Ordering the sheriffs of the various counties through which Mr. Parker shall travel and all constables &c. . . . to press such horses from place to place as shall be needful for the said Mr. Parker, which he is duly to return so he is furnished with others.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 18.

4 Dec.
Waterford.

JOHN HORE FITZ THOMAS [?] to LORD INCHQUIN, Lord President of Munster at Kilcash [Kilcash].

I have received your letters from Kilkenny, dated Oct. 1, concerning your frigate the *Diligence*, and the trust you put in me I shall not, God willing, fail to fulfil on all occasions. I hope the worst has passed, only [for] one frigate of 36 guns lying off this harbour and who

1649.

has taken several of our vessels that were bound for France, so that I do not hold it safe for your frigate to venture to sea whilst the enemy frigate lies in the way. If occasion should proffer, rather than venture, with your approbation I will venture my person to be a suitor to Lord Cromell [Cromwell] for licence in my own name to go for beyond seas and get into the river of Kilmare [Valentia]; nevertheless I hope there will be no such occasion. As concerning this city taking quarter, I hope never to see that day. I have not yet received your message by John Wise. Edward St. Lawrence holds with Cromwell and narrowly escaped a surprise by a party of ours who took a boat laden with ammunition and bread, deeming it to be the one that had the guns for battering. I am behind since my last account with Mr. Cuffe of £46 odd, as also £23 for victualling and wages since the frigate arrived, making together £69 4s. 7d., and I believe it will stand me in £30 in revictualling and wages, and therefore desire you to order payment of at least a part, whereby there may be no neglect in my using all expedition to set forth either for the river of Kilmare or Limerick, according to your honour.

P. 1½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 19.

18 Dec.
Portumna.

ACCOUNT OF RALPH PARKER of the MONIES RECEIVED for the KING'S SERVICE by HIS EXCELLENCY the MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE'S APPOINTMENT in part of the applotment for the PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT for HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET under the command of PRINCE RUPERT.

Received from the Receiver of the co.

Roscommon	...	...	...	£150	0	0
From the Sheriff of co. Galway	...	...	...	£161	0	0
From the Receiver of same	...	...	...	£100	0	0
Assignment on the Receiver of co. Clare	...	...	...	£200	0	0
Paid by your Excellency's order to Col. Vere	...	...	...	£61	12	0

The whole applotment for Connaught is £800, of which £127 remains unpaid. *P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 20.*

18 Dec. ORDER by the MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

There yet remains unsatisfied of Prince Rupert's money charged on this province 127l. 7s. 10d., and in regard that Mr. Parker, who is instructed by the Prince to receive it, is necessitated to go to Limerick to make provision for the Prince's fleet, and in his journey may meet with cattle or other provision for that occasion, these are to assure unto any that deal with him that upon assignment issued by him either on myself or the sheriff of this county for the before-mentioned sum, I will see it satisfied as he shall direct.

P. ¾. With a note that two sums of 49l. 18s. 8d. and 50l., part of the above, were subsequently assigned, the former to [the] Lord [Bishop of] Derry, and the latter to Lieut. Col. Wm. Shaghnessy.

P. ½. Signed by the Marquis of Clanricarde. S.P. Ireland 282, 21.

1649.

18 Dec.
Portumna.The MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE to LIEUT. [*sic*] WM. SHAGHNUSSY.

You are hereby required immediately to send along with Mr. Parker as far as Limerick as many horse as he shall conceive necessary for his "salfe" convoy there, who are to take special care that he receives no prejudice or hurt either in person or goods until they leave him "salfe" at that place. The horse to be sent notwithstanding any former order.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed as the foregoing.* S.P. Ireland 282, 22.

21 Dec.

DERMOT OR DERMANT O'SHAGHNUSSY to PARKER.

I have been ordered by Lord Clanricarde to my lieutenant to send along with you a squadron of horse to wait on you till you are arrived at Limerick. I send you accordingly these four horsemen.

Pray visit me whenever you come there again.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten with fragmentary notes.* Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 23.

25 —.
Cork.

WILLIAM MEAGHE to PARKER at Kinsale.

Concerning certain tobacco, and the danger of transit in South of Ireland. The country is all in arms.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Hol.* Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 24.

1650.

1650.

4 Jan.
Waterford.

JOHN HORE to LORD INCHQUIN.

I have got your letters. I have set and let the *Diligent* frigate to Capt. Ignatius Britte, as may appear by the copy of our agreement which I send.

I have been sparing of expense and the sum I asked for is for necessary victualling from 20 Sept. to 4 Dec., "having by virtue of the Mayor's warrant prest men to sail for Cork till note [?] of the revolution hath quitted [the] said men." I kept four men and a boy aboard, eating and being paid.

You have been informed that the frigate has been in some service of the corporation, and should have eased part of the charges. This is true. The Mayor and Council wanted particularly to meet some boats that came with relief from Ross to the enemy camp. I have consented thereto so that the Mayor would victual [her]. The frigate was scantily provisioned for 24 hours for 100 men, but when all were aboard the wind turned unfavourable and she went aground. The corporation or citizens had to take the men off her in small boats. Some provisions therefore were left aboard.

1650.

With regard to remitting money, I have agreed with Mr. James Butler, merchant, that upon certificate of £100 more or less paid over for his account to Francis Creaugh, merchant at Limerick, the like sum shall be paid here for your account. Before the frigate goes to sea she will require sails and an anchor, worth £20 in all.

Other details.

We hear from Captain Plunkett that he has been in the Bay of Calles [Cadiz] in Spain, where he has sold two or three Turks men-of-war "upon which score [?] [he] hath victualled the Nova." This I heard through some Dutchmen.

P.S.—I send an express with this to Mr. Laune so that he may the quicker convey it out of Kilkenny to your honour. The captain and "meself" has made choice of Markus Cransborough [as] possessory [?] of all goods taken at sea. In my absence you should address him.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 25.

6 Jan.
Limerick.

RALPH PARKER to LORD CLANRICARDE.

Requesting him to pay £49 18s. 8d. to the Bishop of Derry, deducting the same out of the monies yet due from the province of Connaught to Prince Rupert.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 26.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Requesting him to pay £50 to Col. Wm. Shaghnessy, deducting the sum from the same monies as in foregoing.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 27.

10 Jan.
Portumna.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE to PARKER.

I have yours of the 6th. I have as yet no assignment from the Bishop of Derry, and he is not here. When he comes I will try to satisfy the order. With regard to Col. Shaghnessy, when I see your assignment, he shall receive the sum as soon as possible. Mr. Coghlan was with me here about six days ago. I could not then understand by him that any part of the money designed for Prince Rupert's fleet in Leinster was yet in his hands.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed by the Marquis. Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 28.

24 Jan.
Inish.

RICHARD BUCKWORTH to PARKER.

Your last orders only gave White an authority to receive the Prince's money, and did not recall the Sheriff's power to receive: so that it is feared he will discharge the parties sent on the delinquents without giving White any account. I have framed my warrants as if he were to account to White, but what success will attend this step I know not.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 29.

1650.

[Limerick.]

[COPY of the MAYOR of LIMERICK] to PRINCE RUPERT.

May it please your Highness,

I received your letters concerning Parker and I and the Corporation will do all we can to assist him.

"I may not omit your Highness' great goodness in vouchsafing to promise in your said letter to acquaint his Majesty with the true loyalty of this city, which, when I intimated to the Council, their joy could not be bounded within any limits of expression, in that God was pleased to send them so real and Royal an interpreter of the most faithful and loyal affections and tender, dutiful zeal to his Majesty, especially in a time when most malignant persons have conspired to eclipse the same with most false and injurious calumnies; from the pressure whereof, your Highness by this fair act of justice rescuing our said loyalty, you involve us within the deepest obligations that grateful minds can be sensible of."

Pray assure the King of our unswerving loyalty.

P. 1½. Followed by—

COPY of PRINCE RUPERT to the MAYOR of LIMERICK.

I see how well you have paid your share for the King's fleet. I intend to send my prizes into your harbour and pray you to co-operate with Mr. Parker in sale of them by public "outcry," and to prepare provisions for the fleet against our coming. I will acquaint his Majesty with your loyalty.

P. ¼. In all, pp. 1¾. S.P. Ireland 282, 30.

28 Jan.
Kilkenny
Castle.

ORDER by the MARQUIS of ORMOND to the MAYOR of CASHEL.

That the money due for supply of the Navy under the command of Prince Rupert be forthwith paid to the receiver, Richard Butler, and by him to Lieut.-Col. Morley, who stays for it. It has been denied pending special orders from the Marquis.

P. ⅔ and p. ⅔. Two copies. Signed by the Marquis of Ormond. S.P. Ireland 282, 31 and 32.

30 Jan.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, signed, sealed and delivered by THOS. BRAITHWAITE, JOHN CARY and CHARLES HACON.

Know all men, &c. . . . that whereas we, Captain Thos. Braithwaite, Lieutenant John Carrye and Charles Hacon, accompanied with Christopher Bath and Wm. Cadon, have been on Saturday, 17 Nov. 1649, without the Mungrett Gate, near Limerick, robbed of goods and money (as stated below and delivered by us to-day to Mr. Ralph Parker), and that by Donogh McTeige McShane Caine McLemara of Ballyarilie, Daniell McMeollmorrie O'Mullconirie of Rathluba, and a "garsoune," whose name we did not learn,

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Thomas McShane, MacLemara of Dromillhune, Rory McDaniell Merrigagh Cominlagh and Shane McDaniell McConna of Arelonie, all in co. Clare and, as we are informed, of Capt. Considen's troop:—

We, being bound to repair to Prince Rupert, appoint Ralph Parker to bring the offenders to justice. They may make other attornies for this purpose, and shall be accountable to us for such of the offenders' goods as they may recover. *Ratification clause follows.*

P. 1. Signed, sealed and delivered by the aforesaid in the presence of Thos. Stretch, Will. Arthur and Patrick Lihil.

With signatures (hol.) and seals, and with a note by the same to the effect that they lost £80 before the gates of Limerick. S.P. Ireland 282, 33.

22 Feb. An ACCOUNT of MONEY, disbursed for my JOURNEY to KILKENNY, intended for WATERFORD, appointed by MR. RALPH PARKER for the SALE of a WINE PRIZE for HIS MAJESTY, Jan., 1649.

	£	s.	d.
For mending a saddle two several times	0	1	6
For soldiers at Golden bridge to lay planks for my horse over there	0	0	6
To the sentries at Cashel	0	1	6
Charges for a footman to Kilkenny, and three men to look to my horse for safety... ..	0	13	0
Two footmen staying for me at Kilkenny, expecting to go with me to Waterford	0	8	0
Half charge of a guide from Kilkenny to Limerick...	0	14	0
Shoeing your horse	0	3	4
19 days' charges for my horse and myself... ..	6	16	8
The horse at 18 <i>d.</i> a day	1	8	6?

Received in full hereof by me, Charles Hacon ... £10 7 0
[In text ... £10 17 0]

P. 1. Small. Endd. on back: "Thomas am Thomas." S.P. Ireland 282, 34.

24 Feb. FRAGMENT of LETTER from SIR VINCENT GOOKIN, JOHN BAKER
Kinsale. and ROBERT PHAIER to [LORD DEPUTY IRETON].

Praying for a pass for [John Hodder]. Backed [probably] by order concerning it.

*The order ends
To Sir John Wollaston, Kt., and the rest of the Treasurers at War or their Deputy.*

Entered by Thomas Jackson, Clerk to the Auditor General and signed (hol.) H. Ireton.

Underwritten with receipt of John Hodder £663 6s. 8*d.* in virtue of this warrant.

P. ½. Only the lower half of the page remains. S.P. Ireland 282, 35.

1650.

22 Feb.
Portumny.
[Portumna.]

JOHN BARTLETT to PARKER.

Wants to know what seamen may be had at Limerick. He will then send money to transport them towards Galway, where they shall receive half the King's pay and a full third of what is taken during their employment. What has become of James Dillon [?] ?

P.S.—Let me hear what has become of Capt. Brothwait.

P. 4. (Hol.) Small. Endd.: "Answered." *S.P. Ireland* 282, 36.

22 Feb.
Portumny.

———— HARDING to PARKER at KILKENNY.

Is there a ship getting ready for France or Holland ; and is it in your discretion a proper vessel for your friends to "steer a course in out of this litigious Kingdom?" If you say yes, Mr. Hollanshed, Mrs. Chiffing and myself will repair to Limerick.

P. 1/2. Followed by—

NOTE of SAME to MR. VESEY.

Asking him, in absence of Mr. Parker, to give information as above.

P. 1. (Hol.) Add. Endd.: "Answered." *S.P. Ireland* 282, 37.

24 Feb.

COPY of ARTICLES AGREED UPON between the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and CAPT. GEORGE MATTHEWS, Governor of Cahir Castle, concerning the SURRENDER of the CASTLE:—

1. The Governor, officers, soldiers, clergymen and servants may march out with their arms and baggage.

2. The English soldiers who are willing to serve his Excellency may be entertained. Those that will not to have liberty to live in the country quietly, laying down their arms, or to have passes to go elsewhere.

3. The Governor may enjoy his estate, which he has as his jointure, and the wardship of the heir of Cahir.

4. He may have his goods and chattels and liberty for a week to carry them away, and have the possession of the Castle of Reghill for his habitation and his corn yet remaining there; his Excellency keeping two files of musketeers there.

5. The goods he has in the castle belonging to others may be returned to the owners.

6. In consideration of these the Governor is to deliver up the castle to his Excellency on signing the articles.

P. 3/4. Signed (not hol.), O. Cromwell. S.P. Ireland 282, 38.

1650.

PETITION to the MARQUIS OF ORMOND of RIGER or ROGER PETERSON on behalf of PEETER PEETERSON, Captain of the ship called the *Fortune*, of Flushing, in Zealand, showing that:—

Petitioner had the ship richly laden by some of the States of Zealand and committed to him to be brought to Cape Verde on the coast of Barbary. Having lost his mainmast in a storm about 14 days ago he put into the bay of Dingle Icouch [Dingle].

He was at once boarded by Capt. Piers Ferretter and many of his retinue who came on board the ship by way of saving her. They broke open his chest and took out 316 pieces of eight. Afterwards they went under deck and took out much holland and other rich commodities “and to use the said captain’s own expression, they used him rather like Turks than Christians.”

Accordingly and “as the Irish and all other professing for his Majesty have as much security in Zealand and Holland and all other places under the command of the States thereof as their own natives” and as the captain expects reciprocity, he prays for restoration of his goods and that he may safely come into the harbour to get what he wants.

P. 1. *Backed by*—

25 Feb. ORDER of the MARQUIS OF ORMOND.
Limerick.

Granting petition. Any claim by Capt. Ferretter to the money to be referred to the Marquis.

In all, pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland, 282, 39.

28 Feb. JOHN BARTLETT to ———.
Gort.

I received your letter at Gort where my Lord Lieutenant had a sight of it, Colonel Vere [*sic*] being there. My Lord told him there could not be a better employment for him than you could give him, which you must hasten with all speed or else the ship will be freighted by some of Limerick which stay here purposely to freight her. Hasten to Killcollgan, where you will find Col. Vere [*sic*]. If you miss this ship you will get none in this kingdom. Frank Hollangshead and Mr. Harding desire you to agree for five men’s passage into Holland.

P. 1. *Small. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 282, 40.*

28 Feb. LORD INCHQUIN to ———.

The *Fortune* of Flushing, Peter Peeterson [?] Boon, master, was driven into Dingle Bay into a storm in January last. She was boarded by soldiers under Major Dom. Feriter in boats who stayed aboard for ——— days, and complaint hereof has been made by the master. It appears that, but for the boarding, the men and goods might have perished. Major Feriter shall return to the

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master the kittles and cloth taken from aboard, and pay sixty pieces of eight, which was all that came into his hands, to the same. He shall procure a mainmast, yards, &c., from his father to fit the ship. By doing so he shall quit liability for all other damage done aboard.

P. 34. Signed (hol.): Inchiquin. Followed by—

Same.

FURTHER ORDER OF LORD INCHQUIN TO SAME.

You shall pay Peter Peterson Boon what is necessary to fit out his ship, taking a bill of exchange for my use upon Peter Felings Burgom[aster] van Flushing. What you shall so lay out Donogh McFeenin, Esq., Receiver of the co. Kerry, shall allow out of your receipts and put the same in account on me.

P. 4. Signed (hol.): Inchiquin. In all, Pp. 1. S.P. Ireland 282, 41.

9 March.
Limerick.

COMMISSION by the MARQUIS OF ORMOND.

James, Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Lord Baron of Arklow, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c.
. . . greeting.

Whereas certain captains of warships, after the obtaining of letters of prize or reprisal from us, or under pretext of any power derived from the Confederate Roman Catholics of Ireland, have taken ships, booty and prize from the enemies of King Charles [II.], &c., &c., and have converted to their own use the parts of these prizes reserved to the King in the aforesaid letters :

Know ye, therefore, that we have appointed John, Bishop of Derry, Procurator General and Special Commissioner [*nuntius*] to take the Royal share of prizes, booty, &c., captured after the date of the promulgation of peace between the King and the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, that is to say the 17th of January, 1649, in virtue of any such letters of prize, &c.

We order those who have made these prizes to be arrested wherever found and to give satisfaction for the King's share. Their ships and prizes shall be seized on security for the payment. [*Details given.*] The Procurator General's powers shall be as full as ours. He shall have the power of appointing substitutes. We shall ratify the actions of the Procurator or of these substitutes.

P. 1. Latin on parchment. Signed (hol.) and sealed by the Marquis of Ormond in the presence of John Batley, notary public, with picture of a tree at bottom under which is the legend "Crescit sub pondere virtus." S.P. Ireland 282, 42.

13 March.

CERTIFICATE OF H. ALDRICH.

He finds that Thos. Ford and others have received from Geo. Henley and John Hawkeridge, agents for Nicholas Loftus, Esq.,

1650.

Deputy Treasurer at Wars for Ireland, £562 4s., in part payment of £862 4s. due to them by order of Parliament of 6 Oct., 1642, for 958 barrels of French wheat delivered at Cork.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 43.

March 15. JOHN, BISHOP OF DERRY, to PARKER.

Quin,
Co. Clare.

Pray excuse to my friends in co. Limerick my sudden departure, particularly to my Lord of Clonfert, Mr. Recorder, my landlord, landlady and her mother. The rest I shall meet at Ennis. Deliver Capt. Dunne's letter to my lady as it [is] unsealed. If he do not satisfy her within a fortnight I will take present order about it.

Other details.

There are two Parliament ships in the river—a great ship and a frigate. Advertise me what the skipper resolves, and put my rugs on ship board in time if there be need, that they be not lost.

I came last night to Quin: this day I go to Clare [?] and so to the river side about Cloinah [Cloona?] at Captain Sing's house.

Other details.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 44.

29 March.
Loughreagh.

ORDER of the MARQUIS OF ORMOND to RALPH PARKER.

To hand over what beef and pork he has to Col. Ralph Freeman, who is to take it to Scilly for the fleet.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 45.

29 April.
Loughreagh.

GEO. LANE to PARKER, at LIMERICK.

Promises to use his influence with the Lord Lieutenant in the matter of Mr. Fanning's business, but his Lordship is at present too busy to attend to it.

P. 1. (Hol.), and in the handwriting which appears in the Marquis of Ormond's orders of this time. S.P. Ireland 282, 46.

8 May.

COPY of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of her late husband JOHN MILWARD, given to JUDITH MILWARD by MICHAEL OLDISWORTH and HENRY PARKER, Registrars.

Certified a true copy by Wal. Parkhurst.

P. ¾. Latin. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 47.

18 May.
Inish.

THOMAS DOWLING to PARKER.

Knowing you I feel I may write to inform you that "your Prince's Navy with all their prizes of great value lately taken from the Parliamentarians of England are admitted by the King of Portugal into Lisbon, where they have all the freedom that they can expect, with protection suitable; and further I am given to

understand, which I believe is ere now come to your own knowledge, of the munificent and free gift of twelve gallant frigates completely manned and furnist, presented by Cardinal Massarine [Mazarin], the Great Admiral of France, unto Prince Rupert, and now joined with three other choice frigates lately revolted from the Parliament to your Prince's Navy." There is no news here except that the King's agents tell the people that if they keep in a posture of defence for two months they will be relieved with men, money and munition. He was, at the despatch of the messenger, about to go to Scotland.

Remember me to my cotsin "Pegy" and your "Gramarcy" [Gramarcy].

P. 1 $\frac{1}{10}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 48.

5 June.
Court
at Breda.

COPY of CHARLES II. to [the KING of ———].

Asking that he pay £3,000 to the Marquis of Ormond for use in Ireland through Secretary Nicholas. It should be paid soon. The King owes the Marquis much money, and he needs funds.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 49.

28 June.
Cork.

NOTE by DANIEL CRAUFURD.

Captain Parker is employed about public business, and has been furnished with horses, &c., for carriage at the Lord President's order. All persons who read this are to provide him with horses to bring his goods to the Army.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 50.

COPY of PETITION to the PRESIDENT of MUNSTER of ROBERT PARKER, Receiver General of the applotment for his Majesty's fleet under the command of Prince Rupert, showing that:—

£253 was applotted on the co. Clare as its proportion of the applotment for the fleet. Some of this money is still owing.

He prays that the sheriff be compelled to pay up such sums as are still in his hands, or to deliver an account of such baronies as have not yet paid their share, in order that horse may be cessed on them.

27 July.

P. 1. Backed by Lord Inchiquin with an order in sense required. In all, p. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 51.

6 Nov.
Tirella.

THE MARQUIS OF ORMOND to JOHN LYNCH, of Renvile.

Ordering him to give certain biscuits and candles to Capt. John Skinner, and to furnish him with carriage for them to such port as he asks.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. S.P. Ireland 282, 52.

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17 Dec. GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY AND KILLULTA.

We are anxious to hear news of you. The Earl of Antrim is probably in London by now, and will tell you of the sad condition of this country by reason of the Army.

Last year Killultagh paid £28 monthly, but since All Saints [this] is more than doubled. This hinders plantation and building of the town.

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 282, 53.

Circ.
1650.

The CASE concerning the *Diligent* frigate between the MARQUIS OF ORMOND and LORD INCHIUIN on the one part, and the GOVERNOR and ADMIRALTY of DUNKIRK on the other part.

1. Lord Inchiquin and the Marquis of Ormond were undoubted owners of the frigate, Captain Ignatius Brette being captain.

2. Capt. Brett being in necessity took up about 500 guilders upon gross adventure, though contrary to his trust. This sum not being paid within the time limited, the Admiralty of Dunkerque upon request of the merchant sold the ship to one Ambrosius Macenas (or Maecenas) for 1,000 guilders, though the said ship was then worth 6,000 guilders, as will be made apparent.

Lord Inchiquin was sensible of this hardship and sent his agent over to Dunkirk, who with Capt. Brett compounded with Macenas for the frigate. He agreed to pay him 1,000 guilders within six weeks and 150 guilders more for forbearance. In default of payment within the specified time, Ambrosius was to have the frigate, as may appear by the instrument signed by a notary public.

Within the six weeks the sum was tendered by Capt. Lucas Whittington on behalf of Lord Inchiquin to Ambrosius. This Ambrosius does not deny, though, afraid of the Governor, he dare not give certificate thereof.

Ambrosius, whilst the agent was going to Holland to fetch the money, gave, as his reason for his refusal to take it, that the Governor and Admiralty had forbidden him to meddle any more with the frigate, saying that such bargains belonged to them. They ordered him to deliver up the sails, and gave him an act of indemnity against all persons.

Lord Inchiquin has vainly asked in Lord Ormond's name for the return of the frigate.

Whilst the agent was upon his journey to Holland, whither he went to bring it [the protest against the seizure?] from the said Lord Baron, and returning from it again, the Governor and Admiralty at Dunkirk forced the ship and her equipage from him, in spite of his informing them of his agreement.

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They took the ship from him, though they knew that the time was not effluxed wherein the agent was to pay the money for her release, and forbade Macenas to meddle any more in the matter, and gave him an act of indemnity. The agent asked for a copy of this act, but was told by Macenas that he dare not give it to him for fear of being turned out of house and home by the Admiralty.

Pp. 2½. S.P. Ireland 282, 54.

About
Same.

FURTHER NOTE on the SAME CASE.

The Marquis and Baron were undoubted owners of the ship, though she was generally understood to belong to the Baron, who first bought her. When she was lying at Waterford the Baron, with the Marquis's consent, sent orders to John Hore of Waterford, merchant, to let out the said ship for freight, or upon such contract as he should think fit to make: which he accordingly did upon certain articles to Capt. Anthony Brett, who went himself captain of her with a lawful commission.

2. Brett, contrary to orders, raised 500 guilders on the ship, "on gross adventure" from a merchant who understood the ship to be his own. The money not being paid in time, the Admiralty, at the instance of the lender, had the ship sold to one Macenous for 1,000 guilders [of] Dunkirk's money.

Details given similiar to those in foregoing.

Brett's appeal to the Court of Paris was in vain.

When Lord Inchiquin's agent arrived in Dunkirk to take an account of Captain Brett, according to the articles between him and John Hore, he found the ship sold.

P. 1. A fragment. S.P. Ireland 282, 55.

About
Same.

The AGENT ———, to [LORD INCHQUIN].

Finds that the frigate probably owes Capt. Brett something, but has not fixed the sum. Finds Capt. Brett reasonable.

Other details.

Pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 282, 56.

1651.

1651.

14 May.

ORDER of the PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND.

By the certificates of Lord Broghill and Lord Inchiquin of 1644-5-6 it appears that they made use of money, goods and ships received to the value of £10,488, &c., for defence of the ports and garrisons of Munster for that time.

1651.

The money belongs to Gregory Clement, Maurice Thompson, George Pryor, Robert South, the Earl of Warwick, Thomas Smyth, Captain Robert Moulton, Thomas Vincent, Fare, Ferres, Robert Thompson for Captain Robert Swanley, William Pennoyer and Robert Thompson for Heathcott and Yate, Pennoyer and Thompson for themselves. [*Sums owed to each given in detail.*]

Report should be sent to the House that these monies, having been spent for the defence of Munster, should be made good by the granting to those who gave them of New Ross in Leinster on such terms as will encourage them to plant English families there. Gregory Clement, who needs prompt payment in money, to be recommended specially to Parliament by Col. Morley and Mr. Challoner.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 57.

3 July. REPORT of MR. CHALLONER [to the PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND]
from the COMMITTEE for the AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

In accordance with the foregoing order.

Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 58.

8 Sept. CERTIFICATE of POWER of ATTORNEY.

By this public instrument of procuration signed (*date as in margin*) be it known to all that before Mr. Frederick Ixem, notary and tabellion public admitted and sworn dwelling in London, and in the presence of the witnesses afterwards named, personally appeared Rowland Hill, merchant, dwelling in the same. He has made, &c., Thomas Purcell, Humphrey Hill, and John Hill of London, merchants, and each severally of them his attorneys and assignees "for and in the name of him constituent and to his use." They have power to ask all and singular such sums of money, &c., "as unto him constituent now are or hereafter shall be due, owing, belonging, or appertaining," &c.

Other details.

They have the right to appear for him before the Courts and to "do, say, pursue, implead, seize, sequester," &c., for him. They may appoint others with power of attorney under them. The constituent promises to be bound by the acts of his attorneys or their substitutes. He signs his name in the presence of Thomas Watkin and Edward Taylor, witnesses.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed :—Rowland Hill.

Witnesses :—Thomas Watkin, Edward Taylor; and underwritten in Latin :

To the faith and witness of the premisses, I having been asked, have signed : Frederick Ixem, notary public.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 59.

165[1].

3 Nov.
Hilsb [rough].

GEORGE RAWDON to LORD [CONWAY AND KILLULTA].

Sending a bill of exchange for £500. Mr. Hill and Lord Chichester are starting.

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add. S.P. Ireland 282, 60.

20 Nov.
Belfast.

SAME to [SAME].

We are busy here about the Ulster revenue and sequestration. The main business is that of sequestration, with regard to which I send you a copy of the order of the Commissioners of Parliament. It is general that all those that had estates sequestered in England should have their estates sequestered also in Ireland, till they show whether they had compounded for them. I and others have asked the Commissioners that ours [?] be respected till you should send your writings and make your own defence. We alleged the articles of Dublin, and many other things which we thought might move them. They say they will answer no agent, but that if you come over in answer they will give you the most favourable answer which their instructions allow. Therefore, unless some rule of general application is made in Lord Cork's case, I see no remedy but your coming to Dublin. I do not know what our doom will be here—whether they will have every penny (except a fifth part, half of which also is to be taken for cess, as the Ladies Claneboy's and Ards' is), or whether we shall get a composition and get something by it. This week it will be debated. We are seven Commissioners, Col. Venables, Col. Hill, Col. Banon, Sir George Blundell, Mr. Traill, Mr. Norrice and myself. We will do our best, but are bound by strict instructions. This county pays now £1,625 a month, besides excise and custom. Killulta is raised from £50 to £104 per *men*[*sem*] cess; of this £14 is laid to the Co. Down and we pay £90. I press much for your arrears, and think you will be able to pay your fine in that way if it cannot be managed in any other. If you have to come here, remember to get leave to be absent two or three months, if your "sweet lady" will grant it.

Other details.

Major Burgh's quarter is at Charlemount. Sir Phel[im] Neille and the Cavan men do a great deal of harm in Torying upon the quarters on the Laggan side.

P.S.—The Commissioners have sent as a rare minister one Mr. Weeke—a most powerful preacher: so that the congregation at Lisnegarvy is very great, and look upon it as a very great mercy and providence. Mr. Hardy is to go to the Lurgan. Next year my brother Hill hopes to be in his own house at Kilwarlin. It is the first story high already. We are very full at Lisnegarvy. Our son, Moses, and his wife live in the house, and the Lady Cray, and my daughter Pen will make us a wedding with Capt. Colvill within 10 or 12 days.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland, 282, 61.

1651.

3 Dec.
[Chester?]

ACCOUNTS and ARREARS of PAY due by the STATE to ELENOR, the WIDOW and RELICT of SIR RICHARD TOUCHETT, who was slain by the Scottish Army, for his service done to the Parliament according to his several capacities, cast up and stated according to ordinance of Parliament of 24 Dec., 1647, by us, the Commissioners of the monthly assessments and disbanding supernumeraries within the co. Chester.

Full details of the sum due to him (1) as Lieut. to a troop of dragoons under the command of Capt. Richard Litler, in the regiment of Col. John Leigh, from 2 Feb., 1643 $\frac{3}{4}$ —27 Mar., 1644; (2) as a Lieut. to a foot company under the command of Major Travers in the same regiment from April 12, 1644—27 Dec., 1644; (3) as Lieutenant of a troop of horse under the command of Capt. Robert Wynne, in Col. Henry Brooke's regiment, from 1 Jan., 1645—7 Nov., 1646.

In all, 679*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* is due to him, of which is to be deducted under various heads 312*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, leaving 366*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* due.

The Commissioners find this sum correct, and append their signatures and seals.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (*large*). *Signed and sealed by* G. Booth, H. Brooke, Thos. Stanley, J. Bruen.

Endd. *S.P. Ireland*, 282, 62.

24 Dec.
Lisnegarvy.

GEORGE RAWDON to [COL. EDWARD CONWAY].

I have your last letter of 19 Oct., and, thank God, can say that the infall of the enemy here did nothing to us beyond "the preying of some protected Irish" about Rafryland [Rathfriland] and Morne [Mourne]. We raised in Kilulta and Kilwarlin above 200 horse and part of Major Burgh's troop that were then at home, staying to go up with him to the army after his recovery, "with which army we marched to the Newry and came in sight of them on the prey, but could not recover them." Col. Trevor lost almost 100 cows of his own stock and a few more of the protectors', which was all the considerable harm they did. They did not stay more than 24 hours in our quarters.

As for Mr. Foscue, his wife's necessities here were so great that she was allowed £5 every half-year for maintenance.

Other details [regarding tenants on the Killultagh estate].

I send the copy of the order of the Commissioners of Parliament, also of the order entered here in the book, by which you will see what is acted, and the dates.

The Commissioners here were anxious to have done you a favour if it had been possible for them to do so. We pleaded "the transferring of the estate to you, and that my lord received not anything out of it since the rebellion, which is truth; but the main point is the articles of Dublin, which we pressed, and the second article seems so plain that it is very strange it should admit of any other interpretation." It is the articles of Dublin must help you or nothing. A letter from his Excellency expressing your services and

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arrears might possibly, however, assist you, when it comes to be a matter of compounding. Mr. Parsons can best advise you; and for the articles you may find them in some stationer's shop here; and if the Countess of Cork have got any order in the like case, I pray send it. You will see by the enclosed how your estate suffers monthly.

Other details.

For the act of oblivion I doubt it will be too late: but you had need of all the help you can. Major Burgh is quartered this winter at Charlemount, and I believe cannot well see England till after the next summer's service. He has built a fine brick house at Moyragh [Moirá], and Captain Spencer will have such another up at Trumry [Trummery?] the next summer. My brother Hill is also building apace at Kilwarlin.

Other details.

My sister O'Neill will, I am sure, pay her debt of £300 soon. At present she is poor, "her estate having been set for nothing (£5 a town [-land] or less) and out of that a great cess paid."

The Lady Carlile's land and the whole county of Armagh beyond the Bann is not worth a groat as yet; the same being waste it yields no contribution; so you may be sure nothing is to be had.

Sir Phelim and Cormack Mulhallow "tory" about Braintree woods, so that they cannot stir out of Charlemount but with a considerable strength. I have not had an opportunity to write to Mr. Francis Conway since I received yours, nor have I heard from him. It is very hard to get a passage to Dublin and still harder beyond that. I shall do the best I can to send to him. The sad news of the Lord Deputy's death is come to us, and this enclosed from Galway being now delivered to me, I send it you to inform you of your trusty servant Capt. Roma.

Other details.

Pp. 5½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 63.

Dec. ?

Several QUERIES to be RESOLVED for PERFORMING the FUNERAL of the late LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND [IRETON].

Shall there be any poor men in gowns, and how many?

The names of gentlemen's servants.

The names of gentlemen and others, persons of quality.

How many regiments of foot shall march, and who they are?

What trumpets, fifes and drums shall serve, and what habits they shall wear?

[*Note in margin. At the Earl of Essex's funeral they were in long coats fringed with ribbons.*]

Who shall bear the standard and guydon?

The Banners and Bannerolls.

1651.

Who shall represent the offices of Steward, Treasurer and Comptroller?

Who shall be supporters of the Pall?

Who shall carry the eight pieces of armour?

Who shall be chief mourner?—Sheriff Ireton.

Who shall be his six assistants?

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 64.

1652.

1652.

20 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

[MAJOR] EDWARD BURGH to COLONEL EDWARD CONWAY, in London.

Mr. Currance is anxious for his money. I will lend you £300 at 6% to pay him off. I hope you will get off the sequestration. The place is flourishing. I hang all the rogues that come near me, "which is a great inducement to our quiet." My new house is finished, "and there is as good alle [ale] as your ould plad hath."

Here is Major Dillon come to us. He has married a fine wife with £1,000, when he can get it. Penny Hill is married to Dr. Callum's son and Penne Vernon is married to Mr. Behan, so that we have had a merry time of it. I hope that by the end of this summer the war will be nearly over, but I doubt Galway will not soon be taken.

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 282, 65.

22 Jan.
Carrickfergus.

RAWDON to COL. EDWARD [CON]WAY.

I send you a copy of the order about the sequestration, and long to hear if you have got anything done to your advantage. I hear nothing of the articles of oblivion you mentioned, and think you must get help from the articles of Dublin or nowhere. If the Earl of Cork has been freed by them, you should certainly be.
[document imperfect here].

Details regarding the state of affairs in the North of Ireland. Col. Huncke's officers and regiment at Derry are disputing with one another. The difficulty of sending to Munster is very great.

Pp. 2. Very much torn. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland, 282, 66.

4 Feb.
Cork.

COPY OF SIR VINCENT GOOKIN, JOHN HODDER, and THOS. WOODLIFFE to MR. SETHEREN, of the same.

We hear that certain hides placed on the *Primrose* for England at your port have been seized by Capt. Pearce, the commander of the *Providence* frigate, and that you have taken security from the Master of the *Primrose*, George Somerset, to be dealt withal for

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his forfeiture according to the Acts of Parliament on that behalf, if the same [ship] shall be so adjudged by authority. We have heard from him and have considered the case. We find that we have no power to relax or mitigate the penalty of any seizure lawfully made, as this is the peculiar business of the Commissioners of Parliament. Assure Capt. Pearce that we do not believe he had any fraudulent intention.

P. 1. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland, 282, 67.

15 Feb. COPY OF CERTIFICATE by the EARL OF THOMOND.

Certifying that in the first year of the rebellion in Ireland, he, being Governor in the co. Clare, raised a troop of horse in the garrison of Bunratty towards the preservation of the English and their goods in the county. John McTeige McNamara and Terlagh MacMahon of Cleanagh were his chief officers of the troop. They behaved well and relieved the English garrison of Insicronan [Inshicronan]. When, after his coming from Dublin after the cessation, he had commission from the Marquis of Ormond to raise a troop of horse and regiment of foot in the same county, MacNamara and MacMahon were entrusted by him with commission[s] for raising companies.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 282, 68.

29 March. POWER OF ATTORNEY by JOSEPH MURDOCK, of YOUGHAL, co. CORK.

Appointing William Farr of London, grocer, his attorney, to warrant the sale of lands of John Gearing the elder, of London, grocer, and also to demand and receive all monies due to him, &c., and for other purposes relating thereto.

Signed, sealed and delivered to John Nettel, for the use of Wm. Farr, in the presence of Andrew Wandrick, Mayor; Henry Denn recorder; Jasper Cox, bayliff.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland, 282, 69.

11 May. JOSHUA LLOYD to ABIGAIL LLOYD.
Rochelle.

P. 1. Transferred to S.P. For. France for this date, q.v.

15 June. JOHN, BISHOP OF DERRY, to PARKER, at Ghent.
[Paris ?]

Your bill is not yet paid, but will be so this afternoon. You would not have had it but for the promise of —— (you know who). The Lord Lieutenant has paid half and Lord Inchiquin half.

P. ¼. (Hol.) Add. in French to Dr. Parker, English gentleman, at the house of Dr. Pennyck, near the Church of St. Michael at Ghent. Endd. S.P. Ireland 282, 70.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 282.

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S.P. IRELAND 283.

1653.

4 Jan. NOTE on certain PETITIONS.

The petition of Gregory Clement, Maurice Thompson, George Prior, Robert South, Thomas S[mith], Robert, Earl of Warwick, Capt. Robert Moule, Thomas Vincent, . . . Farr [or Fare], Fe[rris] Robert Thompson and Wm. Pennoyer was [this] day read.

It was referred by order of Parliament to the Committee to whom the bill for plantating Ireland is committed.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 283, 1.

About
Same.

PETITION of GREGORY CLEMENT, member of Parliament, and the others (as in foregoing) to the PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

Describing the debt due to them as stated in the report to Parliament of 14 May, 1651 (for which *see pp.* 381-2), and asking for a grant of land in compensation on the terms given to the undertakers.

Pp. 2½, large. Signed (Hol.) by Clement, Thompson and Prior. Imperfect. Underwritten with order as in foregoing. Pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 2.

7 Jan.
Exchequer
Chamber,
Westminster.

COPY of ORDER by the COMMISSIONERS appointed for RELIEF upon ARTICLES OF WAR.

At the hearing of the case on the petition of Edward, Lord Conway, and his son and heir apparent praying relief upon the Articles of Dublin and the judgment of this Court upon certain doubts or queries made by Edmund Ludlow, John Jones, Myles Corbett and John Weaver, Esquires, Commissioners of Parliament for management of the Government of Ireland, and by them sent on Jan. 16, 1652, to the Committee of the Council of State for Irish Affairs, from whence they were reported to the Parliament on Aug. 18, 1652, and were by them referred back to the said Committee, who upon the petition of Richard, Earl of Cork, by their order of 10 Dec. last transmitted the said papers to this Court—the Court took the petition and questions into consideration. They were in these words :

1. Whether persons, having estates in Ireland, who fought or helped against the Parliament in England, are protected as to their estates by the articles made at the surrender of Dublin on June 18th, 1647.

2. Whether such persons, being sequestrable, as have lived in England during the time of the rebellion in Ireland, and [so lived] at the time of the passing of these articles (although they formerly lived in, and then had estates in, Ireland) are included in the said articles, and should in consequence be free from forfeiture.

1653.

The Court think—

1. That the persons mentioned in the first clause should have the benefit of the articles if they have done nothing to forfeit that benefit.

2. That the articles of 1647 should also protect those mentioned in the second question if they have done nothing to forfeit their privilege.

Edward Viscount Conway and his son should have the benefit of these articles.

Pp. 24. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 283, 3.

Jan.

The CASE of EDWARD, EARL OF MEATH.

He has been damnified at least £40,000 by the rebellion.

He raised 1,500 men, all Protestants, at the outset, for the defence of Dublin and its suburbs, and armed them at little expense to the State.

He has maintained his officers and men of foot and horse at an expense of £800, and has entered into bonds for the support of the English army in Ireland. These are not yet satisfied.

In Aug., 1646, for opposing the peace made with the Irish he was sequestered from the Council Board, forsook his estate and commands there and repaired into England, where he lived under the protection of the Parliament.

22 Feb., 1647. Instructions were given to the Commissioners of both houses to treat with the Lord of Ormond for the surrender of Dublin.

18 June, 1647. The articles [for the surrender] were agreed upon. One of these stipulated that all Protestants whatsoever of the kingdom of Ireland should be secured in their persons and estates without any molestation or question by the Parliament.

19 May, 1649. Dublin and all the other garrisons were surrendered on these terms. [England made a Commonwealth and all the territories belonging thereto.]

18 Dec., 1651. William, Earl of Meath, died. The Commissioners of the Revenue soon after caused the now Earl's trunks to be opened, inventoried his goods and ordered a rent roll of his estate to be delivered to them.

12 Feb., 1652. His goods thus inventoried and secured, the solicitor for sequestrations informs against him, though he never took up arms, but against the rebels there.

24 Feb., 1652. The Act of General Pardon and Oblivion passes in England.

12 Feb., 1652. The Commissioners allow him only two months' time (he being in England) to show cause why he should not be sequestered. He goes to Ireland.

1653.

30 March, 1652. The Commissioners order him to show cause the next day why he should not be sequestered and cut off a fortnight of the time which they had previously given him.

31 March. He appears and pleads the Act of Oblivion and Articles of Dublin.

1 April, 1652. The Commissioners refuse him the benefit of these, sequester his estate and order his tenants to pay him no rent by directions (as they now allege) from the Commissioners of Parliament.

27 Dec., 1651. The Commissioners denied him the benefits of the Lord Protector's letter for his arrears.

2 April, 1652. The Commissioners of Parliament send to Bladen, the printer, for all his books of the articles of Dublin. He sends them, nine in number.

12 April, 1652. The same, on his petition, gave him a day for hearing his case. They deny him any benefit of the act or articles.

He enters into a bond, with security, in the sum of £15,000, in nature of a recognizance.

17 May, 1653. The Commissioners of Revenue deny him copies of their proceedings against him.

He goes into England, has to mortgage all his lands in Leicestershire, and has to acknowledge a judgment of £3,000 to procure money to prosecute his business of sequestration; then sells his ancient manor of Eastwell, descended to him in a lineal line since Edward I. He is damnified by his sequestration at least £6,000.

7 Jan., 1653. The Court of Articles restore him to all his property and vacate his recognizance. They direct their letters to the Commissioners accordingly.

The Commissioners restore him to his estate at Dublin only, but will not allow him to make any benefit of his estate in the co. Wicklow. The Commissioners for Revenue in Fermanagh set his lands there, which, before the war, yielded £600 a year, and make him no compensation.

Sir Henry Tichborne is questioned on the same charge.

The Commissioners do not think well to proceed with him to sequestration.

When the taxes were at £30,000 a month he paid £9 quarterly. When they were reduced to £10,000 a month he expected an abatement. On the contrary his tax was raised to £81 every three months.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 4.

18 Feb. ORDER by the COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY and NAVY.

The annexed paper given in by Mr. Rowe, and dealing with the wants of the State ships now on the coast of Ireland, to be referred to the Commissioners of the Navy in order that these ships may be supplied till others can take their places.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. Enclosing :—

1653.

A MEMORANDUM for the honourable COMMISSIONERS for the affairs of the ADMIRALTY and NAVY, concerning some SHIPS in the STATE'S SERVICE on the COAST of IRELAND.

The Commissioners of Parliament and their Secretary, Mr. Worsley, by their letters dated from Dublin, Feb. 4, 1653, represent:—

That Capt. Sherwin, Commander of the *Primrose*, went from Dublin in the beginning of December, pretending want of cordage and a necessity of making a trip to Liverpool or Chester. He staid there till Feb., but brought no cordage, and so pretends he cannot again put to sea.

Quere. Was cordage provided by the State there? Can cordage be bought there for money, and did he apply for it? In failure thereof, what shall he do?

Captain Mariot, Commander of the *Discovery*, peeped in at Dublin only on Feb. 3, though he had had the charge of the army's treasure from Bristol, so long on board. And now he was at Dublin he pretended he had not above six weeks' provision, and cannot keep the sea long, having a flaw in his topmast.

Quere. Did the wind serve to bring him sooner to Dublin?

Is he on the list for the summer guard? If so, is it proper that he, being a heavy and great ship, should be on the Irish station?

If he is to be there he should have notice of where to go for victuals and repairs; and if not, he should be directed where else to go while his victuals last.

Memorandum. The Commissioners in Ireland were desired to send him back to Bristol for certain supplies there ready to go to Waterford.

Capt. Felstead, commander of the *Marygould*, whose station was between Ayr and the Highlands of Scotland, but was borrowed from that service to convoy provisions to Galway which the troops there badly wanted, lay 3 months victualling at Chester, and lost at the end three days of favourable wind.

Quere. Who is responsible for this delay? Is it best that this ship, seeing the difficulties of victualling her, should be used for the Irish service. [*Details given.*] In any case the Commander should have notice of when he is to victual, and the victuals should be made ready for him.

Capt. Clarke, Commander of the *Reserve*, who is said to be the most diligent of them [the officers] has been out on the Irish coast for 22 months. He must come in for provisions and refit.

Who is to command in his place? How is he to be fitted out for further service?

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 5.

1653.

25 March. JOHN, BISHOP OF DERRY, to PARKER at BRUGES.

We had a rough passage and slept on the water. I have now authority for what was done in favour of Captain Brett. "Mesnage" your requisitory letters well, and have a regard to all prizes that come into these ports in Zealand. I hope to be with you soon, staying only to put some things which I had bought for the Duke of York upon a vessel to your friends at Leyden and to pay for them. This week the business between the two Princesses will receive a final determination, and then I doubt not of speeding in that business you proposed.

P. 1. (Hol.) *Add. in Dutch*: "To Mr. Parker, English nobleman, with Alphonse Van der Cruys at the Mill bridge at Bruges," and with seal as follows:—

Quarterly 1 and 4. A lion rampant, a crescent for difference.
[Bramhall.]

2. Billety on a chief, a demi—lion rampant issuant. [Dormer.]

3. On a fess between three fleurs-de-lis, as many besants.
[Thwaytes.]

S.P. Ireland 283, 6.

29 March.
On board the
Marigould
in Killybegs
harbour.

CAPT. HUMFRY FELLSTEED to MR. BLACKBURNE, Secretary to the Committee of the Admiralty, at Whitehall.

We had foul weather on our journey to Galway, and had to put in first at Carrickfergus, where we found two vessels fitted for Ballyshannon with provisions for the garrison in those parts, and then having been "shot" by foul weather almost to Inishboffin, we had to put into Killybegs, our convoy being not able to keep up with us. Our two convoys that came from Carrickfergus were driven into "Enysmacdorne" and there were surprised by one James Crone O'Donnell, an Irish rebel. O'Donnell, who is "a bloody rebel," had surprised before a small ship called the *William* of Donaghadee, and detained her master with some gentlewomen and most part of the company "in miserable slavery" for 21 weeks.

When I came into Killybegs on March 5, I had a letter given me from one James Sheerne, saying that there were two small barks taken by Crone lying at Enismacdorne. I immediately fitted a small vessel with a piece of ordnance and 50 seamen and all things required, and sent her to look for "those Towries." The weather was foul and we were "constrained in again;" but I kept the vessel in readiness, and on 20 March they set sail and engaged with the rogues and surprised them, and the ship that was Wm. Browne's, and one of those vessels that came from Carrickfergus. They killed and captured many rebels. The other vessel escaped capture, but when they saw they were pursued the men in her sank her and escaped to the shore for the mountains. We took one of their confederates, Captain Barrett, who was coming with a company to their assistance. They had

1653.

intended to fortify the islands called the Rosses and to have gathered a head. That design is broken. Browne's ship is unserviceable, as she was bulged and had her mainmast spent. She has been returned to Browne. The cargo was taken by the rogues, except a little salt, which was spoilt.

We are here with one convoy for Ballyshannon and four for Galway, kept in by contrary winds.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 7.

17 June. POWER OF ATTORNEY by NICHOLAS ISACKE, merchant, of Exeter.

Constituting Philip Starkey of London, cook, his lawful attorney for the purpose of appearing before the Committee lately appointed by the Council of State for settling of Irish affairs and demands. He is empowered to do all things necessary to obtain satisfaction for the bills (value £200) issued to Isacke in 1642, by way of adventure for lands forfeited in Ireland, and to see that whatever land is due to Isacke is conveyed to him and his heirs and successors, and to sell or alienate Isacke's bills if he thinks well.

The principal promises to ratify his agent's acts in this matter and signs and seals accordingly.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and witnessed by Francis Cooke, notary public, and James Biccany. Isacke's name is also spelt Isack or Isaake. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 8. ⁽¹⁾

18 June. POWER OF ATTORNEY by RALPH MINORS, of Hertford, Clerk.

Authorising Richard Thrall of London, stationer, for him, in his name and to his use, to join in lot with any person or persons for the sum of £200 lent upon the purchase of Irish lands. He may draw a lot for the £200 alone or with others, or may assign any person to draw. Ratification clause as above.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) sealed and delivered in the presence of William Tias and John Downes, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 9.

Same. SAME by NICHOLAS INGHAM, of Farnham, in Essex.

Authorising Richard Thrall of London, bookseller, to join in lot for him with any person or persons for £40 lent on the purchase of Irish land; or to take such a lot for him alone, with power to assign the right to draw such lot. Ratification clause as above.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of William Tias and John Downes, who also sign.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 10.

(1) A similar form recurs many times later on.

1658.

29 June. SAME by JAMES WEBSTER, late of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, and now of Ashover in the same.

Recites that in 1642 he, by way of adventure for lands forfeited or to be forfeited in Ireland, paid or issued £100, the first quarter of which was paid on April 24th, 1642, and the other three payments paid together on 19 July, 1642; and that he is to have by Acts of Parliament Irish measure of acres for the same.

The Council of State on 1 June, 1653, ordered that Methusalah Turner of Cheapside, London, linen draper, Robert Hamon, of Bread Street, London, merchant, Nathaniel Manton of Ironmonger Lane, merchant, Dr. Hubbard, Francis Blomer, Esq., Col. George Gill and Lieut.-Col. Fenton or any five or more of them, after the claims are cleared, should contrive and appoint such a method for treating all men's claims as seemed to them most just. They further ordered that the lottery should begin at 8 a.m. on 20 July, 1653, in Grocers' Hall.

He therefore appoints Stephen Offley of London, citizen and merchant tailor, and Rapha Harford of London, citizen, or either of them, his attorneys, to attend this lottery. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed James Webster, sen., and sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Champernowne, Francis Vickers and James Webster, jun., who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 11.

2 July. SAME by FRANCIS HERVEY.

George Buller, late of Shillingham in Cornwall, did in his life-time advance £600 by way of adventure for forfeited lands in Ireland, and whereas an Act of State has ordered that all such adventurers shall receive satisfaction by lot where their dividend of land shall be in such manner as by the said Act of State is conceived;

I, therefore, Francis Hervey, of the Middle Temple, guardian of Mary, infant daughter of George Buller, in right of my wife, who is also the mother of Mary, appoint Matthew Whittingham, of the parish of Martin's in the Fields, to attend the lottery for Irish land. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in presence of Francis Wickes, Edward Parry and John Stephens, who also sign, (Parry making his mark).

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 12.

3 July.
Lisnegarvy.

MEMORANDUM OF LEASE by GEORGE RAWDON, on behalf of EDWARD LORD CONWAY and KILLULTA, and EDWARD CONWAY, his son.

Declaring that Rawdon has set to Samuel Dason, Andrew Bell, Arthur Smith, John Sizens, Patrick Magee, John Maddar, Thomas Goffe, John Madders of Ballinderry, yeoman, and their executors, &c., that part of the townland of Ballinderry, situated in the manor

1653.

of Killulta in Antrim, lying between the highway leading to Lurgan and the adjoining lands, in the possession of Richard Harrison, with woods, royalties, &c., for 21 years from Nov. 1 next. Rent to be £5s. a year per Irish acre, with four days' work of an able horse, car and driver, and four couple of capons.

The tenants covenant to grind all the corn that is spent on the demised premises at Lord Conway's mill, to do suit and service at the Manorial Court of Derivolgie as other suitors to the same shall or ought to do, and to perform *pro rata* the conditions performed by the other tenants in the said manor or in Kilulta.

They covenant to plant every year ten young trees of oak or ash upon a double ditch in such manner as they may grow for the benefit of the landlord and his heirs.

The tenants are not to underlet in whole or in part without leave upon pain of forfeiture.

The tenants to have fireboot, hedgeboot, ploughboot, and great timber for building by appointment of the landlord, and not otherwise.

An added clause (in Rawdon's hand) adds that the tenants are only to pay 4s. a year per acre for the first seven years and that all assessments and taxes for the army are to be paid out of this rent.

Pp. 1½. Signed (Hol.) by Geo. Rawdon, Attorney to Lord Conway, and by William O'Hooole (with his mark), John O'Bry (with his mark) and Darby Sullivan.

Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 283, 13.

4 July. POWER by WILLIAM DAVEY and others.

William Wymer, late of Norwich, and several others of his company lately adventured £950 for land in Ireland. The estate in this has come to us, William Davey, Thomas Johnson and Nicholas Pointer (citizens and aldermen of Norwich), John Knight, of Norwich, merchant, Daniel Dover the younger, of Norwich, merchant, and Edmund Spring, same. We appoint John Knight, jun., of London, merchant, our agent to appear for us before the Committee appointed by the Council of State on June 1, 1653, and to draw lots, &c., for us. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the above and sealed and delivered in the presence of Edmund Gooch, Michael Chapman and Theophilus Barnard, *who also sign. P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 14.*

Same. POWER by WILLIAM STONE.

To Gabriel Reeve to draw a lot for him for his £100 adventure in Ireland.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 15.

1656.

- 6 July. SAME by GILES MORE, of Broadclist, in Devon, yeoman.
To John Seager, of the same, to draw for him for £25 worth of Irish land.
P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 16.
- 7 July. SAME by SIR THOMAS DACRES.
Authorising his worthy and much respected friend, Thomas Temple of Battersea, D.D., to draw his lot for £600 subscribed by himself and for £146 10s. subscribed by Wm. Priestley as adventurers for land in Ireland.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Hol.) Signed by Sir Thomas Dacres, in the presence of Nathaniel Banbury, who also signs. S.P. Ireland 283, 17.
- 8 July. SAME by THOMAS COOMBE, "sometimes" of Broadclist, and now of Stocke Canon, Devonshire.
Appointing John Seager to draw for him for £20.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 18.
- Same. SAME by BENJAMIN KING, of Oakham, in Rutland, to his kinsman, Edward Harrison, of London.
Sum not mentioned.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Hollins and John Turner, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 19.
- 11 July. SAME by PHILIP MUSGROVE, of Broadclist, in Devonshire.
Appointing John Seager, clerk, of the same, to draw for him for £20.
P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 20.
- Same. SAME from WILLIAM MUSGROVE, of same to same, for similar purpose.
P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: Munster. Executed, but imperfect. Tipperary. S.P. Ireland 283, 21.
- About Same. LIST of ADVENTURERS of BROAD CLIST, in Devonshire, with sums inserted.
Wm. Seager (*not allowed*) £50.
John Seager £150.
Giles Moore £25.
Philip Musgrove (*not all[owed ?]*) £20.
William Musgrove £20.
Thos. Combe £20.
Peter Ratcliff £25.
P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (small). S.P. Ireland 283, 22.

1653.

- 11 July. POWER OF ATTORNEY by EDWARD SCOTT, of Scot's Hall, in the parish of Smeeth in Kent, son and heir-apparent of SIR EDWARD SCOTT, Knight of the Bath.

To Edward Harrison, of Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, to act for him in the matter of land in Ireland.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.) by Edward Scott, and sealed and delivered in the presence of Peter Bedingfield and William Hartridge, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 23.

- 12 July. SAME by ROBERT SCOTT, of Smeath, in Kent.

To Edmund Harrison, of London, to act for him. He underwrote £200 for setting forth forces to suppress the rebels in Ireland.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered before Maurice Browne and Thos. Pemble, who also sign.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 24.

- 13 July. SAME by WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Lincoln, mercer.

Authorising Thomas Stratton to draw his lot. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by Marshall, and sealed and delivered in the presence of William Hervey, Daniel Stevenson and Henry Bromhead, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 25.

- Same. SAME by THOMAS HAMPSON, the elder, of Taplow, in Bucks, "late baronet," to his son, ROBERT HAMPSON, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and to his relative, HENRY HAMPSON, citizen and merchant tailor, of London.

Authorising either of them to draw for him for £600 worth of Irish land. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in presence of Thos. Turner and John Norton, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 26.

- 14 July. SAME from R. HAMPDEN to DR. TEMPLE.

To draw for him.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 283, 27.

- Same. SAME by ADONIRAM BYFIELD, of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wiltshire.

Authorising Ralph Smith, of London, stationer, to draw for him for £50 worth of Irish land.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 28.

1653.

15 July.

GEORGE BLAKE to HUGH NORTON.

Authorising him to draw for him for £50 worth of Irish land.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and by witness, William Smith. Endd.: "George Blake £50, Ulster." S.P. Ireland 283, 29.

Same.

SAME by THOS. TOOLY, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

Appointing Thomas Stratton, of the same, to draw his lot for him.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.) in presence of Roger Goodyer, Jo. Watson, Wm. Browne, and John Gilder, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 30.

Same.

SAME by EDWARD SAUNDERSON, of Sheffield, tanner, ROBERT SKARGELL of the same, cutler, FRANCIS BARLOW, of the same, vintner, SAMUEL BARLOW, of the same, grocer, and MARY CRESWICK, widow, of the same, to NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, of Hickleton, Yorks.

To draw lots for lands for money advanced by them (including James, late husband of Mary Creswick). Ratification clause.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.) by all the above and sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Cooke, Samuel Somersall and James Lee, who also sign. Endd.: "Armagh." S.P. Ireland 283, 31.

Same.

SAME, by ROBERT GOODWIN, of Sussex, to BENJAMIN GOODWIN, of Streatham.

As above. No ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) in presence of N. Allen and Pelaiah Hill, who also sign. Followed by—

16 July.

SAME, by BENJAMIN GOODWIN.

Delegating his delegated power to Dr. Temple, of Battersea.

P. 1. In all, p. 1. S.P. Ireland 283, 32.

15 July.

ROBERT WHITEHALL to his friend, the REV. DR. CROKE, at Amersham.

Authorising him to act as others are authorised in the foregoing powers.

He is to draw for both, "which I hope may advantage us both; if as in a long continued friendship, so in our promised land we may lie next together. Remember me to Mr. Bareburne."

P. 1. Hol., with an addition to the address, "Leave this with Mr. Henry Pratt at Aylesbury." Endd.: "Dr. Crooke and Comp. 325. Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 33.

1653.

16 July.

POWER OF ATTORNEY by JOHN THEWAR, of Harmer Green, in Digswell parish, in Herts, to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw for him for £25 worth of Irish land jointly with any other person or persons.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of Hen. Clerke, James Walley and George Copping. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 34.

Same.

SAME, by ROBERT GARNER, apothecary of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, to THOMAS STRATTON, of the aforesaid County.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of Edward Chichester, John Garner, John Farnsfield and Roger Willforth, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 35.

Same.

DEED by HERBERT MORLEY, of Glynde, Sussex; WILLIAM LANE, of Southover, in the same; RICHARD BARNARD, of Lewes, draper; SAMUEL GYLES, of Hailsham, mercer; JOHN RUSSELL, of Southover, yeoman; HERBERT SPRINGETT for GUILIELMA MARIA SPRINGETT, spinster, of Lincoln's Inn Fields; and RICHARD MASTER, of Denton, in Kent.

Formally declaring that they wish to hold their adventure land in Ireland—which is to be of the value of £2,300—together in one lot. They appoint Theobald Randell, citizen and grocer of London to act for them.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and sealed by the above. Parchment, with flying seals. Signed, &c., in the presence of William Alcock and John Crouch, and endd.: "Leinster, Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 36.

Same.

SAME from MARG[ARET] HAMMOND, to DR. TEMPLE, of Battersea.

To draw for her son, Robert Hammond, as heir to his father, John Hammond.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 283, 37.

Same.

SAME, from RICHARD BATES, citizen and cutler of London, to ROBERT WRIGHT, citizen and haberdasher of the Same.

To draw for him for £100 worth of land.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Roger Goodman, Tho. Henshaw, and John Bryan, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 38.

1653.

Same. SAME from NICHOLAS BRANDON, of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

Authorising Thomas Strutton of the same to draw for him.
Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Bawtree and James Riding, who also sign (Riding with his mark). P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland, 283, 39.

7 July. SAME from LIEUT.-GENERAL THOS. HAMMOND.

To Thomas Temple, D.D., of Battersea, to draw his lot for £200, subscribed by him as adventurer for Irish land.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of [Sir] William Temple, who also signs. Followed by—

18 July. SAME from PATRICK BAMFORD to the SAME.

To draw his lot for £100 in same.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 283, 40.

13 July. SAME from GEORGE VAUGHAN, of London, grocer, to EDWARD VAUGHAN, of London, goldsmith.

To draw his lot for £400 paid in by his father, Wm. Vaughan.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Joseph Vaughan, Richard Vaughan and Jonathan Hall, who also sign. Followed by—

20 July. SIMILAR POWER from JOSEPH VAUGHAN to EDWARD VAUGHAN.

To draw for him for £100.

P. $\frac{1}{10}$. Signed (Hol.) by Jo. Vaughan. In all, p. $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 41.

12 July. SIMILAR POWER by FRANCIS DRAKE.

To Thomas Temple, D.D., of Battersea, to draw for him for £600.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of [Sir] William Temple and Richard Saunders, who also sign. Followed by—

20 July. SIMILAR POWER by GEO. FARMER.

To the Same to draw his lot for £600. No ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 42.

1653.

Same.
London.

POWER OF ATTORNEY by WILLIAM NOTTELL to JOSHUA EBRALL.
To draw for his father William Nottell for £100.
P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Followed by—

Same.

SAME by JOHN FREDERICK to JOSHUA EBRALL.
To draw Mr. John Lovering's lot of £600.
P. ¼. Signed by John Frederick. Followed by—

19 July.
London.

SAME by ELIZABETH BALL, of London.
Appointing Josiah Ebrall of London to draw for her for £100.
P. ⅓. Signed. (Hol.) Followed by—

20 July.
London.

SAME by ROBERT ROBINS of London.
Appointing same to draw for him for £300.
P. ⅓. Signed, Robert Robins. Followed by—

16 July.
Exeter.

SAME by CHRISTOPHER SAMFORD, of Exeter, merchant.
Appointing same to draw for him for £100 worth of land.
P. ⅓. Signed. (Hol.) Followed by—

Same.

SAME by JOHN MAYN, of Exeter.
Authorising same to draw for £30 worth of land for himself and his mother.
P. ⅓. Signed. (Hol.) In all, about pp. 2¼. Several entries pinned together and endd. together : "Waterford." S.P. Ireland 283, 43.

17 July.
Wokingham.

ANGEL BELL to COL. FENTON.

The bearer, Marlow, will show you that four of us adventured in April, 1642, £200 (£50 each) in Irish land. As you are a Commissioner for recording these sums of money I ask you for any "sivell curtisie" that may lie in your way.
P. 1. Followed by some rough notes. Add. S.P. Ireland, 283, 44.

18 July.

POWER OF ATTORNEY by JAMES CLARK.

Appointing his brother-in-law, Thomas Lenthall, to draw his lot at Grocers' Hall.
P. ⅓. Endd. : "Leinster ; 200 Tho. Lenthall ; 200 Mr. Claydon ; 200 Mr. Clerke. Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 45.

1653.

Same. POWER OF ATTORNEY from MICHAEL PENDLETON.

To Major Hader, empowering him to draw for the Irish bills of £100 assigned him by Daniel Lewis.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Elizabeth Whitaker and Mary Goddard, who sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 46.

Same. SAME from P. WHARTON.

To Dr. Temple, of Battersea, to draw for him in right of his wife,
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 47.

Same. SAME from JOHN MAYNARD, of the Middle Temple, to his kinsman, GEORGE HENLEY.

To draw for him.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in presence of John Maynard, Geo. Bradford and John Bradford, who sign. Endd.: "Leinster. Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 48.

Same. SAME from RICHARD LOTON, HENRY CALES, JOHN ALLEN and others [about 40 names] to THOMAS WHALLEY.

To draw a lot for their several adventures in Ireland.

P. 1¼. Signed (Hol.) by Allen, Loton, &c., and followed by a list [of the number of acres] given to Allen, Loton and the others. In all, pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 49.

19 July. NAMES and SUMS of such PERSONS as desire to draw one lot in one entire province and county for the better accommodation of each other.

List follows of sums adventured by—

Major Berd and Messrs. R. Dawes, J. Allen, Ann Cheny, Thomas Walley, Richard Loton, Henry Cole, and others.

With a note that their lot value £4,987 was drawn by Mr. Thomas Walley and for Co. Waterford in Munster.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 50.

Same. POWER from THOMAS OWEN, of Brentfield, Herts, clerk, and WILLIAM TIBBES, citizen and stationer, of London.

They act together on behalf and for the use of John Thewar of Harwell Green, Herts, and agree to join in one lot.

[*Details.*]

They appoint Thomas Owen their agent to draw for them.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by Owen and Tibbes, and sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Clerke and George Copping. Endd.: "This is Mr. Hawkins' lot. Thewar John, £50. Armagh." S.P. Ireland 283, 51.

1653.

Same.

POWER from THOS. HAMPSON, HENRY PETTIT, HENRY HAMPSON, THOS. BULL, and THOS. HAMPSON, late baronet.

They agree to join in one lot and appoint Henry Hampson to act for them.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by above and sealed and delivered in their presence and that of James Walley. Endd.: "Ulster." S.P. Ireland 283, 52.

15 July.

SAME from JOHN CLAYDON to FRANCIS LENTHALL.

To draw for him for £200 worth of land in Ireland.

P. ¼. Signed. (Hol.) Followed by—

19 July.

SAME from FRANCIS LENTHALL.

Authorising Thos. Lenthall to act for him in this business.

P. ¼. Signed. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 53.

Same.

SAME from JOSEPH BROND or BRAND and EDWARD OVERING.

Authorising Mr. Ja. Gregory to draw for them £400.

P. ⅓. Endd.: "Joseph Brand, Leinster, 400l." S.P. Ireland 283, 54.

Same.

SAME from W. GODDARD.

Appointing Major Hader to draw for him.

P. ⅓. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 55.

[Same ?]

NOTE by DANIEL CONNY.

That he is trusted by Capt. John Maunsell and Mr. Robert Pagett [to draw] for £100 each.

P. ⅓ (small). Endd.: "Waterford." S.P. Ireland 283, 56.

19 and 20
July.

POWER from WM. GRANTHAM, THOS. WEBSTER, THROGMORTON TROTMAN, FRANCIS DUKE, DAVID FORD, THOMAS DIDCOCK, MOYER, SAMUEL MOYER, DR. GODDARD, EDMOND PAGE, and ARTHUR SQUIB.

Authorising Duling Salmon to draw for them.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 283, 57.

19 July.

———— GODDARD to LIEUT.-COL. FENTON.

Authorising him to put in a lot for him on the following day.

P. ½. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 58.

1653.

20 July. POWER from JER. SQUIBB to DULING SALMON.

To draw for him for £300.

P. 10. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 59.

Same. LIST of NAMES of ADVENTURERS in LEINSTER.

About 90 names.

Many of them of persons mentioned in the foregoing documents. All scratched out and with crosses opposite them as if they had been checked, and with sums attached to each name.

Pp. 1½. *Endd.*: "Leinster for provinces, Wednesday, 20 July, 1653." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 60.

POWER from ROBERT STANTON, EDMUND LEVINE [or LEVIN], JOHN PERRY, WILLIAM BARTON "CORENELL" [COLONEL?] ROBERT DRING, SYMON DRING, JAMES SMITH, the elder, CHRISTOPHER LOVE, CHRISTOPHER LIPPATE [or LIPPEAT], RICHARD FARMER, GEORGE WAPLE, THOMAS KING, WILLIAM and JOHN SHEPARD, RICHARD LEADER, JOHN EDWARDS, RALPH TRIPLET, TIMOTHY WADE, ROBERT RAWLESTON [or ROLLESTON], PETER COLE and GEORGE SADDLER to SIMON DRING, of London.

To draw one lot for them.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by the above.* *Endd.*: "Ulster not for County. Done." *The names spelt differently in the body of the document and the signature.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 61.

20 July. CERTIFICATE by PETER PERY.
London.

That he has order to draw for Mr. John Martin of Exeter, Mr. Richard Crossing of the same, for £200 and £300 respectively.

P. 1 (*small*). *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 62.

Same. CERTIFICATE by ROBERT WRIGHT.

That he is agent to draw for Richard Bates for £100, and that Bates will rest satisfied with what he draws.

P. ½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 63.

Same. POWER from JOHN CATLIN to ELLEN HALL, widow.

To draw for his lot for counties in the province of Leinster.

P. ¾. *Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Henry Clerk.* *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 64.

1653.

Same. SAME from THOMAS CORY and THOS. HOW, JOHN MAYNARD and GEORGE HENLEY.

Appointing Henley their agent for drawing their lot.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by* Thomas Cory, *in presence of* Thomas Smyth.

Add. to "my loving friend Mr. George Henley at Capt. Taylor's house at Wollendyer in Gracechurch St." *Endd.* : "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 65.

Same. SAME from B. WHITELOCKE to his kinsman, THOS. KNIGHT.

To draw for him for £400.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Endd.* : "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 66.

About Same. NOTE that SIR THOS. DACRES, LORD WHARTON and others (16 names) have appointed DR. TEMPLE to draw for them.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 67.

Same. LIST of ADVENTURERS (with the value of their shares) who have appointed JOSEPH CANELL to draw their lot by his attorney THOS. ROSS.

List follows of names of—

Cornelius Holland.	Daniel Enderby.
Richard Marvill.	Nathaniel and Thos. Weekes.
Richard Carrill.	Robert Barrett.
Thomas Ross.	John Bankes (deceased),
John Yates, minister.	Caleb Bankes, executor.
Thos. Smith.	Luke Fawn.
Edward Pennie.	Robert Child.
Daniel Waldoe.	James Clarke.
John Lock.	William White.
Richard Littler.	Simon Smith.
Ishiell Smart, minister.	John King.
Thomas Phillips.	Alderman William Gibbs [?].
John Lee.	Thos. Jenner.
Charles Doyly.	Sir John Poole.
Wm. Cooper.	William Weston,
Mark Bradly and George Bradly.	by the assignment of
Anthony Doyle.	Nicholas Grigson.
John Rothwell.	Obadiah Weekes.
William Boulton.	James Russell.

The total adventure is £4,330 10s.

Endd. : "Mr. Joseph Carrell & Co., drawn by Thos. Ross, 20 July, 1653. Munster, Waterford, 1653." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 68.

1653.

Same. FURTHER LIST of the PEOPLE who drew lots for land in Ulster on July 20.

The names are crossed and amongst them are those of Eliz. Higham for her son John Cock, capt[ain], Col. Walker for Henry Austen, son and heir of George Austen, and Edward Saunderson and his company.

Pp. 1. Endd. : "For Ulster for provinces. First lots. Wednesday, 20 July, 1653."

P. 1. Followed by—

LIST of PEOPLE who [adventured for land in Ireland and drew lots in co.] Waterford.

Walley.	Mansell.
Buller.	Milburne.
Ebrall.	Winston.
Beale.	Watson.
Carill.	West.
John Clarke.	Brightwell.

P. 1. In all, pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 283, 69.

Same. POWER from RICHARD [?] HARLAKENDEN, CHRISTOPHER MEREDITH, THOS. GUY, assignee by the will of his father, NICHOLAS GUY, and H. SUTTON to HENRY COLBRON.

To draw their respective lots.

P. 1. Endd. : "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 70.

Same. DECLARATION by JOHN CLERKE of Berry [Bury] in Suffolk, that the following have authorised him to draw lots for their Irish land.

List follows showing sums to be drawn for—

John Clerke.	John Fiske for himself.
John Lucas.	Miles Burkett.
Hugh Grove.	John Grocer.
Samuel Moody.	John Bright.
Thomas Lincolne.	John and Philip Sparrow.
John Fiske, son and heir of	Thos. Bright.
Wm. Fiske.	

P. 3. Signed (hol.) by John Clarke, and witnessed by John Marriott and John Coverley. Endd. : "Waterford, Coshmore and Coshbride." S.P. Ireland 283, 71.

Same. POWER from RICHARD BEALE, ELIZABETH ELMSTONE, for RICHARD CRISPE and GEORGE HAULE.

To Richard Beale to draw a lot for them jointly.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by the principals and Endd. : "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 72.

1653.

Same. DECLARATION by W^M. ADAMS.

That he has leave to draw lots for the wife and children of Edmund Potts, deceased; for Sir John Wilde, baron of the Exchequer; for Thomas Love, who assigned to William Attlee, for the children of "Jone" Lane, deceased, and for himself. William Adams draws for himself.

P. ½. Endd. : " £1,000, Munster, Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 73.

Same. LIST of the first lots drawn for land in Munster on 20 July, 1653.

About 40 names, erased and marked with crosses as if checked, with sums put down to each.

P. 1. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 283, 74.

Same. LIST of first lots drawn for land in Ulster, 20 July, and for counties, 26 July.

The names given (with acres) are :—

In Down :—

Hawkins & Co.
William Rand.

In Antrim :—

John Browne & Co.
Edmund Hiegote, Hannah King & Co. drawn by John Hiegote.
William Perkett.

In Armagh :—

Symon Dring & Co.
Geo. Sadler.
Mr. Hawkins for himself and Mr. Thompson.
Mr. Sanderson & Co.
Mr. Hawkins.
Richard Leader.

P. ⅓ (large). These names are all erased and with crosses as if checked, but are legible. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 283, 75.

Same. CERTIFICATE by John HYGATE, that HANNAH KING or ANDREW POPE, father-in-law to Hannah, and his father, EDMUND HIEGOTE,⁽¹⁾ will be contented with what land he draws for them.

P. 5. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. : " Ulster, Antrim." S.P. Ireland 283, 76.

(1) The name is spelt Hiegot, Hyegate, Hiegote.

1653.

Same. DECLARATION by JOHN BAYNES and WILLIAM BALLARD.

That John Baynes is authorised by George Browne and Thomas Rogers to draw his [?their] lot, and William Ballard and I, the said John Baines bind ourselves that the said George Browne and Thomas Rogers shall be contented with what allotment shall be drawn by me, John Baines.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) J. Baynes, Wm. Ballard. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 77.

Same. POWER from WM. MEADE.

To his brother Thomas to draw his lot for £600 for him.

P. ¼. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 78.

Same. CERTIFICATE by ROBERT WALTON.

That Col. Valentine Walton, the father-in-law of Henry Austen, son and heir of George Austen, deceased, has authorised him to draw a lot of £600 for him. He undertakes that his principal will be contented with such lot as he, as agent, shall draw.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Robert Hammond and John Coverley, who sign. Endd.: "Ulster: not in Counties." S.P. Ireland 283, 79.

Same. POWER from JOHN MARRIOTT, JOHN BLINKHORNE and JAMES COCKS to JAMES COCKS.

To draw for them in one lot. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 80.

Same. SAME from JOHN SIBLEY to JOHN TAPPING.

Same. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) in presence of Henry Clerke, who also signs. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 81.

Same. CERTIFICATE of WM. HAMON.

That Samuel Watson, son of William Watson, deceased, shall be content with the lot he has drawn for £50.

P. ½. (small). (Hol.) Signed. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 82.

Same. POWER from JOHN PARKER and JOHN GOODWIN to JOHN PARKER.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed by Parker and Goodwyn. (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 83.

1653.

Same. NOTE by ELIAS ROBERTS.

Captain Venner appointed my servant, Michaell Rolles, to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 84.

Same.

POWER by CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, the elder, merchant, of Exeter, NICHOLAS BROKING, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, the younger, JOHN YOUNG and ELIZABETH CLARK, wife of JOHN YOUNG and ELIZABETH his wife, lately called ELIZABETH CROSSING (acting as executrix of the will of [her late husband] Philip Crossing), and Elizabeth (widow and executrix of the late Robt. Clarke), to Francis Clarke of the City of London.

To act for them in the drawing of lots for land in Ireland. Ratification clause.

P. 1 (large). Signed (Hol.) by the principals and sealed and delivered in the presence of John Milles, notary public, and Humfrey Levermore. Endd. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 85.

Before
20 July.

NOTE by JOHN GARTH.

That, having drawn his lot for the province of Leinster, he substitutes his son and heir, Robert Garth, to draw for the County.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*very small*). *Endd.*: "20 July, Tuesday next," *attached to—*

NOTE by ROBERT GARTH.

Desiring that, under foregoing, Henry Clarke may draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*small*). *In all, pp.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 86.

20 July.

POWER from THOS. CORBETT and LAWRENCE BROMFIELD to COLONEL BROMFIELD.

To draw for them for £500.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 87.

21 July.

SAME from JOHN HOXTON, of Ratcliffe, in Middlesex, to JEREMY FAIRBURNE.

To draw for him for £100. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 88.

1653.

Same. SAME from ROBERT PARKHURST, of Purford, in Surrey, to JAMES PATTESON, of London.

To draw for him for £500 advanced by his father, Sir Robert Parkhurst. Ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 89.

Same. SAME from RICHARD BEALE, ELIZABETH ELMSTONE, RICHARD CRISPE, GEORGE HAULE and SAMUEL HAULE, who have already drawn a lot together, which fell in Munster, to JONATHAN TALECOATE, of Blackfriars.

To draw for them for a county.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, except Samuel Haule, and sealed and delivered in presence of Andrew Blackwell and James Cronnage, who also sign.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd.: "Waterford." S.P. Ireland 283, 90.

Same. SAME from JAMES FISHER to his partner, DANIEL CANTIN, of London, grocer.

Authorising him to draw for him and himself for £50.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 91.

Same. SAME from THOS. MABERLY to WM. LANGRIDGE.

To draw for him for a county in Munster [his land having already been allotted in that province].

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 92.

22 July. SAME from EDMUND STAUNTON.

Appointing Barnaby Meeres to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 93.

Same. SAME from the UNDERWRITTEN, who have been allotted land in Leinster, to PHILIP PACKER.

To draw for them for a county.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) by John Barrington, Gilbert Gerard, Wm. Masham, Wm. Waller, William and John Arnold (one signature), E. Turnor, Samuel Edlin, John Clotworthy and Thos. Wharton.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Endd.: "Leinster. Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 94.

Same. SAME from ROBERT MALTHUS to ARNOLD BOATE.

To draw or empower to draw for him.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Small. (Hol.) Signed in the presence of William Coling and Wm. Lawnder, who sign. Endd.: "Tipperary, Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 94a.

1653.

Same. SAME from DAME MARY ARMYNE; widow, and administratrix of the late Sir Wm. Armyne, from SIR WM. ARMYNE, Bt., son and heir of the same, and from MICHAEL ARMYNE, his second son, to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw for them for £350 of the £400 paid in by Sir Wm. Armyne. Ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.) by the principals and sealed and delivered in the presence of Elizabeth Armyne, Thos. Plume, Christian Sherwood and George Lambert, who also sign.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 95.

Same. SAME from [SIR] THOS. WENMAN, [SIR] JOHN EVELIN, JOHN PYE, PHILIP PACKER and WM. HEVENINGHAM, who have drawn lands in Leinster, to PHILIP PACKER.

To draw for them jointly for a county.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster, King's Co. The first day for Counties." S.P. Ireland 283, 96.

Same. SAME from RICHARD EVANS, merchant, of Exeter, to JOSEPH PERIAM, of Lion's Inn, in Middlesex.

To present bills to the Committee for taking subscriptions on Irish lands for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Shuprok (?) and Robert Rous, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 97.

Same. SAME from RICHARD ASHURST to his servant, RICHARD PILKINGTON.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 98.

23 July.

Stephny.
[Stepney.]

MAURICE THOMSON to WM. HAWKINS, merchant.

Please draw my and my brother George's lot for a county in Ireland.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd.: "Armagh." S.P. Ireland 283, 99.

25 July.

POWER from NICHOLAS LOCKYER to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) in presence of Henry Clerke. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 100.

1653.

25 July.
Bargoyard.

CHARLES LLOYD to NATHANIEL MANTON.

Desiring him to draw for him to-morrow for a county in Leinster.
P. 1. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Queen's Co." *S.P. Ireland*
 283, 101.

25 July.
London.

POWER from WM. MEADE to THOS. MEADE.

To draw his lot for a County in Leinster. Ratification clause.
P. 1. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Duling Salmon. Endd.:
S.P. Ireland 283, 102.

25 July.
Bramhangar.WILLIAM WEBSTER to JOHN GODSALVE, at the Prize Office in
Bishopsgate Street, in London.

My brother and sister Cheney say that Mr. Norton has the certificate for £300 advanced for Irish land by Thos. Mathew and myself. You or he should draw one lot for us both, and induce any honest friends whom you know to have adventured to do the like. We should draw together so as to have a considerable portion of land in one place, "which may encourage the looking after it, so much the more as the parcel is the greater amongst friends together, to manage it as 'twere for one account." Consult Mr. Jeffreys, who can advise you better than I can.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 103.

Same.

POWER from JOHN RAYMOND to NOAH BANKS, of St. James',
Clerkenwell.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Mary Bindle [?] (who appends her mark). Endd.: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 104.

Same.

SAME from SAMUEL STONE to JARVICE FERBARN.

To draw his lot. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland*
 283, 105.

26 July.

SAME from THOS. KNIGHT, of Wyfold's Court, Oxfordshire, to
 COL. GEORGE GILL, LIEUT.-COL. FENTON, METHUSALEH TURNER,
 Members of the Committee of Grocers' Hall, for claims for
 land in Ireland; and also to LIEUT. HENRY STRODE, in St.
 Bartholomew's parish, London.

To draw his several lots for him from time to time.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 106.

1653.

Same SAME from JOHN ASHE, of Freshford, in Somersetshire, to his brother, EDWARD ASHE, Alderman of London.

To act for him in the matter of allotment of Irish land. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Marten and John Turner, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 107.

Same. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to SIMON DRING, of London.

To draw for them.

P. ¾. Signed by—

John Perry, for himself and for Christopher Love.

Edmund Lewin.

James Smith, sen.

Simon and Robert Dring.

Chr. Lippeat, of Marlborough.

Robert Staunton.

Richard Leaver.

Wm. Barton.

Ralph Triplett.

George Waples, of Toster [Towcester].

Richard Farmer.

William and John Shepard.

Thos. King.

John Edwards.

Timothy Wade.

Peter Coke [?].

Robert Rawlison.

Not allowed, Geo. Saden.

P. ¾. Signed again (Hol.) by some of the foregoing. Endd.: "Ulster, Armagh." Executed, but imperfect. S.P. Ireland 283, 108.

Same. SAME from JOHN CLARKE.

To Robert Hammon, of London, merchant, to draw for him for £2,500 in Munster. Ratification clause.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 109.

Same. DOCUMENT [showing probably] the NAMES of those who DREW LANDS in FOUR COUNTIES in LEINSTER on 26 July, 1653.

The names are as follows:—

For King's Co. :—

Richard Packerson.

Margaret Bonner.

Francis Collins.

Thos. Birch.

Hugh Nettleship.

Col. John Owen.

1653.

William Goddard and
Michael Pendleton.
John Greensmith.
John Wolland & Co.

Sir Sam. Rolle.
Samuel Richardson.
Josua Woolnough.

In Queen's County :—

Valentine Fegs.
Charles Floyd.
James Hind & Co.
Wm. Meade.
Godfrey Ellis for the Mayor
of Gloucester [?].

Edmund Page, by Mr. Salmon.
Thos. Rich.
Robert Smith, by Mr. Salmon.
Osmond Colchester.
Philip, Lord Lisle.

In East Meath :—

Philip Packerson.
Richard Ashehurst.
Richard Bates.
Wm. Ball.
Thos. Stratton.
Jose Brand and others.
Fr. Duke.
Tho. Babington.
John Brett.
Wm. Booke.
Stephen Beale.
Thos. Cork.
Samuel Dobbs.
Christ. Young.

Felix Kingston.
Benj. King.
James Kendall.
Michael Measey.
Sir John Potts.
John Partridge.
Thos. Rogers and Browne.
Col. Willoughby.
Alder [man Warner].
Thos. Wyan.
Robert Eccleston, for
Isaac Gould.
John Garth.

In Westmeath :—

William Bullard.
Dr. Temple & Co.
Col. Randall & Co.
Michael Babington, for him-
self and Richard Verner.
James Clerke.
John Catlin.
George Dever [?].
Daniel Dever, by John Knight.
Edward East, for ——— Jenkins.
John and Henry Horner.

Godfrey Hull [?] by his wife.
George Henley & Co.
Robert Lambell.
John Martin, by Mr. Percy.
Francis Parsons.
Sam. Stone.
Lord Whitelocke.
Henry Whitaker.
John Wood.
Edw. Vaughan.
Edmund Page.

P. ½ (large). The names are crossed out and marked with a cross as if checked off; a few of them are crossed out more completely. Endd.: "Leinster—for Counties. 26 July, 1653." S.P. Ireland 283, 110.

Same.

NOTE from MOSES JENKINS and JOHN ROLFE.

That they desire one lot for their separate adventures.
Edward East also desires to be with them.

P. ½. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 111.

1653.

Same.

POWER from ROBT. SMYTH to DULING SALMON.

To draw for him for a county.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 112.

Same.

LIST of ADVENTURERS in Broadclist, in Devon, who adventured in 1642.

William Seager, my father.

I, John Seager, his son.

Gyles Moore.

Thos. Coombe.

Wm. and Philip Musgrove.

Peter Ratcliff, in succession to his father.

All these joined in the lot which fell July 20 in Munster, and July 26 in the co. Tipperary.

John Seager empowers Nathaniel Manton to draw for the barony.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) John Seager, and in his writing. Endd.: "Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 283, 113.

Same.

MICHAEL ROLLES to [the COMMISSIONERS for the ADVENTURERS].

Asking them to let Michael Babington draw Capt. Richard Venner's lot in Leinster jointly with Venner himself. Their lots are in the same province.

P. 1. Signed by Rolles for Venner. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 114.

Same.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN HOLLAND.

To draw their lots. Ratification clause.

*P. ¾. Signed, with statement of sums adventured by each, by John Marriott, Philip Starkey, James Cocks and John Blenkhorne; also by Thos. Vincent and John Holland.**P. 1. Endd.: "King's County." S.P. Ireland 283, 115.*

Same.

SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN MARTIN, of Guildford, gentleman.

To draw for them sums mentioned. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by John Martin, John Alderton, Henry Bristow and John Marter. Witnessed by Abdiah Martin and Edward Caw, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 116.

Same.

SAME from JOHN BARKER to HENRY HOVENER, of London, merchant.

To draw for him.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by John Barker, and sealed and delivered in the presence of Ambrose Barker, Dan Hughes and Henry Rawson, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 117.

1653.

Same. LIST of NAMES of those who DREW LANDS in certain COUNTIES in MUNSTER. The names are:—

In Waterford :—

Thomas Whalley.
Whittingham for Buller.
Josia Ebrall & Co.
Brightwell & Co.
Richard Beall and others.
Joseph Caryll & Co.
John Clark & Co.
John Mansell and Paget.
Richard Roberts ; Underwood and partners.
Mary Shakespeare, *per* John Milburne.
Richard Winstone.
William Hamon for Sam. Watson.
Capt. Henry Sage[?].

In Limerick :—

Robert Dawys.
James Hublon & Co.
Geo. Snell.
Daniell Waldoe per his son.

In Tipperary :—

John Aungier & Co.
Wm. Addams [?] & Co. for Alderman Foote & Co.
Brightwell & Co.
Gerard Boate & Co. for himself and Mr. Maultus.
Mr. Clutterbook.
Mr. Seager for Combe.
Fr. Finch [?] & Co.
Langridge for Maberly.
Elias Roberts.
Tappin for Sybly.
Richard Allen.
Mr. Hatt.
Dr. Crooke.

P. 2/5. Names crossed out as if checked off. Endd. : " Munster for Counties. First lot 26 July, 1653." S.P. Ireland 283, 118.

Same[?]. POWER from MARGARET ALDERSEY to WILLIAM PACKET.

To draw for her.

P. 3/4. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Will. Digby and James Davies, who also sign. Endd. : " Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 119.

27 July. SAME from JOHN WITTEWRONG to ELIAS ROBERTS.

To draw his lot.

P. 1/3. Endd. : " Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 120.

1653.

About
Same.

LIST of SUMS PAID for [and entitling to a lot in lands in]
IRELAND by—

Thos. Russell to Sir Thos. Guybon, Kt., High Sheriff of Norfolk, by John Coulson, by Mr. Crickiner's daughters and co-heirs, by Thos. Cooke, son and heir of Thos. Cooke, of London, and by Tobias Frere.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 283, 121.

POWER by JOHN COULSON, of Myton Magna, in Cleveland, in Yorks, to TOBIAS FRERE.

To draw for him as for himself.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Ro. Bransby, who signs. Followed by—

NOTE by TOBIAS FRERE.

That he is to draw for himself, Colson, Thos. Cooke, son and heir of Thos. Cook, and for the five daughters and co-heirs of John Creckmer. His authority is annexed or has been left with the Commissioners.

All entered at Grocers' Hall, 30 July, 1653.

P. ⅔. Followed by—

NOTE by SAMUEL HABERGHAM.

William Crickmer late of Bury, in Suffolk, adventured £600 for land in Ireland. Anne the wife of William Bateman, Dorothy the wife of Henry Moore, Temperance the wife of Stephen Bloomfield, Grace the wife of Samuel Habergham and Sisley Crickmer are his daughters. The bills for his investment were not assigned by Crickmer in his life-time, or by any of his heirs since his death, except that he devised them to his co-heirs. I appoint Tobias Frere to draw for them and certify that this is the desire of all of them and of the husbands of those of them who are married.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of T. Frere and — Barry. Followed by—

Same.

POWER from THOMAS RUSSELL, of North Barsham, in Norfolk, to TOBY FRERE, of Harlston, in Norfolk.

To draw for him.

Signed (Hol.) sealed, and delivered in the presence of John Coulson and Rob. Kitchen.

P. ⅓. Endd. : "Ulster." In all, pp. 1¼. S.P. Ireland 283, 122.

1653.

28 July. POWER by the BAILIFFS, ALDERMEN, BURGESSES and COMMONALTY
Gt. Yarmouth. of GREAT YARMOUTH to JOHN RAYNES, of London, merchant.

To draw for land for the sums advanced by them by the hands of Edward Owner or his assignee Daniel Waldo. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Parchment. Signed (Hol.) by Robert Harmer and John Arnold, bailiffs, and sealed with the Common Seal of the borough. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 122a.

22 July. SAME from THOS. BOONE to JOHN UPTON, of London, merchant.

To claim for him for £600 adventured by him for lands in Ireland in the names of the Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of Exeter, and to take a lot for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Baylie and George Yard, who sign. Followed by—

28 July. SAME from UPTON to GEORGE CLERKE.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, in all, p. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 123.

Same. SAME by THOMAS STORER, of Anstey, Leicestershire, Yeoman.

By the power given him by Peter Chaveney, of Quorndon in the same, on 21 July, 1653, and as guardian of William Sheares, son of Joyce his (Storer's) wife by her last husband, he appoints John Wilcox, of Gutter Lane, London, silver wire-drawer, to draw for him. The money was advanced by Humphrey Chaveney, father of Peter Chaveney and William Sheares, the elder.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley and George Copping. Endd.: "Tipperary, Eliogarty." S.P. Ireland 283, 124.

29 July. SAME from SIR WM. ALLANSON, of York, Kt., to SAMUEL AVERY,
Alderman, of London.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of William Hawkins and John Peele, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 125.

Same. SAME by JOHN SADLER, RICHARD QUYNEY, HENRY MAXWELL,
GEORGE PLUKENETT, BENJAMIN BANISTER [or BANNASTRE]
and RICHARD CHANDLER.

They join together in one lot and appoint Richard Chandler, of Addle Street, in London, to draw for them.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) except by Chandler. Endd.: "Leinster, King's Co." S.P. Ireland 283, 126.

1653.

30 July. POWER by WM. HUSSEY, of Shaston, in Dorset, to WILLIAM MAYO, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, to whom he has delivered his receipt.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *Witnessed by* Jo. Phillips and Peter Peteridge, *who sign.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 127.

[July ?] SAME by WILLIAM HAWKINS, MAURICE and GEORGE THOMPSON, WILLIAM GREENHILL, HENRY WALLEY, JOHN HAWES, THOMAS OWEN and JOHN THEWAR to WILLIAM HAWKINS.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Ulster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 128.

About
Same.

SAME by the FOLLOWING to FRANCIS DUKE.

To draw them for a county in which to have their land.

List follows of sums subscribed by:—

Francis Thomson.	Joseph Brand.
George Clerke.	Arthur Squibb.
Edward Overing.	Sam. Moyer.
Francis Duke.	Dr. Goddave.
Thos. Pideocke.	Thos. Webster.
Throckmorton Trotman.	Wm. Grantham, now
Wm. Hore, now Daniel Hore, his son.	Sam Morris's heir.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by the above.* *Endd.*: "Leinster, Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 129.

About
July.

BLANK POWER to DRAW given by—

Alderman Foot.	Sir Richard Anslow.
Sam Langham.	Col. Gower.
Thos. Stacke.	Mr. Bidolph.
Alderman Kendrick.	Theophilus Birkenhead.
Hen. Box.	Robt. Smith.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the above.* *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 130.

[About
Same.]

LIST of DANIEL WALDO, RICHARD MORRELL, THOS. ROSS and 38 others (*some crased*) who desire to join together in one lot.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (*large*). *Endd.*: "Drawn by Thos. Rosse, Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 131.

1653.

[About
Same.]POWER by JAMES HOUBLON, JOHN JURTON [?] & Co., JOHN and BEN
DU CANE and STEPHEN WHITE to HOUBLON.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)* *Endd.*: "Munster, Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 132.[About
Same.]

NOTE by H. [?] CLERKE.

That he is empowered to draw for John Temple [and] Oglethorpe,
Samuel Ball and Broughton, William Bird, Joshua Northcott and
Elias Roberts.*P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Eliogarty." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 133.

1 Aug.

POWER from GEORGE SPILMANS, sen., to JOHN RAYNES, of London,
merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) and [witnessed] by* Josias Broecker, Joseph
England and John Harriman. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 134.

Same.

SAME from JOHN MARKES, of Exeter, to SUSANNA FULCHER.

To draw for a province and county for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)* *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland*, 283, 135.

Same.

SAME from THOS. CHUDLEIGH and JOHN JONES, of Exeter, to
JOSEPH VAGHAN.

To draw for them. As above.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 136.

3 Aug.

SAME from MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD BROWNE to his son,
RICHARD BROWNE.

To draw for him. As above.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by* John Gray. *Endd.*:
"Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 137.

Same.

SAME from JOHN PITTS, of Culliton, in Devonshire, to RICHARD
PITTFIELD, of East Smithfield, in Middlesex.

To draw his lot, &c. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of* Henry
Clarke and George Copping. *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland*
283, 138.

1653.

Same. SAME from RALPH CLARKE, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, to WILLIAM NEWBOLD, gent., of London, STEPHEN OFFLEY, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, and WILLIAM NEWBOLD, of London, the younger, or any of them.

To draw for him. They may join with Richard Ward, of Chesterfield, alderman, and who else they please. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Edward Clarke, Will. Singleton and Richard Speleman. The former two sign—the latter appends his mark. P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 139.

Same. SAME from RICHARD WARD, of Same to Same.

Similar to foregoing.

Witnessed by John Allwood, Robt. Stones and Thos. Needham, who sign.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 140.

Same. SAME from PAUL FLETCHER, of the Same to the Same.

To draw for him. They may join with Ralph Clerke, of Chesterfield, or who else they choose.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and delivered in the presence of Richard Jenkinson, John Garratt and John Taylor. The former two sign—the latter appends his mark. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 141.

Same. SAME from JOHN ALLWOOD, of Chesterfield, and JOHN ASH, of Brampton, in the same county, to the NEWBOLDS and OFFLEY.

To draw for them. They may join with Ralph Clarke, or who else they please. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), witnessed and assigned in presence of Reginald Bretland, Ri. Wood and Th. Needham, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 142.

Same. SAME from WILLIAM LOUPE, late of Westminster, surgeon, and now of Bristol, to EDWARD BARKER, of Wandsworth, in Surrey.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Davis, and Wm. Combe, notary public. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 143.

1653.

Same.
Addington.

ROBERT WHITEHALL to MR. WATERHOUSE.

As Dr. Croke, who drew my province for me—Munster—cannot attend on Aug. 20, when there is a draw for counties, I empower you to draw for me, as I much desire to attend my pastoral charge. I am sure my age will obtain this favour from the worthy Committee.

P. 1. (Hol?) Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 144.

4 Aug. ELIZABETH SHEAFE to [the COMMITTEE for LANDS in IRELAND].

Authorising her brother-in-law to draw the lot for the province and county for her son Samson's land in Ireland.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Th. Walter. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 145.

Same. POWER from NATH. FIENNES and HENRY PYTT to SIMON THELWALL, of Gray's Inn.

To draw for them for counties. Ratification clause.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 146.

Same. SAME from THOS. VALENTINE, of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, to JOHN STANTON, citizen of London, "dwelling at the Three Blackbirds, in Bread Street."

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 147.

Same. SAME from CHARLES VAGHAN to JOSEPH VAGHAN.

To draw for him.

P. 1/4. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Wm. Kerridge, who also signs. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 148.

5 Aug. SAME from CHRISTOPHER WHICHCOTE, of New Windsor, in Berks, to Wm. TIBBS, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw for him, &c. Ratification clause.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Hen. Clerke and James Walley, who also sign. S.P. Ireland 283, 149.

Same. SAME from DAVID WATKINS to WM. HAWKINS, of London, merchant.

To draw his lot both for province and county.

P. 1/4. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 150.

1653.

Same.

SAME from JOHN ROWE, of Crediton, clothier; PETER SWEET, of Torrington [Torrington], weaver; JOHN AYNEL, of Sandford, groom; and FRANCIS FRYER, of Exeter, to ROBERT DAVIE, of London, gent.; JOHN CAITNES, of same; and JOHN VICARY, of the same.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. 2/3. Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of different witnesses [details given]. Endd.: "Leinster, Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 151.

6 Aug.

SAME from WM. FELL, of Totnes, in Devonshire, to FRANCIS CLARKE, of London, merchant.

To assign or dispose of his £70 worth of land due to him for money advanced by him to Walter White, late sheriff of the City of Exeter, in the name of the Corporation of the said city, in part of the city's subscription. Ratification clause.

P. 1/3. Signed William Fell, sealed and delivered in the presence of He.[?] Clark and Humphrey Levermore.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 152.

Same.

SAME from JOHN YONGE and his wife ELIZABETH YONGE, Elizabeth having been formerly the widow of PHILIP CROSSING, late merchant of Exeter, to FRANCIS CLARKE, as above.

To receive and dispose of their lot or sum. Ratification clause.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, in the presence of John Davie, Richard Bremridge and John Aynell, who also sign. S.P. Ireland 283, 153.

8 Aug.

HERITAGH HARFORD to GEORGE PRYNNE, at his house in Cabbage Lane, in Westminster.

I send you a copy of my adventure for Ireland, which is entered in the Committees' Book at Grocers' Hall. Mr. Tibbes, "dwelling in Lovell's Court, over against the Harrow in Paternoster Row" is clerk to that Committee. I suppose they are drawing lots now and authorise you to act for me.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) and sealed. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 154.

9 Aug.

POWER from GILBERT LAMBELL, of London, merchant, to ELLSTONE WALLIS, of London, goldsmith.

To draw for him for a province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. 1/2. Signed and witnessed by Jarvis Ferbarne and Du[ling] Salmon, who also sign. Endd.: "Munster and Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 155.

1653.

Same.
Dorking.

HENRY GOSDEN to his cousin, WILLIAM HETHER, at the Glass House, in Southwark.

Asking him to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 156.

9 Aug.

POWER from RICHARD ANDREWS to Richard Floyd to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) Followed by—*

NOTE.

That Richard Foyle has adventured £575 in double and single money. *Followed by—*

POWER from RICHARD FLOYD to ROBERT HAMMOND.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{10}$. *Signed (Hol.) In all, p. 1. Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 157.

10 Aug.

SAME from AMIELL HART, CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT, RICHARD WHITE and MARY FOWLER, all late of Axminster, in Devon, and now of Lyme, in Dorset, to RICHARD BATE, living in Bread Street, London, haberdasher.

To be the attorney of them, jointly and severally.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the principals, and with notes:—*

20 Aug.

(1) That on 20 Aug., 1653, Bate ordained John Lombard, of Chard, clothier, to draw for him.

(2) Certificate by Richard Alford, Mayor of the town of Lyme, that the letter of Attorney above specified was sealed and delivered by the parties therein nominated.

Signed (Hol.) In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd.: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 158.

10 Aug.

SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to WILLIAM GUNSTON, of London, merchant.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.) by—

Geo. Newton.

Thos. Nicholas, Mayor.

Geo. Serle.

Jasper Chaplin.

Christopher Taylor.

Thos. Hedgingham.

John Davye.

Hugh Gunston.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 159.

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Same. SAME from THOS. BRETLAND, of London, to WILLIAM NEWBOLD, the elder, of London; STEPHEN OFFLEY, citizen and merchant tailor, of London; and William Newbold, the younger, of London.

To draw for him.

They may join with Ralph Clarke, of Chesterfield, or other persons. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) sealed and delivered in the presence of Ja. Webster and William Todd, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 160.

Same. SAME from JOSEPH HEATHCOTT and BENJAMIN HEATHCOTT, of Chesterfield, to the SAME.

For same. They may join with Clark or other persons.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Stubbing, Wm. Gould and Thos. Needham, who also sign. Endd.: S.P. Ireland 283, 161.

Same. SAME from JOHN GURDON, of Ossington, Suffolk, to THOMAS CORBETT, merchant, and COL. LAURENCE BRAMFIELD.

To draw for him for a province and county.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Stiles and John Fisher.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 162.

Same. SAME from JAMES MARSHALL, WILLIAM BRUEN, PHILIP FOXWELL, THOMAS DOWNE, clerk; MARK DOWNE, clerk; EDWARD ANTHONY, HANNAH ANTHONY, widow; JOHN GOSWELL, TOBY ALLEN, EDMUND SNYTALL, JOHN STARR, JOHN HOLWELL, NICHOLAS EVELEIGH, HUGH FARTHING, JOHN SPRAGUE, ROBERT SPRAGUE, NICHOLAS BOLTE, AGNES PITTS, widow, and JOHN PITTS, of Exeter, and of ANTHONY DOWN, of Northam in Devonshire, clerk, to NATHANIEL MANTON.

To draw in one lot for them. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by all but Foxwell and Anthony Downe, who signs by Thos. Downe. Sealed and delivered in presence of Hen. Milles, notary public, who also signs. Endd.: "Ulster. Down." S.P. Ireland 283, 163.

Same. SAME from JOHN CHAMPNEYS, of Yearnescombe, in Devonshire.

Dorothy Mogridge, of Exeter, widow, deceased, advanced £100 [for the service in Ireland] as appears under the seal of the Corporation of Exeter. She bequeathed it to John Champneys, her

1653.

grandson, son of the principal, which son is still within age. Therefore the principal, John Champneys, authorises Hugh Upton to act for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Samuel Thomas and William Saunders, who also sign. Followed by—

NOTE from UPTON.

Desiring that Richard Beauchamp may draw a lot in his behalf.

P. 1/5. In all, about p. 2/3. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 164.

Same. POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to THOS. BRIGGS.

To draw for them in the name of Thomas Hodges.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by Thos. Hodges, Samuel Elliot, Robert Ellis, Thomas and Miles Briggs. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 165.

Same. SAME from HENRY ARUNDELL, of Northall, Middlesex, yeoman; KATHRINE BAKER, of Uxbridge, in the same, widow; and ROGER NICHOLLS, of Cowley, in the same, tanner, to HENRY ARUNDELL.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) (Kathrine Baker putting her mark), sealed and delivered in the presence of Nicholas Roberts and Richard Baker, who sign. Arundell sealed and delivered in presence of Wm. Baker and Richard Hall, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 166.

Same. SAME from RICHARD WELCH to JOSEPH ROUTH.

To draw for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Munster. Limerick." S.P. Ireland 283, 167.

Same. SAME from NATHAN B ——— to JOSEPH ROUTH.

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 168.

11 Aug. MEMORANDUM.

That Tryphena Hill, the executrix of her late husband, Richard Hill, authorises John Hardy to draw for her on behalf of her eldest son, Francis Hill.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 169.

1653.

Same. POWER from FRANCIS ELLIS, of Great Kimble, in Bucks, to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for him. His investment was part of the £1,000 invested in the name of John Hampden, Esq.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley and George Copping. Endd.: "Ulster." S.P. Ireland 283, 170.

12 Aug. SAME from HENRY ELMESTON, of Honinton, in Devonshire, mercer.

He subscribed in the name of the Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of the City of Exeter, to Walter White, late sheriff of the city and county of Exeter, £25 for Ireland. The Mayor, &c., certified on Aug. 4 last, under their seal, that this sum properly belongs to Elmeston. Elmeston appoints William Harries, of London, haberdasher, to draw for him.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered to the use of Wm. Harries in the presence of Ambrose Clarke and Andrew Pake who sign. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 171.

Same. SAME from THOS. KERRIDGE to AMBROSE WARD, of London, woollen draper.

To draw for him for province, county and barony. Ratification clause. *P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. (Hol.) Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 172.*

12 Aug. MATTHIAS YARD to "his assured friend," Mr. ROBERT COLEBY,
Exon. at his lodgings at Mr. Chapman's house, a barber in the
[Exeter.] alley that goes to the Hercules Pillars in Fleet Street, near St. Dunstead's Church.

I and my brother and sister thank you for what you have done about our Irish bills at Grocers' Hall. Kindly draw for us for £60. We desire our land to be together in one entire piece. This shall be your warrant, but send for a further one if you desire it.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 173.

13 Aug. POWER by JOHN WOODWARD, of the Middle Temple, to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer.

To draw for him for county and province; and also for Richard Gipps, of Horningsheath, in Suffolk; and Charles Woodward, of Colchester, in Essex, clothier.

They will ratify.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in presence of James Walley and George Copping on back of power by Christopher Whichcote (5 Aug., 1653. S.P. Ireland 283, 149). Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 149a.

1653.

- 13 Aug. SAME by ELIZABETH CLARKE, of Exeter, widow and executrix of all the goods and chattels of ROBERT CLARKE, late of Exeter, fuller, to FRANCIS CLARKE, of London, merchant.

To draw for her. Her husband subscribed to the fund adventured by the Corporation of Exeter.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Geo. Clarke, Nicholas Broking and Humphrey Levenmore. S.P. Ireland 283, 174.

- Same. SAME from MARTIN LUMLEY, of Great Bardefield, Essex, to RICHARD ROCHDALE, citizen and brewer of London.

To draw for him for a province and county. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Cooper, James Walley and Geo. Copping. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 175.

- Same. SAME from NICHOLAS BROKING, of Exeter, merchant, to FRANCIS CLARKE, of London, merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of He. Clark, Elizabeth Clark and Hump. Levermore, who also sign. S.P. Ireland 283, 176.

- Same. SAME of MARY COOKE, BENJAMIN COOKE and RICHARD COOKE to EDWARD FRANKLIN.

To draw for them.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster 700. Munster 650. S.P. Ireland 283, 177.

- Same. SAME from COL. HENRY PRITTE to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw for a province and county for:—

Perygreene Pritty.

Zachary Worth.

Joseph Ling.

Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), and witnessed by Zachary Worth: with a note "more for Thos. Brinley." Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 178.

13 Aug.
Southcote.

- SAME from PERYOM POLE to his brother THEODOR.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ¼. Endd.: "£200. Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 179.

1653.

18 Aug. SAME from ELIZABETH PRIAULX to EDWARD FRANCKLIN.

In her husband's absence to draw her lot for her.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland* 283, 180.

13 Aug. SAME from JOHN MALLACK, of Tanton [Taunton], merchant,
Tanton.
[Taunton.] to JOSEPH VAUGHAN.

To draw for him for £100 assigned him by his brother, Richard Mallack.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland* 283, 181.

13 Aug. JOHN PIGEON to MR. TURNER.

I have to be at Winton [Winchester] about my brother Longland's business. I pray you to take care of Mr. White's claim for £50, and to draw for it either alone or with others.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *(Hol.) S.P. Ireland* 283, 182.

3 Aug. JOHN PAYNTER to ROBERT DAVIE.

I have left my bills for the Irish lands with Nathaniel Manton, who has promised to set all in order. I pray you draw for my part.

15 Aug. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *(Hol.) Endd.:* "London, 15 Aug. I appoint Nathaniel to draw for me under the above authority. Robert Davie." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 183.

16 Aug. DECLARATION of THOMAS BEWLEY, of London, merchant, and WILLIAM BEWLEY of the same, draper.

That they are agreed to join in one or more lot or lots, and that Thomas Bewley be the drawer.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) by both. Endd.:* "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 184.

Same. POWER from WILLIAM OSBORNE, of Chard, merchant, and NICHOLAS BAGBEER [?], of the Isle of Wight, merchant, to JOHN LOMBARD, of Chard, clothier.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by A. Monday, who also signs, accompanied by a list of adventurers with the sums adventured. S.P. Ireland* 283, 185.

1653.

Same. SAME from ROBERT LEVER, of "Manshester" [Manchester], co. Lancashire, clothier, to HENRY ASHURST, of London.

To draw for him. Assigns his interest to him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) in presence of James Wilson and Thomas Wolfenden, who also sign.

Followed by a note to the effect that the writer [possibly Wilson] draws for Coll and partners [?], Robert Leaver, Hen. Asshurst and Dan. Pennington. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 186.

Same. SAME from RAPHE ASHETON, of Middleton in Lancashire, Wm. ASHETON of the same, clerk, PETER HOLT, of Heape, in the same, gentleman, PETER SEDDON, of Pilkington, in the same, JAMES WROE, of Heaton, in the same, yeoman; LAURENCE GASKELL and ADAM GASKELL of the same county, chapmen.

To Henry Ashehurst, of Watling Street, London, to draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals and witnessed by William Lees and Robert Bradshaw, who sign. Endd.: "Munster. Limerick." S.P. Ireland 283, 187.

Same. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN KING, of Chipping Ongers, in Essex.

To act and draw for them for province and county.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by—

John Savell, of Harlow.

John Speller, of Harlow.

John Gardiner, of Maunden.

Thos. Lion, of Sabridgeworth.

Wm. Thompson, of Harlow.

John Feild.

Thaydeu [Thaddeus?] Micut. *Followed by—*

SAME to SAME from JOHN and ANNE REEVE, of Harlow.

To draw for Anne Savell, daughter and heir of Edward Savell, late of Stansted Mountfichett, deceased.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) In all, p. ¾. Enclosing a list (Endd.) of some of these names and of those of Josiah Tonbridge, Wm. Sampner, and endd.: "Munster. Limerick." S.P. Ireland 283, 188.

Same. SIMON RUMNEY to his cousin, JOHN MOSYER.

To draw for him.

P. ½. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 189.

1653.

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- 17 Aug. POWER from RICHARD CASTELL to HENRY GRANT.
 To draw for him.
P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Endd. : "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 190.
- Same. SAME from CHARLES ZINZAN, as guardian of JOHN PROCKTOR, an infant, who is his stepson, to BARNABY MEERES.
 To draw for him.
P. ½. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 191.
- Same. SAME from MARY TOWSE, of Kingston-on-Thames, widow of Alderman John Towse.
 To James Edwards, to draw for her.
P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) Followed by—
- Same. SAME from ROBERT WOOD, of Kingston-on-Thames.
 To the same for same.
P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) Followed by—
- 16 Aug. SAME from ROBT. HOLMAN, of Blechingly [Bletchingly], in Surrey.
 To same for same.
P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) With a note summarising them 192a. Endd. : S.P. Ireland 283, 192.
- 17 Aug. SAME from MARY FOUNTAIN, widow, to CAPT. NATH. MANTINE.
 To draw for her.
P. ½. Signed (Hol.) in presence of Sarah Goffe, who also signs. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 193.
- Same. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to RICHARD BOWCHER, of Clement Danes, in Middlesex, gent.
 To draw for them.
P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) by John Bentley, Ri. Graves, Francis Rogers, Abraham Tuffnayle. Endd. : "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 282, 194.
- 17 Aug. SAME by HUMFREY COGAN, of Exeter, merchant, to NAT.
 Exeter. MANTON.
 To draw his lot for him.
P. ⅓. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 195.

1653.

Same. SAME from BERNARD BARTLETT, of Exeter, merchant, to the
SAME for SAME. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Mills, Notary Public, who also signs. S.P. Ireland 283, 196.

18 Aug. SAME from ROGER LAMBERT, WILLIAM LAMBERT, CHARLES
ALCOCK and WM. TILSLEY, to CHARLES ALCOCK.

To draw one lot for them:

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the principals (Roger signing for William), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Lane, jr., and Jeremy Gough. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 197. Enclosing—

SAME from WILLIAM to ROGER LAMBERT.

Authorising him to draw for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Yeate and John Milbourne, who also sign. Ibid. 197a.

Same. SAME from MAURICE GATHIN [or GETHIN] to BARNABAS MEERES.

To draw for £200 belonging to Thos. Turner, the heir of Samuel Turner, and for Edmund Austyn, the heir of Edmund Austyn, and of Hannah, his wife.

P. 1. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 283, 198.

Same. SAME from ABRAHAM OTGER and HE. HOVENER, of London,
merchants, to ABRAHAM OTGER.

To draw for them. Hovener acts under an authority from John Barker of the precincts of the College of Worcester.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Brown and Thomas Goodwin, who also sign. S.P. Ireland 283, 199.

Same. SAME for WILLIAM HOBSON, of London; ANTHONY DOWSE,
stationer; RICHARD SHELBURY or SHELBERY, of London,
scrivener, and JOHN WICKS, of Eton College, to ANTHONY
DOWSE, citizen and haberdasher.

To draw for them.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by Hobson, Dowse, Thos. Wickes for John Wickes, and Wm. Brewer for his master, Richard Shelbury. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 200.

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19 Aug. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to EDWARD COOKE, salter.

To draw for them.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by—*

Richard Newton, merchant.

Thos. Jackson, pewterer.

John Gaies, for John Boies, son of Hen. Boies.

Edward Cooke, for his wife, late widow Ashley.

Thos. Steane, senr.

Roger Sayer.

Thomas Coffin.

John Wheatley, capt.

Laurence Peacocke.

Richard Hodilow.

Ephraim Bishop.

Robert Mead and Alexander Jones.

William Page.

William Rogers.

Endd.: "Munster. Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland*, 283, 201.

Same. SAME from JOSEPH HUNTON, citizen and salter, of London, by force of power given him by HENRY WRIGLEY, of Chamber Hall, Lancs., to HENRY ASHURST, of London, merchant tailor.

To draw for him for a province and county for £100 adventured by Wrigley. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in presence of Henry Clerke and Geo. Copping, who also sign. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 202.

Same. SAME from THOS. GRINDON, citizen and draper, of London, on behalf of ELIZABETH NATHANIEL and JOHN SCARLETT, children of ISRAEL SCARLETT, deceased, to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for them for province and county. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley and George Copping, who also sign. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 203.

Same. SAME from SUSANNA READING to THOMAS HOLYMAN.

To draw for her for a province.

Signed with her mark. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 204.

Same. SAME from [COL.] ROBERT TICHBORNE to JOHN DETHICK, Alderman, of London.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. (Hol.) Underwritten with—*

1653.

CERTIFICATE from DETHICK.

That he is to draw for Col. Robert Tichborne and Eliz. Parker.
In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. : "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 205.

- 19 Aug. SAME from JOHN KILBY to JAMES CUT, of Whitecross Street.
 To draw for him.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by John Sperring. S.P. Ireland 283, 206.

- Same. SAME from RICHARD TURNER to BARNABAS MEERE.
 Same.
P. $\frac{1}{8}$. S.P. Ireland 283, 207.

- Same. SAME from THOMAS WATERHOUSE to "METHEWSELAH" TURNER.
 Same.
P. $\frac{1}{10}$. S.P. Ireland 283, 208.

- Same. EDWARD ANNESLEY to the SAME.
 I have authorised Edward Oxinton to draw for me and shall be grateful if you and the rest of the gentlemen will permit him to do so.
P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Hol. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 209.

- Same. POWER from BARBARA SNOW, of London, widow, to ROBERT WALLIS, minister, of Broughton, Hunts.
 To draw for her.
P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed with Barbara Snow's mark, sealed and delivered in the presence of Noah Bankes, with note by Wallis that he also draws for his son [?]. Endd. : "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 210.

- 13 Aug. RALPH HERMAN to ZACHARY TRESCOTT.
 Exeter.
 Having written to you about the Irish business, I should like to hear what you have done.
 P.S.—Let my lot be drawn by you or your deputy and be in some county with my neighbours.
P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (Hol.) Followed by—

- 19 Aug. NOTE by TRESCOTT.
 Authorising Nathaniel Manton to draw under this authority.
P. $\frac{1}{10}$. (Hol.) In all, p. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. : "Munster. Limerick." S.P. Ireland 283, 211.

1653.

19 Aug. POWER from WM. PEASE, the younger, citizen and sadler, of London, to JOHN MOSYER, of the Inner Temple, London.

To draw for him for province and county.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Williams and Hen. Clerke, who sign. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 212.

Same. SAME from ABIGAIL ROBERTS, relict of John Roberts, deceased, to JOHN WATSON.

To draw for Everard Roberts, the son and heir apparent of John Roberts, deceased, who is now beyond the seas.

P. ¾. Signed with Abigail Roberts' mark. Witnessed by Henry Croft. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 213.

Same. SAME from SYMON MIDDLETON, goldsmith, and JOHN SOAME, draper, citizens of London, to EDWARD SMITH.

To draw for them for a province and county for a sum [advanced] by Sir Thos. Soame, Kt., late alderman of London, and assigned by him to them. Ratification clause.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Bartholomew Soame and Thos. Prittyman, who also sign. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 283, 214.

Same. SAME of ABRAHAM BABINGTON to his servant, CHARLES SEDLY.

To draw for him.

P. ⅓. Witnessed by James Kay, who signs. Endd.: "Leinster. King's County." S.P. Ireland 283, 215.

20 Aug. SAME from MARY GARLAND to ROBERT HAMMON.

To draw for her. Ratification clause.

P. ⅓. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 216.

Same. SAME of SIMON ROMNEY to JOHN MOSYER, JOHN FISHER and WM. MOLING.

To draw for him for a county in Munster.

P. ⅓. (Hol.) Followed by—

Same. SAME from THOS. MOSYER to JOHN MOSYER for SAME.

P. ⅓, in all, p. ½. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 217.

1653.

About
Same. NOTE.

That THOS. MOYER, Wm. PEASE and SYMON ROMNEY draw in one lot.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (*small*). *S.P. Ireland* 283, 218.

20 Aug. NOTE.

That Stephen Estwick draws for himself.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Munster. Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 219.

Same. POWER from the UNDERWRITTEN to THOS. BRISCOE, of London, upholsterer.

To draw for them "their several and respective lot and lots."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten with names of—*

Peregrine Pritty.	Martin Oglethorpe.
Zachary Worth.	Roger Lasinby.
Joseph Ling.	Samuel Gardner.
Richard Symons.	John Player.
Thos. Briscoe.	Ben. Wodenath.

With note by Samuel Ball authorising Briscoe to draw for him.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Munster. Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 220.

Same. UNDERTAKING by NATH. MANTON.

That the following will be bound by what he draws as agent for them:—

Richard Sweet.
John and Lydia Paynter.
Christopher Parr.
Alice Sweet.
Ralph Hermans.
John, Samuel and Mary Ticken.
Henry Parsons.
Benjamin Hawkins.
Humfrey Coggan.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Sums given. Signed. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland* 283, 221.

Same. POWER from THOMAS BLOSSE, of Belsted, in Suffolk, to SOLOMON SMITH, of the precinct of [St.] Catherine's [by the] Tower.

To draw for him for a county and barony in Munster. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in presence of Tobias Blossé and Hen. Clerke, who also sign. Endd.*: "Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 222.

1653.

Same.

LIST of the SECOND LOTS drawn for the province of Munster on August 20.

Gives the amount of money drawn for by—

Joshua Fowler.	Matthew Ower.
Josas Tunbridge and others.	John Olefield.
Mary Garland.	Robert Parsons.
Henry Godsdén.	Mosyer, for Pease.
Thos. Giles : Alice, Wm. and	Squire Parkhurst.
Thos. Harding.	Thos. Pargiter.
—— Hutchinson.	Alderman Penington and
Edmund Harrison and others.	Company.
Wm. Hampton.	John Pitts.
Sir Nicholas Crispe.	—— Rayment.
Mr. Harryman.	Joshua Sturny.
Alderman Hearmy.	Wm. Sheppy.
Abraham Burnaby.	Staper and Shoot.
Joseph Jaquès.	Mr. Sead.
Thomas Kerrage.	Mr. Thornberry.
Gilbert Lambell.	Mr. Wallis.
Sir Martin Lumley.	Thos. Tucker.
Wm. Montague.	Thos. Valentine.
Webster, <i>per</i> Godsalve.	Richard Wolfe.
Thomas Mosier.	Wm. Almond.
Symon Middleton.	Lord Mayor Foote.
Robert Norman.	[<i>In margin: "not allowed."</i>]
Edw. Ower[?], for Yarmouth.	Sir John Glanvill.

P. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. as in heading. S.P. Ireland 283, 223.*

20 Aug.
Grocers' Hall.

NOTE by COL. WM. WEBB.

That he is to draw for a province for the following people, and that they will abide by what he draws.

List follows of sums for which he is to draw for—

Richard Willett.
Gabriell Barber, of Norwich, Doctor in Physic.
John Barbor, of Caldwell in Beds, and
Joseph Barber, of Shittlington [Shillington] in the same, jointly.
Ralph Miners, of Hertford in Herts.
Isaac Pullar, of the same.
Richard Willett.

.P. 1. *Endd. : "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 224.*

20 Aug.
Westminster.

NOTE from HENRY BURTON.

Desiring that his mother Mrs. Sarah Burton be allowed to draw for him.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). *Endd. : "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 225.*

1653.

2-20 Aug. POWER from NICHOLAS STOUGHTON, of Exeter College, Oxford,
 2 Aug. nephew of NICH. STOUGHTON, of Stoughton in Surrey, to
 RICHARD GLYD, his guardian, in London.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. 3. Signed (*Hol.*), sealed and delivered in the presence of Robt. Hancocke and George Johns, who sign. Followed by—

23 July. NOTE.

That at a council [?] held in Christ Hospital on 23 July, 1653, it was appointed that Richard Glyd, treasurer, should on Aug. 20, draw a lot for them for the £512 10s., given them by the will of John Evans, deceased.

P. 4. Signed, Wm. Parry, clerk. Followed by—

POWER from EDWARD HONEYWOOD, citizen and ironmonger, of London, to RICHARD GLYD.

To draw for him.

P. 4, in all, pp. 11. *Endd.*: "Mr. Stoughton's authority to Mr. Glyd, &c. Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 226.

About LIST of SUMS DRAWN or to be DRAWN by or for CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,
 Same. RICHARD GLYD, NICHOLAS STOUGHTON, of Exeter College, Oxford, and EDWARD HONEYWOOD.

P. 3 (small). *S.P. Ireland* 283, 227.

20 Aug. JOHN COBB [to the COMMISSIONERS of the IRISH ADVENTURE].

Praying that the bearer, heir of Mr. Dynn, may draw his lot in his absence.

P. 1 (small). (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 228.

Same. POWER from GILLES SUMPTER, WILLIAM GOODWINDE, EDWARD OLAND, LAWRANCE SANDARS, BARNARD TREMLET and SAMUEL EAMES, to SAMUEL EAMES.

To draw their lots.

P. 3. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 229.

About NOTE.
 Same.

That Mr. Meere draws in "Mr. Cranley, Esq.'s" name, £2,110.
P. 10. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 230.

1653.

Same. CERTIFICATE of STEPHEN ESTWICK.

That he draws a lot for £1,750 for the children of [Col.] Sampson Sheffield, Esq., deceased.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.*: "Col. Sheffield's children," Leinster. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 231.

20 Aug.
London.

"MARTH" [MARTHA?] PORTER to the [COMMISSIONERS for the IRISH ADVENTURE].

Desiring that Thos. Toulson should draw her [?] lot for her.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Witnessed by* Thos. Toulson. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 232.

Same.

POWER from the undersigned [CRANDLEY] to RICHARD BENNING.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Followed by*—

(1) NOTE by RICHARD CRANDLEY.

That he is to draw for the sum of £300.

(2) NOTE by RICHARD BENNING.

Authorising "Methusala" Turner to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$, in all *p.* 1. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 233.

Same.

NOTE by BAR[NABAS] MEERE.

That he is to draw for—

Richard Turner.

Dr. Stanton.

Charles Zenzan for Henry Proctor.

Mr. Gethen for Sam. Turner.

Mr. Gethen for Edward Austen.

Edward Pattison.

Barnabas Meere.

Richard Cranley, Esq.

Thos. Waterhouse.

Alex. Jackson and Francis Waterhouse.

Mr. White of Tamworth.

John Kilby of Kimpton, Herts.

Richard Beaumont.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 234.

Same.

POWER of ALEX. PYM to JOHN HAYWARD.

To draw his lot for his father's adventure.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Signed.* (Hol.) *S.P. Ireland* 283, 235.

1653.

20 Aug. POWER from ABRAHAM BABINGTON to CHARLES SEDLY.

To choose the lot for Edward Pearce, who has assigned Babington his bills.

He engages that Pearce will stand to the lot chosen.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 236.

Same. NOTE by JOHN WOOD.

He desires that one lot may be drawn for money paid into the Guildhall for himself for assignment from Sir Nicholas Crispe, and for Samson Shease, son of Edmund Shease, deceased.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 237.

Same. JOHN YATES to the COMMITTEE [for the IRISH ADVENTURE] at Grocers Hall.

Desiring that bearer may appear in his behalf for £100, which is in Mr. Jeremiah Burrough's name.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 238.

Same. POWER from EDWARD WOOD to JOHN PACK.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 239.

About
Same. NOTE regarding the drawing [of lands] in Munster.

There are already drawn [lands to the value of] £34,010 3s. 4d.

To be drawn £75,989 16s. 8d.

List follows of the [values in land?] due to—

Fra. Ash and Company.	Sir Matthew Boynton.
Edward Nussey.	Richard Cox.
John and Edward Ash.	Richard Hunt and Mr. Chamberlain.
Charles Allcock.	Elizabeth Prialx.
Francis Allen.	Edward Cooke, for Company.
Henry Ashurst & Co.	Mr. Manton, for Coggan.
Lombard for Atkins and others.	Dr. Drake.
Thomas Boone.	Mr. Delawne.
Richard Bernard.	Stephen Estwick.
Thomas Briscoe.	Robert Eldrie.

1653.

Nathl. Burch.	Christopher Foster, for a
Scott's children.	Company.
James Bengoe	Joshua Lloyd and Sarah
for Bury and Whitway.	Lloyd.
Thomas Blossie.	Richard Fore.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 240.

20 Aug. NOTE.

That Wm. Guriston, of London, is to draw lots for :—

The town of Taunton, Roger Hill, of Taunton, and himself. The town of Taunton is in the name of Jespar Chaplin.

Also for [?]:—

John Guning, alderman of Bristol.

Benjamin Whetcombe.

Richard Walcott, of London.

P. 3. S.P. Ireland 283, 241.

Same.

LIST of those who were DRAWN for LEINSTER on this date with the SUMS they INVESTED.

They are:—

Richard Floyd.

Wm. Hussey.

Charles Hoping.

Thale, for Nicholas Ingham.

Thomas Knight.

Wm. Legatt.

Michael Marlow & Co.

Nathaniel Micklethwaite.

Thos. Moore.

Wm. Olandfield [?].

Mr. Pennoyer.

Marth. Porter.

Tho. Parris.

Peter Prince.

Jane Pordage.

Theod. Pole.

Alexander Prin.

James Pollen and others.

Thos. Peirce.

Ahasuerus Regemott.

Mathew Randall.

Everard Roberts.

Suza Redding.

Scarlett's children.

John Wood and others.

John Searle, by William.

Anthony Springet.

Katherine Southwood.

——— Townsend.

Thos. John Tyler.

P. 1 (large). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 242.

Same.

LIST of those who [DREW PROPERTY in] EASTMEATH, being in Mr. Meeres' company.

List follows similar to that in *S.P. Ireland 283, 234, q.v.*, but containing also the names of Peregrine [?] Pidgeon, and a statement that Kilby draws through James Cutt, of Whitecross Street.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 243.

1653.

Same. POWER of WM. FRITH, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, on behalf of JOHN FRENCH and himself, to RICHARD DARNELLY, of London, haberdasher.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Ulster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 244.

20 Aug.
Grocers' Hall.

NOTE.

That Francis Russell, of Giles Chalfont, Bucks, has drawn a lot for £54 of his own money.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*), Fra. Russell. *Endd.*: "Ulster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 245.

20 Aug. LIST of those who DREW PROPERTY in ULSTER on 20 Aug., 1653:—

Alderman Andrews.

Edward Anthony and others.

Wm. Newbold, for Ash and others.

Mr. Norton, for Sir Geo. Blogue[?].

Jo. and Sam. Bery.

Col. Vaughan, for Agnes Chidley and others.

Mr. Freer and others.

Frith and others.

Francis Ellis.

Elizabeth Fewster.

James Gold and Wm. Barker.

Terrell and others.

Mr. Edwards, for Mrs. Towse and others.

Lucas and Cooper.

Alexander Holt.

— Mozley.

Pitcher and Sturdy.

Rusted[t].

Erasmus Smith.

Wm. Spurstow.

Grace Tiffine.

Wm. Wade.

Charles Farwell.

Henry Overton.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* as in heading. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 246.

Same. UNDERTAKING by ADAM WHITEHEAD, of London, blacksmith.

He will exercise a power given him by James Bengoe, to draw for him for province, county and barony. He promises that Bengoe will ratify his acts under the power.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 247.

1653.

20 Aug. POWER from RICHARD HUNT and THOS. and ABRAHAM CHAMBERLAIN to ABRAHAM CHAMBERLAIN.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 248.

Same.

SAME from the undersigned to FRANCIS ASHE, of London.

To draw one lot for them for province and county or otherwise.

The principals are—

Thomas Vyner, alderman of London.

Francis Ashe, of London.

Humphrey Bedingfield.

Simeon Ashe, of London, minister.

William Jeston, of London.

Thos. Chewning, of London, skinner.

John Turlington, of London, spectacle maker.

Hugh Ratcliffe, jun.

Francis Woolle, of London, haberdasher.

George Gipps, of Ailestone [Alston], clerk.

Hugh Ratcliffe or Radclyffe, sen., of London, haberdasher.

George Clarke.

Richard Collett.

Susan and Thos. Daniell.

Wm. Richardson, of London, merchant.

Anthony Radcliffe, Esq.

John Stephens, Esq.

Will. Ridges, of London, Esq.

Nathaniel Hallows, Esq.

George Smith, of London.

Mary Hubert [Hubbard], of London, widow.

Peter Evney[?], gentleman.

Will. Sheares, yeoman.

P. 1. *The list states the sums adventured, in all, £4,976 13s., and is signed (Hol.) by the above except George Clarke, William Ridges, and Hugh Ratcliffe, jun. Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 249.

Same.

CERTIFICATE by GABRIEL MARDEN.

That he draws lots for Richard Bury and John Whiteway, of the town and co. of Dorchester. Undertakes that they will ratify.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 250.

Same.

KATH[RINE] INGRAM to the COMMITTEES for IRISH ADVENTURERS sitting at Grocers' Hall.

Appointing Thomas Bankes to draw for her. Done as relict of Sir Mathew Boynton, Kt. and Bt.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *(Hol.) Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 251.

1653.

20 Aug. CERTIFICATE by HENRY ARUNDELL, of Northall, Middlesex.

That William and John Arnold, for whom he has drawn for a lot for a province, will ratify his acts.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 252.

Same. POWER by RICHARD FORD to NATHANIEL MANTON.

To draw his lot for him.

P. 1/2 (small). Signed (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 253.

Same. CERTIFICATE by THOMAS JUXON, of London, merchant tailor.

That he draws for Mathew Bigg, John Juxon, John Arthur Juxon, William Wagstaff and himself.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 254.

Same. POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to GEORGE ALMERY.

To draw for them for a county in Leinster.

Gives list of sums subscribed by George Almery, Dr. Alston, Penning Alston, Geo. Thomason, Heneage Fetherston, Geo. Arnold, Christopher Merick, John Merick, and Symon Bardolfe. Amount of investments given in each case, making up £4,500.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by all except Almery, Dr. Alston and Christopher Merick, whose brother John signs for him. Endd.: "Queen's County." S.P. Ireland 283, 255.

Same. SAME from THOS. BALLARD to DULING SALMON.

To draw for him for a county. He drew Leinster as a province. He lives now at Arundel, in Sussex.

P. 1/3. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 256.

Same. SAME from DANIEL FARRINGTON, THOS. STUBBING and CALDWELL FARRINGTON to DANIEL FARRINGTON.

To draw for them.

P. 1/8. Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 283, 257.

Same. NOTE.

That ———Wright drew a lot in Leinster for James Pollen and others.

P. 1 (small). Endd.:—"Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 258.

1653.

20 Aug. NOTE of [LOTS DRAWN in] DEES [DEECE].

They were drawn by Bar. Meeres, Dr. Edward Stanton, Richard Turner, Charles Zenzan for Proctor [?], Thos. Turner, and Gethin for Sam Tur[ner?], for Edw. Austen, and for Edward Pattison, and by John Pratt.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 259.

Same. NOTE.

That Francis Clarke has drawn for Nicholas Crooking, Christopher Clarke, sen., ditto, jun. Elizabeth Young, Joseph Clarke son to Robert and William Fell. Their investment is £820 in all.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "K. County." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 260.

Same. POWER from ANN WOLFE to RICHARD COX.

To draw for her husband Richard.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Witnessed by Duling Salmon on this date. Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 261.

21 Aug. HENRY CROMWELL to ROBERT HANDON, of the Committee at
Whitehall. Grocers' Hall.

Sends him papers and begs him to make the best use of them.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 262.

23 Aug. POWER from WM. HAMPTON, minister, of Bletchingley, in Surrey,
to THOMAS HAMPTON, his nephew, citizen and mercer, of London.

To draw for him for a county in Munster.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 263.

Same. SAME from WM. DAVY, of Robert's Bridge, in Sussex, son and
heir of THOMAS DAVY, late of Bockley, in Sussex, to JOHN
COOKE, citizen and draper, of London.

To draw for him for a county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of William Flood and John Maxfeild, scr[ivener], who sign. Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 264.

Same. SAME from WM. MAY, of Exeter, lantern maker, to ZACHARY
TRESKOTT, of London, merchant.

To draw his lot or lots. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Ezekiel Paice and John Harvy, who also sign. Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 265.

1653.

24 Aug. MEMORIAL of WM. MOUNTAGUE, citizen and baker, of London, to the COMMITTEE, at Grocers' Hall.

That he has appointed his son William, of London, draper, to draw for him.

P. 1/3. Followed by—

POWER from WM. MOUNTAGUE, the younger.

Appointing Thos. Trotman, haberdasher, to draw for him.

P. 1/4. (Hol.) In all, p. 1/2. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 266.

Same. SAME from RICHARD GLYD, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital in London.

In the exercise of power granted to him, to George Clerke, of London, merchant, to draw for him one or with others, for himself, (Glyd) for Christ's Hospital and for Nicholas Stoughton.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Clerke, and James Walley, who sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 267.

Same. SAME from EDWARD HONYWOOD, of London, ironmonger, to GEORGE CLERKE, of London, merchant.

To draw for him alone or with others.

P. 1/3. Signed. (Hol.) Witnessed by John Thomas and Thos. Honywood, who sign. Endd.: "K. County." S.P. Ireland 283, 268.

Same. SAME from ALEX. PYM to JOHN COX.

To draw for him his father's lot on Sept. 1, or whenever the committee shall appoint.

P. 1/2. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 269.

26 Aug. CERTIFICATE from JOHN LUMBARD, of Chard, in Somerset.

In virtue of a power given him by the underwritten to Wm. Osborne, of Chard, to draw for them for a county in Munster. Ratification clause.

The names are:—John Bound, William Atkins, Arthur Munday, Thos. and Wm. Deane, Wm. Sims and John Lumbard.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Hen. Clerke and James Walley, who also sign. Endd.: "Limerick." S.P. Ireland 283, 270.

1653.

26 Aug.
Kitton.

ARTHUR BARNARDISTON to his UNCLE.

Asking him to draw for him for a sum given him by his late father. He has already drawn Leinster, but must draw for a county.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Q. County." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 271.

27 Aug.

POWER from ISAAC PENNINGTON, alderman, of London, to
RICHARD TURNER, of Kennington, in Surrey.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of Martha Lord, who also signs. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S. P. Ireland* 283, 272.

Same.

CERTIFICATE of [COL.] WILLIAM WEBB.

That he did on Aug. 20, draw a lot in Leinster for—

Richard Willett.

Gabriel Barbor.

John and Joseph Barbor.

Ralph Miners, and

Isaack Puller.

Undertakes that they will ratify.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.)* *Endd.*: "Col. Webb, Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 273.

29 Aug.

JANE PORDAGE to MR. LAURENCE BARROW, in Broad Street, near
the Church.

Begs him to draw for her. She has been ill, but hopes the worst
is past.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 274.

Same.

POWER from RICHARD FLOYDE to JOHN WICKENS.

To draw for him and his brother, Richard Andrews, for a county
in Leinster.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 275.

30 Aug.

HEN. GOSDEN to his cousin WILLIAM.

I thank you for drawing my lot for the province which is Munster. I am content with what lot God giveth me. Please draw for me also for the county.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 276.

1653.

- 30 Aug. POWER from JAMES MARSHALL, of Exeter, merchant, and EDWARD ANTHONY, of the same, goldsmith, to PETER PERRY, of London, merchant.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Christopher Lethbrege and Richard Conant, who also sign.

P. ½. Followed by—

- Same. SAME from ROGER SOMERS, of Exeter, fuller, to the SAME.

To draw for him in one lot with Marshall and Anthony.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Marshall, who also signs. In all, p. 1. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 277.

- Same. SAME from THOS. YONGE, of Darinth, gent. (sometime of London, merchant), to his kinsman, JOHN CATNERS, of London, gentleman.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Gregory Hyn and Richard Derlyn [?] who append their marks. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 278.

- Same. SAME from RALPH MINORS and NICHOLAS INGHAM, who have both drawn in Leinster, to COL. WM. WEBB and MR. RICHARD THRALL.

To draw for them for a county.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 279.

- 31 Aug. SAME from ALDERMAN THOS. VINER and others to FRANCIS ASHE, of the city of London.

To draw for them.

P. 1. Similar to another document of Aug. 20 (S.P. Ireland 283, 249, q.v.). The document has the signatures of George Clarke, while Hugh Radclyffe, sen., signs for himself and for Hugh Radclyffe, jun. Anthony Radclyffe and John Stephens do not appear in this document, but Henry Colbron appears and signs for himself and his company. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 283, 280.

1653.

26 July and
31 Aug. RICHARD BENNINGS to MR. TURNER.

Pray draw Alderman Grindley's lot, for which I left the bill with you. "If it fall in Limerick, where Cox's and Sadler's and mine are, put them together after in one county and barony wherever we fall. If it fall in any other province, draw the county and barony, and he and I will be content." Neither the Alderman nor I will now be in town till after the drawing.

P. ½. (Hol.) Followed by—

31 Aug. METHUSELAH TURNER to MEERES.

This note was left with me more than a month ago. I pray that £600 for Captain Blunt Sadler may be added to your lot for counties to-morrow. As my uncle, Francis Waterhouse, has sold his £30 share in your lot to Mr. George Spilman, sen., and the said Spilman has £200 more drawn in Leinster, it is desired that you would permit him to come into your lot for the £200, and to abide in your lot for the former £30.

P. 1 (both parts Hol.), with a short list of Adventurers and sums adventured. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 281.

Same. JUDITH CONSTANTINE to her brother THOMAS BRIGHTWELL in Grub Street.

Add this to your many other kindnesses to me. Go to Grocers' Hall to-morrow, about eight o'clock, and speak to the Committee that Mr. John Parker may draw for none but his own, and that you or some friend may draw a lot for me for the £250 for which I have an assignment from John Parker. I ask you because I have had a very vehement pain in my head and teeth for these three days, and therefore dare not adventure abroad myself. So, hoping you will be mindful of we herein, I remain your very loving sister, to her power, Judith Constantine.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 283, 282.

31 Aug. POWER from [SIR] JACOB GARRAD to JOHN JENNEY, of London, draper.

To draw for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Henry Clerke, who also signs. P. ½. Endd.: "Sir Jacob Garrad, Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 283, 283.

About Aug. MEMORANDUM.

That the following have agreed to draw in one lot and appoint Christopher Foster, of London, stationer, to draw for a province and county for them.

1653.

They are—

Richard Thrale.

Abraham Miller.

Christopher Foster for his brother.

John Hart.

Ellen Brewster for her two sons Samuel and Daniel.

Christopher Foster for himself and _____.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 284.About
Aug.

NOTE.

That William Heather [has drawn] for Henry Gosden and himself.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 285.

Same?

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN BORRADALE.

To draw a lot for them for £700.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed by* Francis Allen, John Barkstead, Nath. Whetham, John Coltman, Christopher Towes, Nicholas Bond. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 286.

Same?

COPY of POWER from ANTHONY RADCLIFFE and JOHN STEPHENS to FRANCIS ASH, of London.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 287.

Same?

LIST of SUMS of MONEY.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Underwritten*: "Giles and Harding in Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 288.

Same?

POWER from ALEXANDER JACKSON to METHUSELAH TURNER.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 283, 289.

Same?

MEMORANDUM.

That Rebecca Carter should draw for Solomon Sibley and herself.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). *Signed with* Rebecca's mark and witnessed by Solomon Sibley, who also signs. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 290.

1653.

Same? COPY of POWER from JOHN RYE and MARY RYE to ELISHA COYSH.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 291.

Same? POWER from the UNDERWRITTEN to WILLIAM HAWKINS.

To draw for them.

Followed by list of sums adventured by—

Benedict Barefoot, Thomas Ingle, Jeromy Herone, John Hales, Wm. Pennoyer, Tobias Winkfield, Sir David Watkins and Charles Rich.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by all but* Herone. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 292.

Same? MEMORANDUM.

That Francis Clarke is to draw lots for Nicholas Broking, Christopher Clarke, jun., Christopher Clark, sen., Elizabeth Younge, Joseph, son to Robert Clarke, and William Fell.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 293.

Same? POWER by SIR JOHN DRYDEN, of Canons Ashby in Northamptonshire, to THOS. GIBBES.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of* Ed. Gibbes and Richard Wood, *who also sign.* *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 294.

Same? SAMUEL PERRIN and others to BERNARD HOPKINS.

We send you the bills showing what sums we advanced for Ireland in 1642, with the testification of their truth, under the City Seal of Exeter, to whom we in the first place paid in the money.

We pray you to draw for us.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by—*

Sam. Perrin, minister.

Walter Lawrance.

John Hanmer.

William Davis.

Anthony Austing.

Wm. Greening.

Martin Hollman.

William Jones.

Humphrey Lang.

John Heard.

Anthony Dennis.

John Boole.

Thos. Wadlam.

George Strange.

Robert Boole.

John Thomas.

John Deike.

Geo. Buxson [?].

1653.

Wm. Bagelhose.	John Tracy.
Robert Gibbs.	John Richards.
John Pitts.	dead [?] Joseph Clapham :
John Eales.	otherwise John Cooke.

P. 1, with :—

NOTE.

As for Mr. Perrin, Mr. Laurance, Mr. Hollman and Mr. Pitts, they are left out for the present. We must have another bout for them. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 295.

Same? NOTE.

That Peter Pery draws for Edward Anthony, Roger Summers, Martin Parris, Anne Page and Ambrose Jordan, Francis Lippmeat [?] and James Marshall.
P. 1/6. Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 296.

Same? JOHN BATEMAN and WM. NUTKINE to [the COMMITTEE at Grocers' Hall].

Praying that Michael Marlow be allowed to draw for them.
P. 1/2. Signed. (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 297.

Same? NOTE.

That Robert Barefoot and Co. formerly drew for £4,560 and Adoniram [?] Byfield for £50.
P. 1/2 (small). Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 298.

Same? LIST of PEOPLE who DREW LANDS in LEINSTER, with the SUMS DRAWN FOR.

Edward Wood.	John Yates and Dorothy.
Christopher Whitecock.	Mathias, John and Mary Yard.
Daniel Waldoe.	Clement Hobson.
Wm. Woodhead.	Wm. Loupe [?].
Sir John Whitewrong.	Jone [Joan?] Biddle.
John and Jeremy Wood.	

P. 1/2. S.P. Ireland 283, 299.

Same? LIST of MEN and SUMS [drawn in] LEINSTER.

Leinster ...	...	...	...	...	£205,000	0	0
Drawn ...	...	...	...	...	£64,487	0	0
To be drawn	...	...	...	...	£140,513	0	0

1653.

List follows of sums drawn by:—

Sir Wm. Allenson.	Mathias and Mary Child.
Perry, for Edward Anthony & Co.	Charles Vaughan.
Almary & Co.	Barnabas Meares & Co.
John Martin, for Alderton and others.	Mr. Gunston.
Lady Armyn.	Mary Cooke and sister.
Margaret Aldersey draws for all about.	Lord General Cromwell.
Cornet Catenes & Co.	Robert Crewe.
Henry Arundell & Co.	Sir John Dryden.
Fra. Archer.	Anthony Dowse & Co.
Mr. Hopkins, for Ralph Austen and others.	Wm. Davy.
Richard Browne, for his father.	Alderman Dethick.
Thos. Briggs.	Mrs. Elizabeth Dingley.
John Bentley & Co.	Sheriff Estwick, for Colonel Sheffield's children.
Benj. Banister & Co.	Richard Evans and Mr. Evans.
William Hittocks & Co.	Walter for John Elford.
Abraham Otgar & Co.	Sir John Evelyn, of Surrey.
Bartholomew Clerk & Co.	Daniel Farrington & Co.
Mathew Bigg, by Lieut [?] C. Juxon.	Farr & Co.
Wm. Bewley.	James Fisher and Cantin.
Mrs. Burton, for her son.	Benj. Fletcher.
Col. Webb & Co.	James Flesher.
Botterell.	Nathaniel Fiennes & Co.
Hawkins & Co.	Mary Fountain.
Arthur Barnardiston & Co.	John Goodman.
Brinley, for his father.	Sir Jacob Garrad.
Nicholas Brinley.	Richard Castell & Co.
Tho. Ballard.	Col. Bromfield, for John Gurdon.
Gregory Clement.	Richard Gipps.
Thos. Cole & Co.	Mr. Howell, for Capt. Hunt's children.
Coysh.	John Hoxton, by Firburne.
John Carter & Co.	Francis Hill.
Glyd & Co.	Thos. Hussey, jun.
John Cobb.	Charles Harris.
	Mary Hubbard for the whole.
	Ellis Crisp, son of Samuel Crisp.

P. 2. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 300.About
Same.LIST of MEN and SUMS [DRAWN FOR] WESTMEATH and
KILKENNY.

Gives list of money subscribed by Lord Wharton [*note: this was not entered in the book*], Sir Thos. Dacres, Bartley, Drake, sen., Dr. Temple, Baker, Hambden, Garner, Goodwin, Bansard and Colonel Hammond, Richard Hambden and Ed. Woodward. *Details.*

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Westmeath and Kilkenny." *S.P. Ireland* 283, 301.

1653.

About
Same.

POWER from GEO. THOMASON, HENEAGE FETHERSTONE, JOHN MERIK, for himself and CHRISTOPHER MERICK, SIMON BARDOLFE and GEORGE ARNOLD to GEORGE ALMERY.

To draw for them. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the principals, with list on back of sums subscribed. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 283, 302.*

ADDENDA TO S.P. IRELAND 283.

[Before
27 Feb.,
1654?]

COPY of PETITION of MARY GERON, the wife of LUKE GERON, Esq., to "HIS HIGHNESS OLIVER, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland," showing that:—

Her husband, Luke Gernon, who was second justice of Munster, earned public applause by his conduct. He was deprived of his property at the time of the insurrection of the rebellious Irish, and, with petitioner and their children, suffered great hardships. Two of her sons are on service with Lord Broghill. The Protector on coming to Ireland allowed her husband 100 marks a year pension, but after his departure it was reduced to £16 per annum. They are now living on the charity of their friends.

1654.

27 Feb.

She prays for her husband's former pension.

Underwritten: Referred by His Highness' desire to the Council. Lisle Long.

P. 1. *Endd.* with a note that many other cases similar to this will arise, and that a report be made accordingly to His Highness, and his resolution thereon reported to the Council, and also "Read again 12 May, 1654, and then ordered." *S.P. Ireland 283, 303.*

1653.

24 March.
Committee
for Petitions.

ORDER of the COMMITTEE of PETITIONS on the FOREGOING.

Referring it to Mr. Scot and Mr. Lowe. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, Math. Hallowes, Godfrey Bosseville, Henry Marten, J. Da[n]vers, Carew Raleigh. *In all, pp.* $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. • S.P. Ireland 283, 304.*

1651.

March.

COPY of CERTIFICATE from HENRY BATHON, F. [?] RANELAGH, the EARL OF THOMOND, LORD KERRY, SIR ARTHUR LOFTUS and FR. BOYLE.

Attests the truth of Mary Gernon's petition—her former high position and generosity, her present loss. Further recommending notes are added, *signed (not Hol.)*, Ja. Armachanus and Thos. Dacres. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 283, 305.*

Addenda.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of LUKE GERNON to the PROTECTOR CROMWELL.

Praying for his pension of 100 marks, in consequence of his losses during the Irish insurrection.

Underwritten with—

1650.
27 April.

COPY of ORDER by the PROTECTOR CROMWELL.

Granting the petition.

P. 1. *S.P. Ireland* 283, 306.

Aug. 10
or later.

NOTE by W. NEWBOLD.

That he desires to draw for Ralph Clarke and Richard Wood, of Chesterfield, aldermen, Paul Fletcher of the same, Thomas Britland, son and heir to Thos. Britland, alderman of the same; Joseph and Benjamin Heathcott, sons of Wm. Heathcott of the same; John Alwood; and John Ash, son of Matthew Ash of the same.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 283, 307, *ad fin.*

END OF S.P. IRELAND 283.

S.P. IRELAND 284.

1653.

3 Aug.

POWER from EDMUND WAGSTAFFE, of Calow, in Derbyshire, to WILLIAM NEWBOLD, of London, the elder; STEPHEN OFFLEY, citizen and merchant tailor, of London; WILLIAM NEWBOLD, the younger, of London; or any of them.

To draw for him. They may join with Ralph Clarke, of Chesterfield, alderman, or whomsoever else they please. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Needham, Esaiah Watson and Richard Speedeman, who sign (Watson and Speedeman by their marks). Endd. S.P. Ireland* 284, 1.

10 Aug.

SAME from MICHAEL ASHTON, of Calow, in Derbyshire, to SAME.

Same as foregoing.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of William Croley, Thos. Stubbing and Edward Rayner, who sign (Croley with his mark). Endd.: "Down." S.P. Ireland* 284, 2.

1653.

- 15 Aug. POWER from JOHN COOKE, of Barnstaple, Devon, merchant, executor of the goods and chattels of Joseph Clapham, deceased; JOHN RICHARDS of the same, seaman; JOHN EALES, of the same, joiner; and JOHN STEVENS, tailor, to BERNARD HOPKINS, of London.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of Christopher Hunt and John Wood, who also sign. Endd.: "Limerick." S.P. Ireland 284, 3.

- 16 Aug. POWER from JOHN BOYTE, of Chard, in Somerset.

Boyte, with Aaron Atkins and John Baylie, late of Chard, both deceased, subscribed in the name of the Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of Exeter and paid to Walter White, late sheriff of Exeter, certain sums for the Irish adventure. We, the said John Boyte, William Atkins, son and heir of Aaron Atkins, and John, son and heir of John Baylie, authorise Walter Payne, of the Savoy in the Strand to act for us and to draw a lot for us. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, and sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Pitts and Robert Pitts. S.P. Ireland 284, 4.

- 18 Aug. POWER from [COLONEL] HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, late of Sutton, near Shrewsbury, to THOS. BAKER, of Swinny, in Salop.

To draw for him for a province, county, &c. Ratification clause.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.) sealed and delivered in the presence of Ri. O'Kell and John Francis, who sign. Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 5.

- 26 Aug. ARTHUR MOORE, DAVID LANGDON and NICHOLAS OLIVER to
Barnstaple. BERNARD HOPKINS.

We hear you are drawing for several sums. We send you our receipts under the City Seal of Exeter, to whom we at first paid in our money and beg you to give in our bills and draw for us.

P. ½. Add. to Hopkins, "at the Black Swan in Tower St." Signed (Hol.) by the principals. S.P. Ireland 284, 6.

- 30 Aug. POWER from JOHN GAY, of Batheston [Batheaston], in Somerset, clothier, and of WM. ROBINS, of Bathewick [Bathwick], in the same, yeoman, to WM. TIBBS, of London, citizen and stationer.

To draw for them for a province and county. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Rosewell, Richard Gay and William Gay, who also sign. Endd.: "Ulster." S.P. Ireland 284, 7.

1653.

30 Aug.
Bideford.SAMUEL JOHNS, ELIZABETH COLLOCOTT and THOS. WALTON, to
BERNARD HOPKINS.

Asking him to draw for them.

*P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) by the principals. S.P. Ireland 284, 8.*21 Aug.
Latest
Date
1 Sept.

ROBERT KIRKHAM to ALDERMAN MICHAEL HERRING.

Asking that their lots may be drawn together.

P. ⅙. Signed. (Hol.) Followed by—

19 Aug.

NICHOLAS BLAKE to the SAME.

Praying him to allow Blake to be joined with his lot in and to draw the lots of Thomas Mathew, Blake's father-in-law; of John Lake, who is in the Barbadoes; and of James, brother to Thos. Mathew, who lives in New England.

P. ½. Followed by—

NOTE by HERRING.

That he is to draw for himself; for John, the brother of Robert Trelawny; and Robert, the son of Robert Trelawny, of Plymouth; and that he authorises Mr. Nicholas Blake to draw in his name for him.

P. ¼, in all, p. 1, to which is attached—

1 Sept.

POWER from HERRING to BLAKE.

To draw for him.

P. ¼. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. In all, pp. 1¼. S.P. Ireland 284, 9 and 9a.

Same.

MEMORANDUM.

That John Fletcher undertakes that Abigail Floyd will rest content with the lot which he draws for her.

*P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 10.*Before
1 Sept.

The FOLLOWING, who have already drawn a lot in Ulster, are to DRAW for a COUNTY on Sep. 1, 1653:—

Tobias Freere.

The five daughters and co-heirs of Wm. Crickner, deceased, viz.: the wife of Wm. Bateman, the wife of Henry Moore, the wife of Stephen Bloomfield, the wife of Samuel Haberghem and Sicilie Crickner.

1653.

Thos. Cook, son of Thomas Cook, of London.
 John Coulson.
 Thos. Russell.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : "Down." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 11.

1 Sept. POWER of ATTORNEY from ANNA BARNBY to JOHN RAYNES.
 To draw for her for a county in Munster.
P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 12.

Same. SAME from THOS. BRINLEY to JOHN SMITH, of London.
 To draw for him.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) and sealed. Endd.* : "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 13.

Same. LIST of those who DREW the SECOND LOTS for COUNTIES in MUNSTER on Sept. 1, 1653.

Gives the sums invested and drawn for by the following :—

In Limerick :—

Alderman Avery.	Osborne & Co.
Joseph Rowth & Co.	James Bengo.
Bury, for Dorchester.	Thos. Boone.
Thos. Blossie.	Henry Ashurst.
Abraham & Thos. Chamberlain.	Cogan & Co.
Alderman Eastwick.	Wm. Flecher.
Gyles, Harding & Co.	Edmund Harrison.
— Hampton.	Wm. Harryman.
King & Co.	Sir Martin Lumley.
Robt. Norman.	Mathew Ower.
Thos. Pargiter.	Wm. Sheappey.
— Tucker.	Jas. Webster.
Thos. Wallter.	Richard Woolfe.
Abigail Lloyd (<i>per</i> Farwell).	

The total drawn in Limerick on Sept. 1 was £16,782 10s. After the first day's lottery there was left £25,950. There remains to draw £10,767 10s. 0d.

Tipperary :—

Drawn	£9,570.
To draw	£50,430.

Land was drawn in Tipperary by—

Francis Ashe & Co.	Alcock & Co.
Alderman Allen.	— Belfield.
Richard Burnham.	Thos. Briscoe.
Bardwell, for his wife.	Major Cooke & Co.

1653.

Coxe.	Mary Cook.
Dr. Drake.	Ayers.
Robert Eldree.	Fowler.
Foster.	Richard Fore, <i>per</i> Menton.
Mr. Rains, for Abraham Barnaby.	Sir Mathew Bonnyton.
Mary Garland, <i>per</i> Mr. Hamond.	The Lord Mayor.
Sir John Glanvell.	Rowland Hill.
John Ash [?].	Richard Hill, <i>per</i> Manton.
Richard Hutchinson.	Wm. Almond.
Henry Godsden & Co.	Alderman Hearing.
Joseph Jaques.	Gilbert Lambell.
Wm. Montague.	Thos. Mosyer & Co.
Owner, for Mayor and bailiffs	Oldfield.
of Yarmouth.	John Rayment.
Alder[man] Penynnton.	Joshua Sturny [?].
Underwood & Co.	Staper & Short.
Robert Wallis.	Thos. Valentine.
Wm. Thornbury.	Daniel Walldoe.
Robert Whithall, <i>per</i> Colonel	— Atkins.
Gill.	
Webster & Mathews.	
Mr. Leed.	

The total drawn in Tipperary, Sept., 1653, was £29,167 10s. 0d. After the first lottery £50,430 was left to draw, so there remains £21,262 10s.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). *Endd. as in heading.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 14.

Same.

POWER by RICHARD BATE, citizen and haberdasher, of London, by force of authority given him by the following, to WILLIAM OSBORNE, of Chard, in Somerset, merchant.

To draw for them for a county in Munster. He is to draw for Wm. Osborne, for himself, and for Nicholas Bagbeer, for Richard White, for Amell [? Amiel] Hart and for Christopher Knight.

He engages that his principals will ratify.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley, who also signs.* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 15.

Same.

POWER from THOS. CHAMBERLAIN to WM. FINCH.

To draw for him for a county in Munster.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.:* "Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 16.

1653.

1 Sept. LIST of LOTS DRAWN in the COUNTIES of ULSTER on Sept. 1, 1653.

Antrim :—

Total to be drawn	...	...	...	...	£15,000.
Still to be drawn	...	...	...	...	£14,350.

In the co. Antrim lots were drawn by:—

John Ash & Co.	Donnelly and others.
Agnes Chidley, Sons & Mallock.	Edwards, for Mrs. Towse's children.
Mosyer.	Terry & Co.
John Howes [?].	John Sturdy and William Pitcher.
Grace Tiffin.	Wm. Wade.
John Hinds, for Nathaniel Overton.	

There was drawn £5,587 10s., and remains to draw £8,762 10s.

Down :—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	£15,000.
There remains to be drawn [to-day]					...	£9,825.

[Lands were drawn by] :—

Edward Anthony.	Joseph Biscoe.
Frere & Co.	Francis Ellis.
John Jeffreys and others.	Moseley.
Eras[mus] Smith.	Dr. Spurslow.

Total drawn £6,270 3s. 4d.; remains to be drawn £3,554 16s. 8d.

Armagh :—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	£15,000.
There remains to draw	...	...	...	...	...	£5,378.

[Lands were drawn by]:—

Alderman Thos. Andrews.	John Cock.
John and Samuel Berry.	Geo. Blake.
Thos. Bull, for himself and Hampson.	Chas. Farewell.

Drawn on Sep. 1 £5,091; remains to be drawn £286 10s.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*large*). *Endd. as in heading.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 17.

Same. POWER from HENRY HAMPSON, in virtue of a power given him by THOMAS HAMPSON, late bart., HENRY PETTIT and THOS. BULL, to ROBERT HAMPSON.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) and add.*: "To his friend Mr. Manton."
Endd.: "Armagh." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 18.

1653.

1 Sept.

LIST of the SECOND LOTS in the COUNTIES of LEINSTER, which were drawn on Sept. 1, 1653.

Eastmeath :—

[Total to be drawn]	...	...	£55,000	0	0
[Amount still to be drawn to-day]	...	...	£36,122	10	0

[Lands were drawn by]:—

Francis Archer	Richard Browne.		
Thos. Briggs & Co.	Abraham Babington, for Peirce.		
John Bentley & Co.	John Barker.		
Thos. Juxon, for Bigg and others.	Mrs. Burton.		
Thos. Ballard.	Col. Webb & Co.		
Richard Bremont and others.	Nich. Brinley.		
Richard Castell and Grant.	Christ's Hospital.		
Mathias and Mary Child.	Fisher and Cantin.		
John Parker.	John Goodman.		
Sir Jacob Garrad.	Richard Gipps.		
Hogan Hovell [and]	Nicholas Ingham.		
Captain Hunt's children.	Thos. Knight.		
Micklethwaite.	Alex. Pim.		
Mathew Randall.	Kathrine Southwood.		
John Wood and Jerm [?].	Mathias Yard.		
Total drawn to-day	 £17,937	16	8
Remains to be drawn	 £18,184	13	4

Note.—£600 should be added to this sum, as Mr. Coish was misplaced in Eastmeath, whereas he should have been in Westmeath.

Westmeath :—

[Total to be drawn]	...	...	£70,000	0	0
[Sums still to be drawn to-day]	...	...	£54,145	10	0

Alderman Avery, for	John Martin and Alderton.
Sir William Allenson	Lady Armyn.
Thos. Barnardiston & Co.	Margaret Aldersey.
Laurence Brinley.	John Annell.
Thos. Corbett.	Hen. Arundell & Co.
Thos. Coles & Co.	Jasper Chaplin, for a Company.
The Lord General's Co.	Anth. Dowse.
Chas. Riche [<i>per</i> D. Drake].	Eames.
Floyd and Andrews.	John Elford.
Ben. Fletcher.	Thos. Harris.
Nathaniel Fiennes and Pitt.	Wm. Hussey.
Peter Prince.	Parris.
Samuel and Jane Pordage.	James Pullen.
Comr.-General Reynolds.	Suzann Redding.
Wm. Stone.	John Searle.
Col. Whichcott.	Daniel Waldoe.
Sir John Whitwrong.	Thos. Hussey.
Nich [?] Orton.	Antho. Morgan.

Mr. Coish is to be in Westmeath.

1653.

Total drawn on the 2nd day	...	...	£18,687	0	0
Remains to be drawn	...	...	£35,458	10	0

King's Co. :—

[Total to be drawn]	...	...	...	£70,000	0	0
[Sum still remaining to be drawn to-day]	...	...	...	£27,537	10	0

Lots drawn by :—

Alderman Andrews, for Nath. And[rews].	Abraham Babington. Chandler & Co. [&] Banister.
Mr. Perry, for Edward Anthony & Co.	Francis Clarke & Co. Gregory Clement.
Edward Honeywood.	John Cobb.
Dan. Farrington & Co.	James Flesher.
Fountain's children.	Solo. Sibley & Carter.
Hogan Hovell.	Christopher Gibbs.
Sam. Pennoyer.	Wm. Hobson.
Richard Porter.	Judith Constantine Parker.
Rich. Walcott.	George Townesend.
John Wright by Woolley.	Wm. Woodhead.
Edward Wood.	Mr. Betterell.

Total drawn	...	...	...	...	£15,363	10	8
Remains to be drawn	...	...	...	...	£11,973	19	4

Queen's Co. :—

[Total to be drawn]	...	...	...	£40,000	0	0
[Sum still left to be drawn]	...	...	...	£35,925	0	0

Land was drawn by :—

Almary & Co.	Lyn, for Robert Barefoot.
Thos. for Arthur Barnardiston.	Thos. and Wm. Bewley.
Benedick Barefoot.	Col. Vaughan.
Mary Cook and Sister Priaux.	Ald. Dethick.
Alderman Estrick, for	Richard Evans.
Sampson Sherfeld [? ?].	John Gurdon.
Wm. Kendall.	John Hexton.
Loupe.	Wm. Ofield & Everard Roberts.
Watson, for Painter.	Scarlett's children.
John Wood and Sheafe.	Thos. Walmesley.
Dorothy Yates.	Anthony Ashton & Co.
Arthur Crew, by Scot.	Eliz. Digby.
Wm. Legat.	Jone [Joan] Biddle.
Springett.	

Total	...	...	...	...	£20,560	15	3
Remains to be drawn	...	...	...	...	£15,364	4	9

P. 1 (*large*). *Endd. as in heading.* S.P. Ireland 284, 19.

1653.

1 Sept. POWER from FRANCIS RUSSELL, of Giles Chalfont, in Bucks, to ROBERT HAMPSON, of Taplow.

To draw for him for lands in Ulster.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Ireland* 284, 20.

Same. ABRAHAM BABINGTON to the [COMMITTEE at GROCERS' HALL].

I authorise Charles Sedley to draw my lot for Thos. Peirce, who has entrusted me with it. I engage that he will ratify.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Witnessed by James Kay. Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 21.

Same. NOTE.

By John Barker, Abraham Otger and Ahashuerosh Regemont that their lot is in Leinster.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* Abraham Otger. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 22.

Same. BENJAMIN WHETCOMBE to WM. GUNSTON.
London.

Pray draw for a county with your own lot for Jno. Gumuge, Alderman of Bristol, Barnard Walcott and Benjamin Whetcombe and Co.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*) by Whetcombe. *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 23.

Same? Note of sums to be drawn for Wm. Gunston, Jasper Chaplain and Roger Hill.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 284, 24.

Same. POWER from GILLES SUMTER, WM. GOODWIN, EDWARD OLAND, BARNARD TREMLET, LAWRENCE SANDES to SAMUEL [?] EAMES and FRANCIS HILL.

To draw a lot for them. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 25.

Same. CERTIFICATE by GEO. ALMERY.

That he draws for the following for a county in Leinster:—

For himself.	Christopher Merick.
Pening Alston.	John Merick.
Geo. Thomason.	Symon Bardoffe.
Heneage Featherston.	Geo. Arnold.

He does not draw a county for Alston.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*) *S.P. Ireland* 284, 26.

1653.

1 Sept. JOHN YATES to the COMMITTEE at GROCERS' HALL for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Desires that Richard Manning may draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Dorothy Yates, Queen's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 27.

Same. WM. BOTTERELL to the SAME.

I have desired John Musgrove, *alias* Jencks [?] to draw for me, and desire you to admit him to do so.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 28.

Same. NOTE.

That Benedetto Barfote draws lots for himself and a Company, viz.:—

Will. Pennoyer [?].

Thos. Ingle.

John Huttales.

Tobias Wingfield.

Jeremiah Heron.

With ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.) by Hales, Barfote, Wingfield and Ingle.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Queen's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 29.

3 Sept. POWER from WILLIAM NEDHAM, of Cawood, in Yorkshire, as eldest son and heir to COL. JOHN NEEDHAM, late of Stanton, Notts (deceased), to MATTHEW JUMPER, of Martin's-le-Grand, London, citizen and leatherseller.

To draw for him for province and county. Ratification clause.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of H. Clarke and Jas. Walley, who also sign. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 30.

5 Sept. GEO. RAWDON to COL. EDWARD CONWAY, "at Kensington, near Hilsborough. London."

Since my last to you last week I have been all the time at Belf[ast] in the examination of the information against me: vizt.: that I had cut £500 worth of the State's woods, that I made £1,000 a year of *custod[ium]* lands, that I had corrupted the surveyors to make a short survey, that I had entered upon and concealed above half Moyragh, which belonged to the Commonwealth. All the informers' witnesses were examined by Col. Barrow [?] and all the Commissioners, and not one word proved, only what I confessed in my claim—put in before this business—about Moyra Land; and for the custody I pay £430 a year—or £25 10s. per annum per town [land], which is more than it yielded in 1641. I think I shall be vindicated in spite of their malice,

1653.

Next week my witnesses should have been examined, but there is an order to inquire into all men's estates in these three counties. Who held them in '41? Who now?—as well inher[itance?] as leases, and what they yielded then? What now? On this business the Commissioners disperse themselves, and Col. Vena[bles?] and Lieut.-Col. Pinchin or I are to do it for the baronies of Belfast, Massereene and Antrim. You may guess the result, but I shall write to you on it: and do desire you, if you can rid me of Moyra, to agree with Mr. Burgh. If he will give me my £333 back, and all the profits till 1 Nov., I will go out of possession without his £500. Pay him no more by any means.

Col. Toskins' business was referred to the Commissioners, and upon his proofs that Stotesbury was in possession, he will get possession decreed.

Other details.

I perceive by a current that there is an Act passed for stating men's accounts by letter of Attorney; therefore send one by some in [?] Dublin (if you can) that can be there to witness it. I must be up again about a month hence. I am very busy. I pray for better health for your wife. Let me hear from you.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 284, 31.

6 Sept. POWER from HENRY HENLEY, of Coleway, in the Parish of Lyme Re[gis].

To Nath. Manton or Wm. Gunston to draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten: Westmeath, Rathcoraugh [Rathconrath]. S.P. Ireland 284, 32.

8 Sept. SAME from VALENTINE WALTON, of Stoughton Manor, in Hunts, as father-in-law to HENRY AUSTEN, son and heir of GEORGE AUSTEN, to ROBERT WALTON.

To draw for Henry for a barony, &c., in Ulster. He engages that Henry will ratify.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Wagstaff and Elizabeth Ashton, who sign, with details.

P. ¾. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 33.

Same. SAME from JOHN HIGGINS to GEORGE PAULETT.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of D. Salmon and Jarvis Ferbarne.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 34.

1653.

- 9 Sept. POWER from RICHARD WOOD, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, Alderman, and of MARY, his wife, sister of RICHARD ALLOTT, deceased, to WM. NEWBOLD, the elder, of London, STEPHEN OFFLEY, citizen and merchant tailor, of London, and WM. NEWBOLD, the younger.

To draw for them. They may join with Edward Wagstaff and Michael Ashton, or whom they think meet, and may draw for province, shire, barony and borough.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.) by the principal, sealed and delivered in the presence of Ra. Clarke and Cor. Clarke, who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 35.

- 10 Sept. SAME from CHARLES RICHE to ROGER DRAKE.

To draw for him for a county in Leinster.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284 36.

- 16 Sept. SAME from [SIR] EDWARD BARKHAM to WALTER BOOTHBY or JOHN ALLEN.

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 37.

- 20 Sept. SAME from JOHN PITTS, of Cullyton, in Devon, mercer, to ADAM SNELLING, of London, silkman.

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Clapp and Samuel Pitts, who also sign. S.P. Ireland 284, 38.

- 22 Sept. SAME from JOHN BURROWES, of London, clothworker, to RICHARD SHERWOOD.

To draw for a province for him for his lot—as son and heir to Samuel Burroughs, late of Nottingham, deceased. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Joseph Walker and Wm. Sherwood, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 39.

- 24 Sept. SAME from THOMAS KENTISH, of "Seavenock," in Kent, to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for him.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of John Kentish and James Walley, who also sign. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 284, 40.

1653.

- 26 Sept. POWER from RICHARD LOBB, of "St. Mylor" parish, in Cornwall, to ALLEN HOVELL, of London, merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Walter, Gascon Tregidgman and John Grills. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 41.

- 29 Sept. SAME from THOS. BUCK, of the town and county of Cambridge, as guardian of JOHN SOAME, son of ELIZABETH SOAME, late of Hawdon, in Essex, deceased, to RICHARD ROCHDALE, gentlemen, dwelling in College Hill, in London.

To deliver his claims to the committee and draw for him for province, county and barony for the sum advanced by Elizabeth Soame.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Edw. Young and John North, who sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 42.

- 1 Oct. SAME from JOHN BROWN, *alias* BROWNJOHN.

He and Anthony Roswell invested certain sums in the Irish adventure. Roswell has assigned his interest to Brown. He (Brown or Brownjohn) now appoints Matthew Randall, citizen and clothworker, of London, to draw for him for a province and county. Ratification clause.

Pp. 1½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Mitchell and Wm. Stevens, who also sign. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 42a.

- 3 Oct. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED.

William Official, deceased, paid in money for the Irish adventure for them. They authorise John Raynes, of London, merchant, to draw for Anthony Official, son and heir of William. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by, and with seals of,—

Nicholas Cutting.

Chas. Steygould.

Aug. Thrower.

George Spilman.

Thos. Dunne.

Wm. Bridge.

Tim. Official, for himself and his brother Anthony.

Thomas Dunne, for Richard Bunning.

1653.

Same, for Edward Downing.
 Anthony Barker, for Sam Alexander.
 Tim. Official, for John Balderston.
 Wm. Burton.

Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 43.

6 Oct. POWER from HENRY LANGHAM, citizen and mercer, of London.

He has bought from Richard Warner, of London, executor of Alderman John Warner, late of London, deceased, his adventure in Ireland.

He appoints Joseph Smith, citizen and draper, of London, to draw for him for a province and county.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Peerse, who also signs. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 284, 44.

7 Oct. SAME from ELIZABETH GAY, of Barnstaple, in Devonshire.

She is widow of Richard Beaple, of the same, who adventured for Ireland, and who left her a daughter. She authorises William Nottle to draw for her. Ratification clause.

P. 2. Signed by Elizabeth Gaye with her sign, sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Harris, John Rosyer, Isaac Paige and John Boteler, who also sign. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 45.

Same. SAME from JOHN STRANGE to CHRISTOPHER, his son.

To draw for him.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 46.

Same. SAME from JOHN KEYNES to SAME.

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 47.

Same. SAME from ELIZABETH JENNEY or JENNY, of London, widow, mother and guardian to WILLIAM JENNY, now a scholar in Cambridge, eldest son and heir of Wm. JENNY, deceased, to HUGH STRODE, of London, merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. 3/4. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley and George Copping. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 48.

1653.

8 Oct.

SAME from ANNE HILL, of London, widow.

She is widow of Humfrey Hill, late citizen and mercer of London, and guardian of Edward Hill, his son and heir.

She appoints Andrew Hopegood, of London, merchant, to draw for her for a province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Abraham Hopegood and Wallwyn Gascoign, who also sign. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 284, 49.

Same.

SAME from SARAH, relict and executrix of WM. METHWOLD, ESQ., in the absence of WILLIAM'S son and heir, WILLIAM, to THOS. BLACKERLEY, of London, merchant.

To draw for the heir.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) and noted "and £50 for Sarah Inworth." Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 50.

10 Oct.

CERTIFICATE of ABRAHAM BROWNE.

That Lord Commissioner Lisle shall stand to the lot which he has drawn for him.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 51.

Same.

CERTIFICATE by WM. BARTON.

That William Loring and Edward Carter shall abide by such lots as he draws for them.

P. 1/2. (Hol.) Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 52.

About
Same.

CERTIFICATE by BERNARD HOPKINS.

That the following will abide by what lots he drawn for them:—

Wm. Bartlet.	Wm. Baggelhoff.
Martin Holman.	Jane Johns.
Walter Laurance.	David Langdon.
Anthony Moore.	Nicho. Oliver.
Saml. Purdon.	Philip Pulmer.
John Stephens.	John Tracey.
Wm. Shebber.	Thos. Wren.
Thos. Walter.	Eliz. Collocott.
Philippa Veale.	Anne Small.

P. 2/3. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 284, 53.

1653.

10 Oct. LIST of the LOTS DRAWN in LEINSTER on the day of the third Lottery, Oct. 10, 1653.

Gives the amount of value in land apportioned by lot to:—

Alderman Avery, for Wm. Strode.
 Francis Astrey.
 Anne Ballard, by Mr. Pargiter.
 Col. Barton.
 Capt. Manton, for Wm. Cove and Co.
 John Champneys.
 Abraham Browne, for Lord Com[missioner] Lisle.
 Robert Carey, for Dartmouth.
 John Burrowes, by Richard Sherwood.
 Edmund Smith.
 Elizabeth Gay.
 John Gay, by Sumpter.
 John Hurst.
 Richard Husband, by Mr. Firbarne.
 John Higgins, by Mr. Pawlett.
 Hugh Strode, for Jenny.
 John Keynes.
 Richard Lobb.
 Nedham, by Jumpter [?].
 Mr. Reynes, for Simon Clarke and others, and for Official and others.
 John Osborne.
 John Rolle.
 Mary Read.
 Edward Harris, for John.
 Mr. Strong, for his father.
 John Tabor.
 Joseph Browne and Wm. Woodman.
 Job Weale.
 Thos. Young.
 Overington Blundell and John Knight.
 — Backerley, for Methwold and for Mrs. Iworth.
 Capt. Seamen.

Total remaining to be drawn before this

drawing	...	...	...	...	£81,508	7	5
Total drawn to-day	...	...	...	...	£13,246	7	6

The balance remains to be drawn.

P. 1. *Endl. S.P. Ireland* 284 54.

Same.

LIST of LANDS DRAWN in MUNSTER on Oct. 10, 1653.

Gives value allotted to:—

Thomas Brinly.
 Hopkins for a Company.
 Harris, for Henry Clinston.
 Captain Blackwell.

1653.

Hopegood, for Hill.
 Thos. Kentish.
 Smith, for Langham.
 Suzanna Fulcher, for John Markes.
 Middleton and Soame, *per* Smith.
 Samuel Northcott, *per* Mr. Manton.
 Capt. Strong, *pro* Jno. Smith.
 ——— Corkdall, for John Soame.
 Thos. Woodcock.

Total drawn to-day	...	...	...	£3,475	0	0
Remains to be drawn	...	...	...	£28,180	0	0

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 55.

Same. CERTIFICATE from THOMAS PITCHCOCK [?].

That Heritage Hartford, of Cherreton [Cheriton], in Hampshire, did adventure for lands in Ireland £20; and that Hartford has authorised George Prinn to draw for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 56.

Same. LIST of LOTS DRAWN for ULSTER on Oct. 10.

Lots drawn by:—

Mr. Newbold, for Michael Ashton & Co.
 John Gay and Wm. Robins.
 Thos. Pitchcock, for Heritage Hartford.
 James Noell.
 John Wood and his brother.

Total	...	...	...	...	...	£460	0	0
Remains to be drawn	...	...	...	...	...	£12,143	16	8

P. ¼. Endd. as in heading. S.P. Ireland 284, 57.

Same. POWER from EDMUND SEAMAN, of Wapping, to John Garrard.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 58.

Same. CERTIFICATE from JOHN PARGITER, citizen and goldsmith, guardian of Anne Ballard, daughter and heir of John Ballard, deceased.

That Anne Ballard will rest satisfied with such lot as he draws for her.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 59.

1653.

10 Oct. POWER from WM. WOODMAN to JOSEPH BROWNE.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 60.

Same. NOTE that lots were drawn by Nathaniel Manton for Henry Henly, Henry Prigg, Wm. Core, Nicholas Field, Joseph Offield.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 61.

11 Oct. POWER from FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to MAJOR KING.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.). Endd.* : "Eastmeath. Lune." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 62.

16 Oct. SAME from JOHN OSBOURNE, of Bampton, in Oxfordshire, to AMBROSE COLMEN, of St. Lawrence parish, in London.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* : "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 63.

18 Oct. SAME from ANGELL BELL, JOHN BATEMAN, WM. NUTKINS and ——— MARLOW to MICHAEL MARLOW.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 64. .

20 Oct. LOTS DRAWN for COUNTIES in ULSTER and LEINSTER, on Oct. 20.

Down :—

Still to be drawn £3,554 16 8

List follows of values drawn by :—

Edw. Bushell.

Newbould & Co.

Wm. Barber.

James Noell.

Heritage Hartford.

The sum left to be drawn on Oct. 20 £2,469 16 8

Antrim :—

Still to be drawn £8,762

1653.

List follows of values drawn by :—

Tibbs, for Gay (?) and Robins.

John Wood.

Samuel Cooper.

Left to draw £8,437 10 0

Westmeath :—

Sum left to be drawn £36,060 10 0

List of sums drawn by :—

Alderman Avery,
for Wm. Stroude.

Francis Astry.

Dartmouth Coporation.

Robert Hales.

Lord Com[missioner] Lisle.

Richard Lobb.

Wm. Methould,
for [a] Company.

Wm. Needham.

Wm. Official, *per* Reynes.Captain Manton, *pro* Cone & Co

Chas. Harris.

Sir Nicholas Crispe,

for Ellis Crispe.

— Roe,

for Woodman and another.

Left to be drawn £26,372 2 6

Eastmeath :—

Sum to be drawn £17,434 13 4

List follows of values drawn by :—

Meares & Co.

John Higgins.

John Osborne.

Job Weale.

Michael Marlow, for a Company.

Wm. Genny.

Pargiter, *pro* Ballard.

John Burroughs.

Left to be drawn £12,729 3 4

King's Co. :—

To be drawn £12,648 19 4

List follows of values drawn by :—

Overington Blundell,
for a Company.Mr. Cooke, *pro* Wm. Davies.

John Hurst.

Richard Husband.

Clark & Co.,
per Reynes.

John Roalle.

Edmond Seaman.

John Tabor.

Left to be drawn £9,898 19 4

Queen's Co. :—

Sum to be drawn £15,364 4 9

List follows of values drawn by :—

Sir Edward Barkham.

Upton, for Champneys.

John Nosworthy, for a Company.

1653.

Lucy Roath.
 Mary Read.
 John and Thos. Yeoung.
 Left to be drawn £14,189 4 9
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 65.

20 Oct. LIST of LOTS DRAWN for COUNTIES in MUNSTER, on Oct. 20, 1653.

In Limerick, where £10,167 is to be drawn, lands were allotted to :—

Mr. Smith, for	Thos. Kentish.
Mr. Thos. Brinley.	John Markes.
Mr. Hopkins, for Bartlett & Co.	Robt. Parkhurst.
B. Delawne, for Gedion Delawne.	Sir Nicholas Crispe.
Left to be drawn	£8,046 5 3

In Tipperary :—

Sum to be drawn	£21,262 0 0
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List follows of values allotted to :—

Capt. Blackwell.	Oxenton for Edward Annesley.
Justice Hubbard,	Henry Langham.
for Abraham Woodrof.	Alderman Soames, for
Symon Middleton.	Mr. Sutton.
Saml. Northcott.	John Pitts.
Mr. Rochdale, for	Thos. Woodcock.
Mr. Soames.	Mr. Yates.

Sum still to be drawn	£16,572.
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P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 66.

Same. EDWARD ANNESLEY to MR. TURNER.

Please allow the bearer Edward Oxinton to draw for me. Ratification clause.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. : "Tipperary, Oxenton." S.P. Ireland 284, 67.

Same. JOHN LORD LISLE to The COMMITTEE for Adventurers for Ireland.

Stands to the province (Leinster) drawn for him by Abraham Browne. Desires that Stephen Iles should draw for him for a county.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) Endd. : "Lord Lisle's authority." S.P. Ireland 284, 68.

1653.

Same.

POWER from EDWARD HERRIS to THOS. ROWE.

To draw his lot for a county.

P. 1/8. Signed (Hol.). Followed by—

SAME from WM. WOODMAN and JOSEPH BROWNE to THOS. ROWE.

To draw for a county for them.

P. 1/8. Signed (Hol.). In all, p. 1/4. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 69.

Same.

SAME from EDWARD SMITH to OVERINGTON BLUNDEN, of Southwark, whitster.

To draw for him for a county, together with his lot for himself and for Mr. Knight. Ratification clause.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 70.

Same.

NOTE from ROWLAND WILLCOX, in or near Paul's Abbey, in London.

That Lucy Roch will stand and abide by the lot he has drawn for her.

*P. 1/4. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 71.*Before
20 Oct.

POWER from JOHN WOOD to WILLIAM HEATHER.

To draw for him.

*P. 2/3. (Hol.) Small. Endd.: "Antrim." S.P. Ireland 284, 72.*28 Oct.
Dublin.

COPY of ORDER by "The COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of ENGLAND for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND."

They have heard Lady Thurles' petition on behalf of herself, her sons Theobald and George Mathews and her daughter Elizabeth. It set forth their good affection to the English in the time of the Irish rebellion and their services, and asked that they might not be transplanted to Connaught.

On a report from the Committee of Officers, it is ordered that Lady Thurles and her daughter be not transplanted to Connaught or Clare, and that Theobald and George be not transplanted till further orders.

P. 1/2. Signed (not Hol.), Charles Fleetwood, Edmond Ludlow, John Jones and Miles Corbet. Followed by—

1653.

11 July. CERTIFICATE of W. [?] SANKEY.

That Captain Geo. Mathew, since the delivering up of Cahir Castle, has lived in Tipperary, and has behaved honestly and civilly to the Government and given intelligence to our parties.

P. ½. Followed by—

24 Oct. CERTIFICATE of MR. SANKEY, SIR HARDRESS WALLER and LORD BROGHILL.

Similar to foregoing.

P. ½. In all, pp. 1½, the two certificates being on the back of the preceding. S.P. Ireland 284, 73.

14 Nov. MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to COL. EDWARD CONWAY, at Lady
Hilsborough. Finch's house at "Kensington, near London."

I suppose your brother is at the waterside by now. I hope I shall be able to meet him in Dublin, to discuss whether I go about "the general" his accounts and yours.

Other details.

Pp. 1½. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 284, 74.

15 Nov. POWER from RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH, of Gawthrop, in Lancashire, to RICHARD BOOTH, of Lincoln's Inn.

To draw for him.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Nicholas Browne and Laurence Osbaldeston, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 75.

16 Nov. CLAIM by JUDITH MILWARD.

"According to the Act of 7 Oct., 1653, for accounts and clearing of public debts, and in order to their payment, requiring all persons, claiming any public debts, &c., before the 25th of March next, to bring or send to the Commissioners in the said Act named, All and every such claim in writing with his name, surname and place of abode affixed to the sum or sums so claimed, and the times thereof, and the manner how the same came due, *upon penalty* that every claim and pretence to any such public debt or debts that shall not be so delivered in within the time and in the manner aforesaid, shall after that date be held void and counterfeit, and not be allowed a debt from the Commonwealth or from any person or persons in the same."

[The document this far is in printed form. It then proceeds in MS.]

1653.

I, Judith Milward, administratrix of my late husband, John Milward, claim £20 15s. from the Parliament of England for service under Sir William Waller in Sir Arthur Haselwrig's [Hazelrigge's] regiment and Capt. Battersby's troop from Aug. 10, 1643, to March 12 following.

I also claim money for his service in Sir Wm. Brerton's troop from 1 May, 1644, to 3 Nov., 1646 [*details given*], and for his service under Col. Jones in Ireland till Dec., 1650, when he was slain near Dublin.

I also claim certain arrears of Wm. Boyer, assigned to my husband. He served as a harquebusier to Major Nicholas Battersby, and to Capt. Thos. Penyfather, in the regiment of Sir Arthur Hazelwrig, under Sir Wm. Waller.

Further details. In all, pp. 1½. Signed (Hol.) by Judith Milward, dwelling in Fetter Lane at the Feathers, at Mr. Harvey's, a tailor. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 76.

21 Nov. POWER from COL. ALEXANDER POPHAM and KATHRINE FRAUNCEIS [FRANCIS] to CAPT. NATH. SMITH.

To draw for them.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, and with a note that one lot is desired to be drawn for Col. Popham, Katherine Francis and John and Thos. Curtis. The note is signed (Hol.) by Thos. and John Curtis and James Burgess [?]. In all, p. 1. Endd.: "Munster and Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 284, 77.

24 Nov. ASSIGNMENT by JOHN NORMAN, of Crowton in Cheshire, yeoman.

As the widower of Elenor, formerly the relict and administratrix of Lt. Richard Touchett, slain by the Scotch army, and as having a lawful interest in his goods, he assigns to Gilbert Gerard of Crewe Wood in Cheshire, the bill or debenture signed by the Commissioners of Cheshire, given for the service of Lieut. Touchett as lieutenant of dragoons and lieutenant of foot in Col. John Leigh's regiment, and lieutenant of horse in Col. Henry Brooke's regiment in Sir William Brereton's brigade. He binds himself and his heirs, &c., to let Gerard hold these without let or hindrance.

P. 1. Signed with the mark of John Norman, sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Williamson and Richard Starkey who also sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 78.

29 Nov. POWER from GABRIEL MARDON, of London, gentleman (in virtue of the power given him by RICHARD BURY, of Dorchester), to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer.

To draw one or more lots for him for province, county, &c. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Clerke and Geo. Copping. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 79.

1653.

- 1 Dec. POWER from JANE HARRINGTON, of Gayton, Northants, widow, to her son WM. HARRINGTON, of London, merchant.

To draw for her. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 80.

- Same. SAME from JOHN SEWARD to WALTER PAYNE.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 81.

- 2 Dec. SAME from WM. BASSETT, of Claverton in Somerset, to JOSEPH ASHE, of London, merchant, and EDWARD PERRIS, of London, draper.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of James Ashe and Peter Marten, who sign. *Endd.*: "Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 82.

- 7 Dec. SAME from JOSHUA PEDDER.

He is brother and successor of Capt. Mathew Pedder, deceased. He appoints John Iremonger, of Dunstable, to draw the lot to which he is entitled in that capacity. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of F. [?] Bolsworth and John Haverhill, who sign. *Endd.*: "Down." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 83.

- Same. SAME from ANTHONY OFFICIAL, of Gt. Yarmouth, merchant, as son and heir of WM. OFFICIAL, of the same, deceased, and TIMOTHY OFFICIAL, of the same, to JOHN RAYNES, of London, merchant.

To draw for them for province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of Nath. Ashby and Jane Preston, who sign. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 84.

- 9 Dec. SAME from JOHN BUCKLAND, of West Harptrey [West Harptree], in Somerset, to Josephe Periam, of Lion's Inn, in Middlesex.

To draw for him. He may join with Col. Alexander Popham, of "Hunstrett," in Somerset, and such others as he thinks fit.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. (Hol.)* Witnessed by John Buckland, Thos. Allen and Richard Poope, who also sign. *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 85.

1653.

10 Dec.
Exeter.

WILLIAM SHOWER to JOHN BROWNE.

Pray tell me if I must send a power under hand and seal to enable anyone to draw for me for lands in Ireland. I am told a simple letter is enough. I pray you therefore draw for me.

P. ½. (Hol.) Add.: To Mr. John Browne at Mr. Pr. Legayes house, merchant, in Mark Lane. Endd.: "Armagh." S.P. Ireland 284, 86.

Same.

POWER from JOHN LANGLEY, of the abbey near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, and of Jonathan Langley.

Jonathan is son and heir of John, and both are executors of the last will and testament of Peter Langley, late of New Inn, Middlesex, who paid certain sums to Alderman Towse and Alderman Andrews for the Irish adventure.

They have appointed John Philips of New Inn, Middlesex, to draw for them.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by John and Jonathan, sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Thirnes [?], John Doughty, and James Heyward. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 87.

Same.

SAME from JOHN CHILD, JAMES KNOWLES, MATTHEW BOND and ROBERT THOMAS, of Kingston-on-Thames, to JAMES LEVETT, of Kingston-on-Thames.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the principals and witnessed by Wm. Elsey and Stephen Fielder, who sign. Endd.: "John Child & Co., Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 88.

10 Dec.
Southwick.

SAM. DOBBE to the COMMITTEE for the IRISH ADVENTURE.

Desiring that Robert Grinwell or his brother Benjamin may draw for him.

P. ⅓. Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 89.

12 Dec.

POWER from JOHN LOME, the elder, of Exeter, cooper, to JOHN JERMYN, of London.

To recover and receive all sums due to him. Ratification clause.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Pitt and Thos. Weeks, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 90.

12 Dec.
Bumpstead.

R. PEPYS to NICHOLAS PENNING, at his house in Fenchurch Street.

I am resolved not to part with my lot on those [*sic*] terms, and therefore ask you to draw.

P. ⅓. (Hol.) Endd.: "Tip." S.P. Ireland 284, 91.

1653.

- 13 Dec. POWER from DOROTHY SWINOKE, of Dartford, in Kent, widow, JOHN ROUND, of the same, yeoman, and ANN ROUND, of the same, widow.

Dorothy is guardian of Sarah and Elizabeth Swinock, daughters and co-heirs of John Swinock, late of Woolwich, deceased.

They appoint Robert Joseph, of Dartford, aforesaid, to draw for them for a province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of Robert Powell, Wessel Pattett and Jonathan Hugbon. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 284, 92.

- 15 Dec. ENGAGEMENT by BENJAMIN WHETCOMBE.

That Mrs. Marg[aret] Carwithen for her son John, Walter Tucker, Thos. Dennis, and Wm. Squire will abide by such lot as he may draw for them.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Henry Clerke. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 284, 93.

- Same LIST, showing the VALUE of LANDS drawn in EASTMEATH, WESTMEATH, KING'S or QUEEN'S Co., by:—

Wm. Atkins & Co. (K.)	Richard Bury. (K.)
James Boynton. (Q.)	Chas. Cheney. (Q.)
John Coney. (E.)	Mr. Levitt & Co. (E.)
Thos. White. (Q.)	Dabb & Co. (K.)
Elizabeth Gay. (K.)	John Hall. (E.)
Lady Harrington. (E.)	Thos. Illingworth, by Mr.
Col. Barton, Carter and	Smith. (W.)
Loring. (W.)	Mr. Langley. (E.)
Samuel Richardson. (Q.)	Col. Mackworth. (K.)
Clement Spelman. (E.)	John Seeling. (W.)
Ruth Harsnett. (K.)	John Davis. (W.)
Thos. Moore. (Q.)	Mary Fillingham. (K.)
John Gay. (E.)	

P. ½. Sums given. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 284, 94.

- Same. LIST, showing VALUE in LAND drawn in DOWN, ANTRIM, and ARMAGH by JOSHUA PEDDER and WM. SHOWER.

P. ⅛. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 284, 95.

- Same. NOTE by JOHN JEANES.

That Thomas Bayley of Marlborough will accept any lot which he may draw for him.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 284, 96.

1653.

Same. LIST showing the VALUE in LAND DRAWN in LIMERICK or TIPPERARY by:—

Humphrey Abdy. (L.)	Sir Thomas Bendish. (T.)
Col. Popham & Co. (T.)	Oliver Bromskill. (T.)
Capt. Manton for Eliz.	Wm. Bassett. (L.)
Durrant. (L.)	Joshua Northcott. (T.)
Robt. Parsons. (L.)	John and Ann Round. (T.)
John Smith. (T.)	Thos. Bayley. (T.)

Values given.

P. ½. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 284, 97.

16 Dec. JOHN CONNEY to MR. FERBARN.

Pray ask Mr. Cook to draw for me. I cannot be at the drawing.

P. ⅓. (Hol.) Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 284, 98.

27 Dec. POWER from PETER ATKINS, of Tynton, in Devonshire.

To Gyles Sumpter, of London, merchant, to draw for him.
Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Hugh Speed, William Sumpter and John [?] Thos. Webber. Endd. S.P. Ireland 284, 99.

30 Dec. SAME from COLONEL ROBERT BARROW, of Grey Abbey, co.
Belfast. Down, to THOS. APPLETREE, of Deddington, in Oxfordshire.

To draw for him for the sums assigned to him by Wm. Brisby, now or late of London, salter.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) and sealed in the presence of us, the Commissioners of the Revenue for the precinct of Belfast:—

Phil. Prithan[?], Ja. Traill, Richard Bickerstaffe and Sam. Bonnell.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 284, 100.

30 Dec. OLIVER BRONSKEL, of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, clerk, to his friend, THOS. CLOWES, in Carpenter Yard, in Aldermanbury.

I have been appointed to draw for a sum advanced by Margaret Bromley. I appoint Clowes to draw for me.

P. ½. (Hol.) Sealed and add. as a letter. S.P. Ireland 284, 101.

Addenda.

1653 ADDENDA.

NOTE that Nathaniell Manton draws for Elizabeth Durrant, Widow Morell and John Mayne.

P. $\frac{1}{10}$. *Endd.*: "Limerick." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 102.

W. UNDERWOOD to CAPT. MANTON.

Asking him to draw for him [Underwood] and his friends, or that, if Major Rogers came, he be allowed to draw.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Endd.*: "Munster." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 102a.

NOTE that Nath. Manton drew lands in Munster for Bartholomew White, Francis Finch, Robert Price and Anthony Reynolds.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 103.

AGREEMENT by the following:—

To cast lots together in which county they shall fall in Munster, and that Thomas Brightwell shall draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) by*:—

Richard Waring.

Thos. Hussey, jun.

John Harper.

Edward Storey.

Thos. Roe.

John Lane.

Thos. Turgis.

Thos. Brightwell.

Endd.: "Waterford." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 104.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to MR. PACKER.

To draw for them.

Signed (Hol.) by:—

John Barrington.

Gilbert Gerard.

Wm. Masham.

William Waller.

John Evelyn.

John Pye.

Wm. and John Arnold.

John Clotworthy.

Thos. Wharton.

Edw. Turner.

Samuel Edlin.

Thos. Wenman.

Philip Packer.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Packer's Company, Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 105.

Addenda.

NOTE by STEPHEN BEALE, WM. BEEKE, JOHN BRETT, and JOSHUA WOOLNOUGH.

That they desire to be in one lot and have appointed John Brett to draw for them.

P. ¼. Signed (not Hol.?) by the principals. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 106.

NOTE by THOS. ANDREWS.

That he desires to draw for John Blackstone, of Newcastle, deceased, and for Nathaniel Andrews.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) by Thos. Andrews. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 284, 107.

NOTE by HUGH NETTLESHIP.

That he drew for himself and Elizabeth Bradshaw, that their lot fell in Leinster, and that he holds for both parties.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 108.

List of those who join in the Irish Adventure [being in] Coleman Street Ward.

Gives sums advanced by :—

Richard Richardson.	John Stevenson.
Henry Wharton.	John Reynolds.
John Hynde.	Richard Broomer.
Francis Haydon.	Patient Waller.
William Woodhouse.	

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals with marks of John Reynolds and Haydon. Endd.: "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 109.

NOTE that Thomas Babington draws for himself and for :—

Henry Beadle or Bedell.	Sheppard.
Richard Higgins.	George Ewer.
Chas. Fox.	

P. ½. Signed by the above, except Sheppard. Ewer signs also as guardian for Bedell. Endd.: "Leinster." Followed by—

Addenda.

WM. SHEPHEARD or SHEPPARD to ———.

Capt. Thomas, Ewer and Sherlock keep me busy this morning. I beg you to draw your lot in with mine and shall be grateful to you. My bills have already been "accepted *alias* allowed of."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, on back of foregoing. *In all*, pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 110.

NOTE by REBECCA CARTER and SOLOMON SIBLEY.

That they authorise and appoint Rebecka Carter to draw their lot for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 111.

NOTE by WILLM. HAWKINS, HENRY WHALLEY and WM. GREENHILL.

That they appoint Wm. Hawkins to draw one lot for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Down." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 112.

NOTE. That W. Slater [?] draws for Wm. Goddard and Michael Pendleton.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Endd.*: "Leinster." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 113.

NOTE. That Peter Perry [draws for]:—

Edward Anthony.	Roger Summers.
Martin Paris.	Amiel[?] Jordan.
Ambrose Page.	Fra. Lippingcot.
James Marshall.	

P. . *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 284, 114.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to RICHARD SHERBROOKE.

To draw for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) by*:—

Moses Wall.	Thos. Westrowe.
Wm. Hitchcocke.	Wm. Henman.
John Thompson.	Richard Sherbrooke.
Thos. Cole.	

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the principals.* *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 115.

Addenda.

NOTE. That a lot has been drawn for Mr. Wood and Samson Sheafe in Queen's Co.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *S.P. Ireland* 284, 116.

NOTE of VALUE in LAND drawn for:—

Geo. Spilman.	Richard Cranly.
Capt. Sadler.	Tho. Waterhouse.
Thos. Waterhouse.	Alexr. Jackson.
Richard Beaumont.	Edward White.
Kilby.	

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 117.

NOTE by HENRY GRANT.

Authorising Richard Castle to draw his lot in Leinster.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 118.

POWER from KATHERINE SOUTHWOOD to RICHARD NORRIS.

To draw for her and for the use of her son, John Tillot.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Witnessed by* Thos. Gateward. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 119.

NOTE of SUMS drawn by Ralph Ashton for himself and for:—

Henry Wrigly, Esq.	Wm. Ashton Rockley.
Peter Hoult, of "Brighell."	Peter Sedon, of "Pilkston" [?]
Adam Gaskell, of Fraten	Richard Wroe, of ———.
[Fratton?].	

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 284, 120.

POWER from BLUNT SADLEIR to METHU [SALEH] TURNER.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath." *S. P. Ireland* 284, 121.

———— to MR. HAMMAN.

My cousin Lacy would desire that she might not draw to-day till she has made an end with Mr. Penier.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Ireland* 284, 122.

Addenda.

NOTE.

That Peter Pery [drew a lot for?] John Nosworthy, Rebecca Tyrlling, and Martin Oglethorpe in Queen's Co.

P. ½ (small). S.P. Ireland 284, 123.

POWER from the FOLLOWING [to MR. HICKOX or HICCOKS].

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.) by :—

Wm. Hiccoks.	Robert Barfoote.
Thomas Crowder.	Henry Hawkes.
John Nobes.	Peter Ducane.
Gabriell Beinon.	Elizabeth Delmey, by assign-
Godfrey Reeve.	ment.
John Farthing.	Peter Houblon, for himself,
Jeremiah Rushley.	and for the heirs of
Benjamin Collyer.	Daniel Meade.
Benjamin Collyer and	Sarah Mercer, for her son
Mary Clare.	Thos. Hudson.
Christopher Searle.	Peter de Lannoy.
Samuel Linne.	Wm. Steed.
John Willams.	Lea Brocket, for her daughter,
Gamaliel Voyce.	Sara Brocket.
Roger Chillingworth.	John Shuild, assignee of
Elenor and Sarah White.	John Bird.
Isaac Foster.	John Glasrock, for his wife,
William Searle.	Margaret King.
Christopher Pray, of	Wm. Whitaker, for his wife,
Hunnington.	Elizabeth Morton.
John Sandon.	Silvester Dennis.
Henry Standige.	

Total sum to be drawn for £4,560

P. ½. Endd.: "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland 284, 124.

NOTE.

That a lot was drawn for:—

John Ashe.	John Alwood.
Ralph Clarke.	Thos. Brelland.
Richard Wood.	Joseph and Benjamin
Paul [?] Fletcher.	Heathcot.

P. ½. Endd.: "Antrim." S.P. Ireland 284, 125.

NOTE.

That Ambrose Moore has drawn a lot for himself, John Nary, John Woodard, and Richard Gibbs.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) Ambrose Ward, and underwritten and endd.: "Moghergallen [Morgallion]." S.P. Ireland 284, 126.

Addenda.

R. PEPPYS to ———.

Ask Mr. Farwell to pay Samuel Barnardiston's bill of exchange.
P. ½. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 284, 127.

NOTE that Wm. Pitcher and John Sturdy draw together for land in Ireland.

P. ⅓. Endd.: "Ulster." S.P. Ireland 284, 128.

ENGAGEMENT by JOSEPH STRANGE.

That John Smith will be bound by such lot as he draws for him.
P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Munster." S. P. Ireland 284, 129.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN TERRELL, of London. merchant.

To draw for them for a province, county, &c. They agree to stand in one lot.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) by:—

John Terrell, for himself
 and Job Sedgwick.

John West, for himself
 and George Hughes
 Thomas Hall.

P. ¼. Endd.: "Ulster." S.P. Ireland 284, 130.

SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to THOS. BRIGHTWELL.

To draw for them in one lot, and for Captain Edward Story and Thos. Turges. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by:—

Edward Story.
 Thos. Roe.
 Theophilus Birkenhead.
 Theophilus Bidolfe.
 Thos. Hussey, junior.
 Richard Waring.
 Sir Richard Onslow.
 Henry Box.
 Alderman Thos. Foot.

Alderman John Kendrick.
 Thos. Stocke.
 Colonel Thos. Gower.
 John Harper.
 Sam. Langham.
 Tho. Brightwell.
 John Lane.
 Robert Smith.
 Richard Smith.

P. 1. Endd.: "Munster." S.P. Ireland 284, 131.

SAME from THOS. GOWER to EDWARD SMITH.

To draw for him for a province.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 284, 132.

Addenda.

NOTE. Of sums adventured by Edward Kidene [?], John Jeffer[y?], Nath. Humphers, Thos. Wates, Geo. Hudson, and Thos. Berwick.

They agree that John Jeffreys draw for them.

With note by Elias Roberts.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.*: "Down." *S.P. Ireland* 284, 133.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 284.

S.P. IRELAND 285.

1654.

1654.

2 Jan. THOMAS BROWKER to WALTER SMITH, dwelling near the Bell Inn, in Ludgate Hill.

I understand that the Committee for claims for lands in Ireland have appointed Thursdays, the 12th and 19th of January, for letters at Grocers' Hall, and that all persons who are adventurers for land in Ireland are to take notice of them. I hear too that the Committee intend to set apart three mornings a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—for preparing certificates for those who by that time have received their lots. Please draw for me. I send you the acquittances. I cannot be in town.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Gev. at Aldersgate," and "Ulster." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 1.

6 Jan. POWER from RICHARD CULMER, minister, of Minster in Thanet in Kent, to James MAROIS, merchant in London.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 2.

Same.

SAME from WILLIAM PRIAULX, of Rusper, in Sussex, to STEPHEN BACHELOR, of London, merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Stone and John Hill, who also sign.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 3.

1654.

. . . 7 Jan.

POWER from JOHN CARWITHEN, of Exeter, grocer, as son and heir of JOHN CARWITHEN, of the same, deceased, to WM. HITCHCOCK, citizen and draper of London.

To draw for him. He may draw alone or jointly with John Bartlett, Thos. Tacke and Gilbert Clare and sell the lot. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Milles, notary public. S.P. Ireland 285, 4.

Same.

SAME from THOMAS LEIGH, son and heir of Thos. Leigh, late of Tiverton, to THOS. QUICK, of London, merchant.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) and sealed. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 5.

8 Jan.

SAME from ROBERT BUTLER to GEORGE CLARKE, of London, merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 6.

1653.

10 Dec.

SAME from JOHN BARTLETT, clerk, THOS. TACKE, woollen draper, MARGARET CARWITHEN, widow, and GILBERT CLARE, joiner, all of Exeter, to WM. HITCHCOCK, citizen and draper of London.

To draw for them jointly or severally. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Browne and John Jones.

A note by Edward Ayshford and John Slocombe certifies that the signature, John Carwithen, is in the hand of the son and heir of Nicholas Carwithen, deceased.

Followed by—

9 Jan.

SAME from WM. HITCHCOCK, in exercise of the foregoing authority to THOS. HANDLEY, of London, draper.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Jopson and Thos. Sherbrooke, who sign. In all, pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 7. Also note of sums drawn by Bartlett and his partners. P. $\frac{1}{5}$. Ibid. 8.

1654.

10 Jan. POWER from SIR JOHN DRYDEN, of Canons Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

To Edward Gibbs to draw for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), underwritten and endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 285, 9.

11 Jan. SAME from [SIR] WILLIAM BRERETON to his servant, THOS. EDWARDS.

To draw for him.

P. ½. Endd.: "Sir Wm. Brereton, Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 10.

Same. SAME from WILLIAM DRAKE to BECKE.

To draw for him and himself. They have adventured together.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by James Perrott and Thos. Ken, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 11.

Same. SAME from JOHN HARRISON, of the Middle Temple, as son and heir of SIR JOHN HARRISON, Kt., to GEOFFREY TOULSON, of London, gentleman.

To draw for him for province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of P. Andrews and Thos. Lobb, who sign. Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 285, 12.

1653.

15 Dec. CERTIFICATE from JOHN POWEL, clerk, to THOS. PLAYER, Esq., Chamberlain to the City of London.

That the £10,000 paid on Aug. 1, 1642, to the Treasurer for the receipt of money paid in under the Act of subscriptions for the Adventurers of Ireland by Robert Bateman, Esq., Chamberlain to the City of London, was part of the £91,770 lent by the several companies of London.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by John Powell, clerk to Thos. Player, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London.

1654.

Underwritten with note :—

I testify this to be a true certificate. *Signed (Hol.),* Thos. Andrews.

Followed by—

11 Jan. POWER from the COMMITTEE appointed by the several companies of London for managing the affairs of Ireland, to CHARLES LLOYD.

To draw for them for the above £10,000.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by :—

John Stone.	Francis Hall.
Ozias [?] Churchman.	Hugh Smithson.
Thos. Thynne.	Philip Packer.
John Collyson.	Wm. Horner [?]
John Sanders.	Wm. Gibbon.
Edward Bellamy.	Francis Kirby.

Endd. : Westmeath and Eastmeath. S.P. Ireland 285, 13.

12 Jan. LIST of the PERSONS who DREW LANDS in LEINSTER on this date, with the respective values drawn.

Shows the amounts drawn :—

In Eastmeath by :—

John Bartlett & Co.; by Mr. Clerk, for Robt. Butler by John Brownjohn; and by the London Companies.

In Westmeath by :—

John Buckland.	Richard Shuttleworth.
Wm. Drake.	Tobias Randolph.
The London Companies.	Col. Walton and Pemberton.
John Fleming.	Edward Wetham.
John Loame.	Wm. Prevalx.
John Sweeting.	John Swodon.

In King's Co. by :—

John Harrison, John Parker and John Young.

In Queen's Co. by :—

Margaret Bennett, Col. Fleetwood & Co., John Fisher and Anthony Stringer.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 14.

1654.

12 Jan. POWER from WILLIAM BYRD to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for him.

P. ½. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 285, 15.

Same. LIST of the PERSONS who DREW LOTS in different COUNTIES in MUNSTER on this date, with the respective values drawn.

Shows value of lands drawn :—

In Limerick by :—

Major Puckle, Dame Susanna Hoyles and Dr. Wm. Staine.

In Tipperary by :—

Sam. Clark,	Thos. Lee.
<i>per</i> Captain Manton.	Francis Thorpe.
Henry Elimestone.	Stephen Offley.
Margaret Karwithen.	Sir Wm. Brereton.

P. ½. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 285, 16.

Same. LIST of the PERSONS who DREW LANDS in several COUNTIES in ULSTER on this date, with the respective values drawn.

Gives the value in land drawn :—

In Armagh by Richard Betsworth and Richard Young.

In Antrim by Henry Austen.

In Down by Thos. Browber, Thos. Thynne and John Harris.

P. ⅓. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 285, 17.

Same. POWER from RICHARD SHAXTON to HENRY CLERKE.

To draw for him.

P. ⅓. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by James Walley. Followed by—

NOTE by HENRY CLERKE.

Desiring Edward Witham to draw for Richard Shaxton.

Two lines on back of foregoing. Signed (Hol.). In all, p. ½. S.P. Ireland 285, 18.

1654.

12 Jan. CERTIFICATE by BERNARD HOPKINS.

That John Flemon, of Bideford, in Devonshire, will be bound by what lot he draws for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Ireland* 285, 19.

Same. JOHN FLESHER to COLONEL GILL[?].

Praying him to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Add.*: "For Coronell [?] Gill at Grocers' Hall." *Endd.*: "Queen's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 20.

Same. NOTE by THOMAS RYDER.

Anthony Stringer, of London, has asked me to draw for him. I engage myself "to the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth" that he will accept what lot I draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*) and witnessed by Walter Smith, who signs. *Endd.*: "Queen's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 21.

Same. POWER from WM. HARRIS.

To Henry Clerke to draw for him. He is agent of Henry Elmstone.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*). *Witnessed* by Wm. Shippey, who also signs. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 22.

13 Jan. POWER from JAMES WEBSTER, the elder, of Ashover, late of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, to his son JAS. WEBSTER, and to STEPHEN OFFLEY, WM. CHAMPERNOWNE and MATHEW WHITTINGHAM.

To draw for him for a barony in Limerick. Offley recently drew that county for him in the draw for counties.

P. 1. *Signed* (*Hol.*), sealed and delivered in the presence of Robt. Jacob and Henry Wallsend, who sign, Jacob with his mark. *Endd.*: "Connell[o]." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 23.

14 Jan. SAME from ROBERT TRESCOTT, of Exeter, fuller, to his son ZACHARY TRESCOTT, of London, merchant.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed* (*Hol.*), sealed and delivered in the presence of Thos. Trescott and Daniel Skibbon, who sign. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 24

1654.

- 16 Jan. POWER from JOHN FISSSENDEN of Brensley [Brenchley], in Kent, yeoman, as brother and heir of GEO. FISSSENDEN late of London, merchant, deceased, and from THOS. FISSSENDEN of Brensley, to RICHARD SWALLOW, of the Custom House, near Thames Street, London, coastwaiter.

To draw for him for province, county and barony. Ratification clause.

P. 2. Signed by the principals, sealed and delivered in the presence of Robert King and John Caket. Endd.: "Eastmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 25.

- 18 Jan. NOTE by FR. THOMPSON and JOHN WARR.
London.

That John Allen and the heirs of Geo. Starre, of Bradford and Ditchet respectively, will abide by what lot they draw for them.

P. 2. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 26.

- 19 Jan. POWER from ALEX. BENCE, GEO. WYTHAM, THO. BARNARDISTON and ROBERT CROWLEY to ALEXR. BENCE.

To draw for them and for Richard Tyler.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.) by the principals except Tyler. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 27.

- Same. SAME from ROBERT CROWLEY and RICHARD TYLER to ALEX. BENCE and NATHANIEL MANTON.

To draw for them in Munster.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.) by the principals. S.P. Ireland 285, 28.

- Same. SAME from THOS. MOORE to THOS. MORTON, of Surrey.

To draw for him.

P. 1/6. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 29.

- Same. NOTE that William Vyner and John Clay have lots to draw, and wish to draw them in Munster.

P. 1/6. Underwritten: Drawn per Nath. Manton. Endd. "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 30.

1654.

20 Jan. POWER from THOS. STRATTON, of Boston, gentleman.

Under letters of Attorney, which he presented at Grocers' Hall on 26 July last, I drew lots in Eastmeath for himself and for:—

Nicholas Brandon, of Boston.

Robert Garner, of Sleaford.

Will. Marshall, of Lincoln, and

Thos. Tooley, of Boston.

He now appoints Mr. Roger Goodyer, Dr. of Physic, to draw for them for a barony.

The lots may be drawn jointly.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Eastmeath. Lune." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 31.

Same. SAME from THOS. BLADEN, minister, of Raynham, in Kent, to his cousin, WM. LEGGATT.

To draw his lot for a barony in Armagh.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Legatt and Anthony Smith, who sign. *Endd. and under-written*: "Tuteraux [?], Down." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 32.

Same. POWER from RICHARD BETSWORTH, yeoman, of East Havant parish, near Chichester, to Anthony Paling.

To draw for him for a barony.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *(Hol.)* Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Starr and Nicholas Lee, who sign (Lee with his mark). *Endd.*: "Armagh." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 33.

21 Jan. SAME from TOBIAS FRERE, of Harleston, in Norfolk.

He has already drawn Ulster and Down for:—

Himself and for the five daughters and co-heirs of Wm. Crickner, deceased.

Thos. Cooke, son and heir of Thos. Cooke, late of London.

John Coulson.

Thos. Russell.

He appoints Charles Rogell to draw for him for a barony. *Details.*

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.)*, sealed and delivered in the presence of Tobias Frere, jun. and Ro. Bransby, who sign. *Endd.*: "Lecale and Ards." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 34.

1654.

27 Jan.
Dublin.MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to COL. EDWARD CONWAY, at Kensington,
near London.At Mrs.
Bennett's,
in the Inns.

I am here still soliciting, but make slow progress. General Moncke's accounts prove very intricate, and I have written to him now by Col. Doyly, and for his first two years' service here in Dublin I think he will get nothing unless it be by special order from thence. Your accounts are being done and will be despatched without any let, also your brother's old arrears before 1649; but those in Munster he seems, when he left Munster, to have sold to his successor, Major More, for £20.

He is here and goes back to the North next week. His carriage is civil, and will, I hope, remain so.

I suppose I shall now have the debenture, but am not sure. A great many exactions [?] are returned here before the Commissioners, but are not yet opened. They are at a kind of stand here in business, and have not yet proclaimed the Lord Protector: but it is expected to be done to-morrow. I hope to get away in three weeks by Chester to London, where I shall wait on you, but shall have very little money for you. Mr. Boles will return what I can get.

Details.

If you can deal with any adventurers for lands in the barony of Lower Iveagh I desire you, as soon as the lots are cast, to buy as much as you can of that barony, and I will pay the money at my coming up, as I know no other way to secure the controverted lands in Moyragh, if Mr. Burgh buy it not back again. There is none forfeited in that barony but Killmore [?] and Clanconnell, and good lands that will be a very good bargain to sell again in exchange for that [what?] I would have round about Moyragh.

This comes by my cousin, Major West, who says he will post it from the sea side having the Lord General's packet.

Pp. 1½. (Hol.) Add. with the address underwritten: Leave this at Mr. Burgh's, upholsterer, near Charing Cross. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 285, 35.

2 Feb.

POWER from JOHN SOWDON, of Broadelist, in Devonshire, to
JOSEPH PEROUN, of Lyon's Inn, in Middlesex.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Cobden and John Aylhoin, who sign. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 36.

1654.

- 4 Feb. POWER from JOHN SHEPARD, of Towcester, to WM. TIBBS, citizen and stationer of London.

To draw for him for a barony in co. Armagh.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Randolph and Jas. Kingston, who sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 37.

- Same. SAME from SIR WILLIAM DRAKE, Bt., and GABRIEL BECKE to THOMAS KEN, gent.

To draw for them for a barony. Through Mr. Beck they have already drawn Westmeath.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals in the presence of Hendrich Lubuffer [?]. Endd.: "Denifore." S.P. Ireland 285, 38.

- 6 Feb. SAME from JOHN WYLDE to WM. ADDAMS, of London, haberdasher.

To draw for him for a barony in Tipperary.

P. ½. Endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 39.

- 6 Feb. HENRY GOSDEN to his cousin WM. HEATHER.
Dorking.

Asking him to draw for him for a barony in Tipperary.

P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.: "Iberkin" [Ibrickan]. S.P. Ireland 285, 40.

- 7 Feb. POWER from ANGEL BELL, WM. NUTKIN and JOHN BATEMAN to MICHAEL MARLOW.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Endd.: "Skreen." S.P. Ireland 285, 41.

- 8 Feb. SAME from FRA. RUSSELL, of Giles Chalfont in Buckingham, to MR. HAMPSON, or whoever draws MR. HAMPSON'S lot.

To draw also for him for a barony. He has already drawn Armagh.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and sealed. Endd.: "O' Nelan" [O'Neilland] S.P. Ireland 285, 42.

- Same. SAME from RICHARD BEALE to JONATHAN TALCOATE.

To draw for him for a barony in co. Waterford.

P. ¼. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.: "Decies." S.P. Ireland 285, 43.

1654.

Same. POWER from RICHARD CRISPE to SAME.

To draw for him for a barony in Waterford.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Waterford, Decies." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 44.

Same. SAME from GEORGE HAULE to SAME.

To draw for him and his brother Sam. Haule for a barony in Waterford.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Decies." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 45.

9 Feb. SAME from WM. HAMPTON, minister of Bletchingley, in Surrey, to THOS. HAMPTON, citizen and mercer of London.

To draw for him for a barony in Limerick.

P. $\frac{2}{8}$. (*Hol.*) *Underwritten and endd.*: "Connello." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 46.

Same. SAME from WM. JESSOP to ANTHONY KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

To draw for him for a lot assigned him by Chas. Roche.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Witnessed by* Roger Jenyns *and* Thos. Norton. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Kilkenny [West]." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 47.

9 Feb. GEO. RAWDON to [COL. CONWAY?].
Dublin.

I have your debenture, and it makes you a much richer man than you were. I have also your brother's. *Details.* I have still business of my own to do here, but the examinations [?] have been opened and perused, and the Commissioners, I hope, fully satisfied. *Other details.*

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 48.

9 Feb. ASSIGNMENT by WILLIAM BATTEN of all his estate and interest in the appended writing and £100 to THOMAS SMITH, of Wanstead, in Essex, Esq.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of* Luke Lucas, Thomas Frenchfield, Thomas Newborne *and* Robert Earle Scrivener [*Newborne signing with his mark*]. *Followed by—*

1642. RECEIPT from WM. BATTEN, of Tower Hill, London, mariner.
25 Aug.

For £E100 for the repression of the Irish rebellion.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed by* Edward Hodgson, clerk of Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of the City of London. *In all, p.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 49.

1654.

- 10 Feb. POWER from [COLONEL] THOS. BIRCHE, of Birch, in Lancashire, to WILLIAM TIBBS, citizen and stationer of London.

To draw for him for a barony in King's Co.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Hen. Clerke and James Walley. Endd.: "Col. Birch," &c. S.P. Ireland 285, 50.

- 11 Feb. SAME from JOHN SOWDON, of Broadclist, in Devonshire, to JOSEPH PERIAM, of Lyon's Inn, in Middlesex.

To draw for him, or to join in doing so with others, whose lot is in Westmeath. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Bashford [?] and Wm. Weekes, who sign. Underwritten and endd.: "Ratheonrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 51.

- Same. RICHARD EVANS to JOSEPH PERIAM.

Authorising him to draw for him for a barony in Queen's Co. and to join with others so as to make a complete barony.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Tucker and Francis Pengelly, who sign. Underwritten: Stratbello [Stradbally]. S.P. Ireland 285, 52.

- 13 Feb. POWER from JOHN HALL to ROBERT SEAMOR.

To draw for him for a barony. He may join with others. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of William Bower and Simon Ayres, who sign.

P. ¾. Underwritten and endd.: "Navan." S.P. Ireland 285, 53.

- Same. SAME from WM. COMYN, of Tathwell, Lincolnshire, as executor of the last will of LYDDYAH WOOD, to THOS. STAYNES, of London, wax chandler.

To draw one or more lots for province, county and barony, for the sum of £25 given by her to the use of Joshua Sheppard, son of Thomas Sheppard. Undertakes that Joshua will accept the lot so drawn for him.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Henry Clarke. Endd.: "Westmeath." S.P. Ireland 285, 54.

1654.

- 13 Feb. POWER from JOHN TEMPLE, of Gray's Inn, to WM. TIBBS, citizen and stationer of London.

To draw one or more lots, alone or with others, for a barony for certain sums formerly allowed by the Committee to Martin Oglethorpe, of London, draper. Oglethorpe has already drawn Tipperary and has since assigned his lot to Temple.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of James Walley. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 55.

- 14 Feb. THOS. GRINDON to MR. TIBBS.

Please draw for the children of Israel Scarlett, deceased.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (Hol.) Endd.: "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland 285, 56.

- 16 Feb. ROBERT WHITEHALL to DR. CROKE.

When you draw your lot for the barony, pray draw for me also.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.: "Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 285, 57.

- 20 Feb. POWER from RICHARD WELCH, JOHN LYDALL and JOSEPH ROUTH, of Gt. Hampden, in Bucks, yeomen, and of NATHAN BIRCH, yeoman, of Little Hampden, to JOHN ROUTH, merchant tailor and citizen of London.

To draw for them for a barony in Limerick. Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by the principals, subscribed and sealed in the presence of Wm. Plater and Jno. Horse [?]. Underwritten: "Connello." Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 58.

- 21 Feb. SAME from JOHN WOOD, Minister of Northchappell, to WILLIAM HEATHER, of Southwark.

To draw for him for a barony.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (Hol.) Witnessed by Thos. Stafford and Nehemiah Beaton. Underwritten and endd.: "Dunluce." S.P. Ireland 285, 59.

- Same. SAME from COL. BUSHELL and ERASMUS SMITH to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for them for a barony in co. Down.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Underwritten and endd.: "Lecale & Ards." S.P. Ireland 285, 60.

- Same. SAME from WM. PEEL to ROBERT LAMBELL.

To draw for him for a barony.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.). Witness, John Parran. Endd.: "Dunluce." S.P. Ireland 285, 61.

1654.

21 Feb. POWER from SYMON CRESSEY to DULING SALMON.

To draw for him for a province, county and barony.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Endd.*: "Tipperary." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 62.

Same. SAME from WM. NEWBOLD, of the Old Jewry, gentleman, under an authority given him by the following:—

To Henry Clerke to draw for a barony in Antrim for Ralph Clerke, and for one in Down for Edward Wagstaffe and others, as below.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.)*. *Witnessed by* Geo. Copping. *Followed by*—

Note of the sums advanced by:—

Ralph Clark, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Richard Wood, of the same, alderman.

Paul Fletcher, of the same. .

Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Bretland.

Joseph and Benjamin, sons of Willm. Heathcott.

John Alwood, of the same.

John Ashe, son of Mathew Ashe.

These drew Antrim.

Also by:—

Michael Ashton.

Richard Wagstaffe, of Calow, in Derbyshire.

Richard Wood, of Chesterfield, and Mary, his wife, sister to Richd. Allott, of London, haberdasher.

These drew in Down.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *In all, pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 63.

Same. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to SIR GILBERT GERRARD, Bart.

To draw for them for a barony in Eastmeath.

In all, p. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) by*—

Sir Gilbert Gerrard.

Sir John Barrington.

Sir Wm. Waller.

Sir Thos. Wharton.

Sir Wm. Masham.

Alex. Pym and E. Turner.

And with a list of names comprising these names and those of Richard Ashurst and John and William Arnold.

Endd.: "Slane." *S.P. Ireland*, 285, 64.

1654.

21 Feb. POWER from WM. PECKIT [to ROBERT LAMBELL].

To draw for him for Margt. Aldersey, of Bredgatt in Kent, widow, for a barony in Westmeath. Ratifies for so much as concerns himself.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by John Parran. Underwritten and endd.* : "Rathconrath." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 65.

Same. SAME from RICHARD COCKES to JARVIS FAIRBARNE.

To draw for him for a barony. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* : "Iberkin" [Ibrickan]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 66.

22 Feb. SAME from the UNDERWRITTEN to HENRY CLERKE.

To draw and take one more lot or lots for them for province, county, and barony.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Followed by list of sums invested by—*

(1.) Erasmus Smith.

(2.) By Tipping, Andr. King, Saml. Langworthy, Richd. Norrell, Elizbth. Holcomb, and Thos. Macumber; for these Capt. Manton draws.

(3.) Nicholas Parrye and John Steele.

(4.) John Mester, Ralph Clerk in another.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Underwritten* : "Belfast." *Endd. Followed by—*

About JOHN MOSYER to MR. CLEARKE.

Same. Asking him to draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.), underwritten and endd.* : "Belfast, Antrim." *In all, p. 1. S.P. Ireland* 285, 67.

22 Feb. POWER from THOS. BOONE to GEORGE CLARKE.

To draw for him [a barony] in Limerick.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.). Endd.* : "Connello." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 68.

Same. SAME from MAURICE THOMSON to WM. HAWKINS.

To draw for him for a barony in Armagh.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Signed (Hol.). Underwritten and endd.* : "Down : Tutraux [?]." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 69.

1654.

22 Feb. POWER from SAMUEL BALL, citizen and salter of London, to Wm. TIBBS, stationer, of London.

To draw for him, alone or with others, for a barony in Tipperary. Ratification clause. Also to draw for Mr. Andrew Broughton.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Jas. Walley. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 70.

About NOTE that Viner and Clay drew a lot in Iffa and Offa, in
Same. Tipperary, through Mr. Manton.

P. 1, very small. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 71.

22 Feb. NOTE by certain ADVENTURERS.

It is humbly desired of this honourable "Cumity" that you will be pleased to allow Capt. Robert Joseph to draw for baronies for us as he did for Counties. Ratification clause.

Sums follow adventured by—

Hull, Elizabeth and Sarah Sedgwick, John and Anne Round.

P. 1. Copy. Signed (not Hol.) by the principals. Endd.: "Tipperary. Ileagh." S.P. Ireland 285, 72.

Same. POWER from ELIZABETH JENNY, of London, widow, as guardian of Wm., son and heir of Wm. JENNY, late of London, merchant, deceased, to Wm. SHREMPTON, of Whitechurch, Southants, and JOHN COLLINS, of London, merchant.

To draw for her for a barony in Meath.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Josias Griffith and Wm. Bewtell. Underwritten: "Navan." S.P. Ireland 285, 73.

22 Feb. STEPHEN BEALE to MR. BRETT, "at the Star in Gratioustreet"
Tottenham. [Grace-church Street].

I rely on you to draw for me for a barony, and to act for me in all other matters except that of sale.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd.: "Navan." S.P. Ireland 285, 74.

22 Feb. POWER from Wm. BOSSEVILLE to DR. [?] HUBERT.

To draw for him, for Mr. Case, and Mr. Turner.

P.S.—Item [?] upon an adventure of Alderman Pennington assigned to him by Sir Arthur Ingham.

P. ¾. Underwritten and endd.: "Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 285, 75.

1654.

22 Feb. POWER from SIR JACOB GARRARD or GARRAD, of Westham, in Essex, to JOHN JENNEY, of London, draper.

To draw for him.

P. 1/3. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten and endd.: "Slane." S.P. Ireland 285, 76.

Same.
London.

BENJAMIN WHITCOMBE to WM. GUNSTON.

Pray draw for me for the following sums to-morrow, as well as for the town of Taunton and yourself.

List follows of sums to be drawn by John Gunning, alderman of Bristol, Benjamin Whetcombe & Co., Richard Walcott, Taunton town, Roger Hill, and Wm. Gunston.

P. 3/4. Endd.: "Rathconrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 77.

Same.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to GEORGE ALMERY.

To draw for them for a barony.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by—

George Thomason.

Heneage Fetherston.

Pening Alston.

Wm. Baylie for his uncle

Jno. Merick for himself and

Simon Bardolf.

his brother Christopher
Merick.

The document also mentions George Arnold as a principal.

Underwritten with:—

SAME from G. ALMERY to MR. FLOOD.

To draw for these.

P. 1. Endd.: "Queen's Co., Slimergie" [Slievemargy]. S.P. Ireland 285, 78.

Same.

CERTIFICATE from GREGORY CLEMENT to the "Comemetty" at Grocers' Hall.

That he has authorised Francis Blomer to draw for him for a barony in King's "Couenuty."

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.). Countersigned by Francis Blomer. Endd.: "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 285, 79.

23 Feb.

POWER from THOS. THOMPSON, renter warden of the Butchers' Company, to JAMES PITT, of London, butcher.

To draw a lot or lots for province, county and barony for a sum adventured by the Company.

P. 3/4. Signed (Hol.). Witnessed by D. Salmon and Jarvis Ferbarne. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 80.

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23 Feb.

NOTE.

That Edward Cooke draws on this day for :—

Thos. Jackson.	John Gaies, in right of
Eliz. Cook.	John Boyse.
Roger Seanes.	Thos. Steanes.
Ben. Woodnuth.	John Wheatley.
Thos. Valentine.	Wm. Page.
Richard Hoddilow.	Laurence Peacock.
Wm. Rogers.	Ephraim Bishop.
Richard Newton.	Henry Langham.
John Amis.	James Blatt.

P. 1/3. Underwritten and endd. : "Major Cooke and Co., Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 285, 81.

Same.

CERTIFICATE by JOHN LANE.

That Chas. Alcock will stand to what lot he draws for him for a barony in Tipperary.

P. 1/4. Signed (Hol.), witnessed by Robert Harmon. Underwritten and endd. : "Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 285, 82.

Same.

NOTE by THOS. HANDLEY.

That he draws for John Bartlet, John Carwithen, Gilbert Clare and Thomas Jack.

P. 1/3. Endd. and underwritten : "Moghergallen" [Morgallion]. S.P. Ireland 285, 83.

Same.

LIST of those who DREW LANDS in various baronies in ARMAGH, DOWN and ANTRIM on this date.

In Armagh :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of O' Nelan [O'Neilland] by :—

Peter Cole and others.	Thos. Owen and Jo. Thewer.
Symon Dringe.	Mr. Hampson and others.

In the barony of Armagh by :—

Thos. Fountain and others.	Ralph Triplett, for himself
Mr. Lewin.	and Col. Barton.
Richard Betsworth.	

In the barony of Tuteraux by :—

Thos. Bladen.	John and Wm. Shepherd.
Mau. Thompson,—part of his sum.	

In co. Down :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Newry and Mourne by :—

Mr. Greenhill and Alderman Andrews.

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In barony of Ards by :—

Henry Whalley, judge advocate, and by Erasmus Smith.

In the barony of Lecale by :—

Mr. Round, Thos. Walters & Co., and Mr. Bushell.

In the barony of Upper Iveagh by :—

Mr. Hawkins.

Fra. Ellis.

Joseph Biscoe.

Thos. Thynne.

Edwd. Wagstaff and Mary Wood.

In co. Antrim :—

In the barony of Belfast by :—

Ralph Clerke & Co., and Sturdy and Pitcher.

In the barony of Dunluce by :—

Wm. Pueckett.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Lucas.

John Wood and others.

Grace Tiffing.

In the barony of Masserene by :—

Mr. Sedgwick and Terrell, and by Henry Austin and others per Walton.

In all, p. 23. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 84.

23 Feb. POWER from EDWARD HERRIS, WM. WOODMAN, and JOSEPH BROWNE to THOS. ROWE.

To draw for them for a barony.

P. 3. Underwritten and endd. : "Rathcorah" and "Ratheath" [Rathconrath]. S.P. Ireland 285, 85.

Same. SAME from JOHN SWEETING to his brother JOHN.

To draw for him for land in Westmeath and also for his "father Mr. Thos. Harris." Ratification clause.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten : "Ratheory" [Rathconrath] and followed by—

NOTE by THOS. HARRIS to his "frind," JOHN SWEETING.

To draw for him.

P. 1. Attached to foregoing. In all, pp. 12. Endd. : "Rathconrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 86.

Same. NOTE by RICHARD FLOYDE and RICHARD LOBB.

Of the amount of their venture, which is to be drawn in one lot by Lobb.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten and endd. : "Rathconrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 87.

1654.

23 Feb. NOTE by THOMAS BRIGGS.

That he draws for himself and Thos. Hoges, Sam Elliott, Robert Ellis and Miles and Thomas Briggs.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Deece." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 88.

Same. NOTE by THOS. LENTHALL.

That he draws for himself and, under a power, for Mr. Jas. Clarke; also for Mr. Clayton.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Westmeath." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 89.

Same. JO. HAWES to MR. SALMON.

Asking him to draw for him for a county in Antrim.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Dunluce." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 90.

Same. LIST of those who DREW LANDS in various baronies in the KING'S and QUEEN'S COUNTIES on this date.

In Queen's Co.:—

Lots were drawn in the barony of Stradbally by:—

Richard Evans.	Antho. Stringer.
Glocester.	Tobias Winckfield.
Richard Richardson.	

In the barony of Cullenagh by:—

Valentine Fige.	Samuel Barnardistone.
Thos. White.	Dorothy Watson.
John Hoxton.	

In the barony of Portnahinch by:—

Anthony Dennis & Co.

In the barony of Maryborough by:—

John, Nathaniel and Eliza Scarlett.

In the barony of Slievemargy by:—

Lieut.-Gen. Fleetweed.	John Champney.
Cha. Cheyne.	James Baynton.
Robt. Smith & Co.	Lord Lisle.
Mary Fillingham.	

In King's Co.:—

In the barony of Eglishe by:—

Wm. Official.	Thos. Burch.
Nicholas Brooking.	John Boyte & Co.
Samuel Dabb.	Eliza Gay.

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John Wright.	John Tabor.
Robt. Trescott.	Cha. Hopping.
John Harrison.	Rich. Bury.

In the barony of Garrycastle by :—

Mary Fountain and child.	Gregory Clements.
John Marriott & Co.	Col. Mackworth.
Lord Wenman & Co., <i>per</i>	
Mr. Parker [?].	

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 91.

23 Feb.⁽¹⁾ LIST of those who DREW LANDS in certain baronies in EAST and WEST MEATH on this date.

In Eastmeath :—

In the barony of Navan lands were drawn by John and Thos. Tailour.

In the barony of Dees by John Partridge.

In the barony of Slane by John Higgins.

In Westmeath :—

In the barony of Kilkenny [West] lands were drawn by :—

Robert Hales.	Wm. Hussey.
Mr. Jessop.	

In the barony of Rathconrath by :—

Henry Henley.	Susana Reding.
Tobias Randolph.	Henry Arundell & Co.

In the barony of Dennifore [Fore ?] by Peter Prince.

In the barony of Moyashel *alias* Mogherediernan [Magheradernon] by :—

Fra. Parsons and John Fleming.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (*large*). *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 92.

Same. LIST of those who DREW LANDS in certain baronies in WATERFORD, TIPPERARY and LIMERICK on this date.

In Co. Waterford lots were drawn :—

In the barony of Decies by Samuel and George Hall.

In the barony of the Liberties of Waterford by John Harrington.

(1) See 1654 Addenda for another list for Meath and Westmeath, probably of this date, but undated.

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In Tipperary :—

In the barony of Iffa and Offa by :—

Hugh Ratcliff & Co.	Symon Rumney.
Capt. Price.	John Pitts.
Alderman Kendrick.	Isack Pennington.

In the barony of Eliogarty by Rogers, Underwood & Co.

In the barony of Ikerrin by :—

Anthony Ratcliffe and Richard Cox.
Mention is also made of the barony of "Ileagh."

In Limerick :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Connello by :—

William Hampton.	Robt. Parkhurst.
Thos. Pargiter.	

In the barony of Pubblebrien by Wm. Harriman.

In the barony of Kenry by Richard Bury [of] Dorchester.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 285, 93.

Same.

FURTHER LIST of those who DREW LOTS in certain counties in
 MUNSTER on this date.

In Waterford :—

Lots were drawn in the barony of Decies by :—

Major King and others.	Thos. Irons.
Willm. Nottle.	Richard Crispe.
Symon Burton.	Elizabeth Ball & Co.
Richard Base.	Mr. Pike & Co.
John Mancell and Page.	John Lock.
Richard Winston.	Capt. West.

In the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride by :—

Mr. Harwood and John Clark, and by Major Lane.

In the barony of the Liberties of Waterford by Mary Buller.

In Tipperary :—

In the barony of Clanwilliam by :—

George Clarke.	Jeston.
John Oldfield.	Webster.
Henry Box.	Thos. Biscoe and others.
Pike & Co.	John and Hester Stephens
S. Glenvill.	Ald. Gower.
Daniel Waldoe,	

1654.

In the barony of Iffa and Offa by :—

Francis Finch.	Richard Ford.
Major Cooke & Co.	Dr. Crook and Whithall.
Clay and Viner.	Samuel Clarke.
Edward Owner.	Abraham Barnaby.
Sir William Brereton.	Sir Matthew Boynton.
Philip Musgrave.	Thos. Morton.
Joshua Sturmev.	John Seeds.
Anthony Belfield.	Gilbert Lambell.
Charles Alcock.	Francis Thorp.

In the barony of Eliogarty by :—

Joshua Northcott and others and Matthews and [?] Herring.

In the barony of Ikerrin by :—

Simon Cressy.	Capt. Blackwell.
Bromskin.	Thos. Bayley.
Middleton & Sons.	Robt. Wallis.
George Starr.	Henry Gosden & Heather.
Thos. Woodcock.	

In the barony of Ileagh by :—

Sarah Swinouk & Co.

In co. Limerick :—

In the barony of Connello by :—

Lockyer and Kentish.	Geo. Clarke for Boone.
Marshall Brinley.	Routh and others.
James Bengée.	Nicholas Brinley & Gold [?].
John Bridges.	Dawge.
Eliza Durant.	John Lydell.
Henry Ashurst & Co.	James Webster.
Thos. Walter.	Chamberlain & Co.
Josefas [?] Tunbridge & Co.	Thos. Tucker.

In the barony of Counay [Coonagh] by John Mayne.

In the barony of Pubblebrien by :—

Chri[sto]ph Knight & Co.	Humphrey Coggan.
Justice Smith, for	Lady Hoyle.
Thos. Blossse.	

In the barony of Kenry by Wm. Bartlett & Co.

P. 1. *Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 285, 94.*

23 Feb.
Grocers' Hall.

CERTIFICATE by WALTER PAYNE.

That John Seward, Wm. Atkine, John Boyte and Baylie will stand to the lot he draws for them.

P. ½. *Underwritten and Endd. : "English." S.P. Ireland 285, 95.*

1654.

23 Feb.
London.

CERTIFICATE by JOHN and SAM. ROLLE.

That they have agreed to draw one lot for a barony in the King's Co.

P. ½. Underwritten and endd.: "Garrycastle." S.P. Ireland 285, 96.

23 Feb.

POWER from WILLM. BOTTERELL of Ludlow, in Salop, to
JOHN MARRIOTT.

To draw for him for a barony in King's Co.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 285, 97.

Same.

SAME from JOHN SWEETING to SAME.

To draw for him for same. Ratification clause.

P. 1. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 285, 98.

Same.

SAME from JAMES COCKS, JOHN BLENKARNE and PHILIP STARKEY
to JOHN MARRIOTT.

To draw for them.

Three separate powers, each with ratification clause, and each signed (Hol.) by the principal. Followed by—

NOTE.

That Sweeting, Cocks, Blinkhorne, Starkey, Marriott, and
Botterell drew in the barony of Garrycastle.*In all, p. 1. Endd.: "Garrycastle." S.P. Ireland 285, 99.*

Same.

NOTE by CHARLES CHEYNE.

That he has authorised Francis Smith to draw for him.

P. ¼. Underwritten and endd.: "Slievemargy." Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 285, 100.

Same.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN KING.

To draw a lot for a barony in co. Waterford for them.
Ratification clause.*Signed (Hol.) by:—*[Major] Robert Beard.
Thos. Walley.Rich. Loton.
Wm. Molins.

1654.

John King.	Foulke Wormlayton.
R. Mounteney.	Joseph Smith.
Cornelius Mounteney.	Will Graves.
Anne Cheney,	
for herself and John Allen.	

The document also mentions Ellis Good and Roathband as principals.

In all, p. 1. Endd.: "Waterford." S.P. Ireland 285, 101.

Same. SAME from THOS. CHAMBRELANE to RICHARD HUNT.

To draw for him for a barony in Limerick.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten and endd.: "Conello." S.P. Ireland 285, 102.

Same. SAME from the FOLLOWING to THOMAS IRONS.

To draw for them for a barony in the co. Waterford.

The principals are :—

Stephen Archbold.	Wm. Seale.
Wm. Blackborow.	Edward Thomas.
Wm. Sherlock.	Joseph Biggs.
Richard Danes.	John Smyth.
Samuel Wilkin.	Richard Vernon.
John Lee.	Henry Coles.
Owen Jones.	Thos. Irons.
Richard Irons.	John Humphry.
Thos. Orchards.	

P. 1. Underwritten and endd.: "Decies." S.P. Ireland 285, 103.

Same. SAME from the UNDERSIGNED to WILLIAM BALBE, or BABE.

To draw for them for a barony in Waterford. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) by Wm. Balb, Clement Coxe, Cather[ine] Smith (who signs with her mark), Edmund Pyke, Nathaniel Addoms and Ephraim Smith.

P. ¾. Underwritten and endd.: "Decies." S.P. Ireland 285, 104.

Same. SAME from ROBERT PARKHURST to Mr. BRIDGMAN.

To draw for him for £500 in Limerick.

P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.: "Conello." S.P. Ireland 285, 105.

1654.

Same. SAME from WM. KEDERMISTER, JOHN JEFFREYS, THOS. WATERS,
GEO. HUDSON, THOS. BURRWICK and NATHANIEL HUMFREYS
to HUMFREYS.

To draw for them for a barony in Down.

P. 1. *Signed (not Hol.). Underwritten and endd.*: "Down
and Lecale." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 106.

Same. SAME from ROBERT THOMSON to WM. HAWKINS, his nephew.

To draw for him for a barony in Down.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Down." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 107.

Same. NOTE by GEORGE SADLER and PETER COLE.

That they desire to be together in the same barony in Armagh;
and that Cole draw.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the principals. Underwritten and endd.*:
"Onelan" [Onneiland]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 108.

Same. POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to SIMON DRING.

To draw for them for a barony in Armagh. They desire to be
together.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.?) by* :—

Simon Dring.	David and Richard Leader.
Thos. King.	Christopher Lippiat.
Richard Fermor.	Timothy Wade.
George Waples.	Robert Dring.
Robt. Rolleston.	

Underwritten and endd.: "O'Neilland." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 109.

Same. SAME from WM. BEEKE to JOHN BREET [or BRETT].

To draw for him in Eastmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.*: "Navan."
S.P. Ireland 285, 110.

Same. NOTE by FRANCIS ARCHER.

That William Shephard will abide by the lot which he (Archer)
shall draw for him. Archer and Sheppard draw in one lot.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Screen" [Skreen]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 111.

1654.

Same. RICHARD VENNIER to [the COMMITTEE at GROCERS' HALL.]
 Asking that his cousin, Babington, may draw for him.
P. ½. Endd.: "Fertulla" [Fartullagh]. S.P. Ireland 285, 111a.

Same. POWER from JOHN KENDRICK, Alderman, to ROBERT REED.
 London.

To draw for him.
P. ½. Underwritten and endd.: "Iffa and Offa." S.P. Ireland 285, 112.

Same. JOHN BUCKLAND to JOSEPH PERIAM, at Lyon's Inn.
 Westharptry [Westharptree].
 Asking him to draw for him for a barony.
P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten: "Mogherde, &c.," and endd.: "Mogherediernan" [Magheradernon]. S.P. Ireland 285, 113.

23 Feb. POWER from JOHN COBB to HENRY PYM.
 To draw for him.
P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.: "Eglish." S.P. Ireland 285, 114.

25 Feb. ROBERT HAMMOND to MR. TIBBS.
 Mr. Barrel is interested in £75 in the £600 in the name of Wm. Official. Mr. Raynes has drawn £525 part of the £600 and affirms that Mr. Barrel's name is in Official's instrument. If so allow the £75 to Mr. Barrel, together with the sum of £50 assigned, to him by Paul Greensmith. This is the order of the Committee.
P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 115.

28 Feb. HUMFREY ABDY to HENRY CLARKE.
 Desiring him to draw for him for a barony.
P. ⅙. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Connello." S.P. Ireland 285, 116.

Same. POWER from CALEB BANKES to ROBERT HAMMON.
 To draw for him for a province, county and barony. Ratification clause.
P. ⅓. (Hol.) Endd.: "Antrim, Belfast." S.P. Ireland 285, 117,

1654.

Same. SAME from J. REYNOLDS to ROBERT HAMMON, of London, merchant.

To draw for him for a barony.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Underwritten*: "Ballibrett" [Ballybritt]. *Endd.*: "Commissary General Reynolds, &c." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 118.

Same.

SAME from ALEX. JACKSON, goldsmith, to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for him for a barony in Eastmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Navan." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 119.

Feb.

NOTE from GEO. CLARK.

That Edward Honiwood will accept such lot as he draws for him.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Geshell" [Geashill]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 120.

1 Mar.

POWER from JOHN BARKER to MAJOR MOORE.

To draw for him for a barony.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. (Hol.) Underwritten and endd.*: "Navan." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 121.

Same.

SAME from JOSEPH VAUGHAN to BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.

To draw for Charles Vaughan for a barony in Queen's Co. Joseph has already drawn for a province and county for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Henry Clerke and Charles Vaughan, who sign. Underwritten and Endd.*: "Stradbally." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 122.

Same.

JOHN YATES to THOS. SMITH, apothecary at the Three Black Lions in the Old Bailey.

Please draw for me [for a barony] for the sum I adventured with you which is [drawn] in Waterford. Mr. Burroughs is drawn in Queen's Co. Please draw for him too.

P. 1. *(Hol.) Add. Endd.*: "Stradbally." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 123.

2 Mar.

NOTE by DANIEL FARRINGTON.

That Caldwell Farrington and Thomas Stubbing will agree to the lot which he has drawn for himself and them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Eglis." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 124.

1654.

Same. NOTE from CHRISTOPHER FOSTER.

That he draws for John and Sarah Hort, Rich. Thrall, Abraham Miller, and Samuel and Daniel Brewster.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 125.

Same. POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to JOHN YATES, minister; by his attorney, THOS. SMITH.

To draw one lot for them in co. Waterford.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by:—

John Yates.

Thos. Smith.

Wm. Lowe.

Edward Pynner.

Ithiel Smart.

Richard Litler.

P. ½. Endd.: "Liberties of Waterford." S.P. Ireland 285, 126.

Same. T. ADAMS to his Cousin, LANE.

Authorising him to draw for a barony in Tipperary, as also for Sir John Wilde.

P. ⅙. (Hol.), with note of sums invested by Joane Lane, Edm. Potts, Sir Jo. Wild and Mr. Adams.

S.P. Ireland 285, 127.

Same. POWER from MARTHA PORTER, widow and executrix of RICHARD PORTER, to JOHN HATT.

To draw for her for "the barandries" [a barony].

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten and endd.: "English." S.P. Ireland 285, 128.

NOTE by WM. GIBES, RICHARD MORRELL, and THOMAS JENNER.

That Thos. Jenner draws for them.

P. ¼. Drawn by Jenner, and signed by all three. Endd.: "Coshmore." S.P. Ireland 285, 129.

Same. NOTE from RICHARD CLUTTEBUK.
London.

Desiring that George Clarke may draw for him.

P. ⅓. Signed. (Hol.) Endd.: "Middlethird." S.P. Ireland 285, 130.

1654.

Same. POWER from WM. KNIGHT, goldsmith, to HENRY CLERKE.

To draw for £100 in Tipperary for baronies allowed to Thomas and Susan Daniell.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* (Hol.) *Endd.*: "Ileagh." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 131.

Same. POWER from SIR JOHN POOLE and others, as members of Mr. Carroll's company, to MARK BRADLEY, Scrivener.

To draw a lot for them.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed* (Hol.) *by* :—

[Sir] John Poole.

Willm. Cooper.

Willm. Weston.

Aline Bradley, the mother
and guardian of George
Bradley.

The document also shows that Nich. Grigson, Marke Bradley,
and Wm. Weston *are principals.* *Endd.*: "Waterford, Decies."
S.P. Ireland 285, 132.

Same. CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER to JARVIS FIRBRAND [FAIRBARNE?].
London.

I beg you, when you hear my son-in-law, Benjamin Flesher,
called, to draw for him for a barony in Westmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (Hol.) *Endd.*: "Kilkney" [Kilkenny West]. *S. P. Ireland* 285, 133.

Same. NOTE.

That the following drew in Moyashel and Magheradernon :—

John Thompson.

John Cole.

Moses Wall.

Wm. Henman.

Thos. Weston.

Rich. Sherbrooke.

Wm. Hitchcock.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten* "Mogheradiernan," *and endd.*: "Moyashel
alias Mogherd." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 134.

Same. NOTE by EDWARD ASHE.
Fenchurch St.

My brother John and myself are to draw for £1,200, but we
being both sick, I desire you to permit my brother, Jonathan Ashe,
or John Remington to draw.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed.* (Hol.) *Underwritten*: "Clanwilliam." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 135.

1654.

Same.
Martin's Lane
in the Fields.

NOTE from THOS. MYTTON.

He has perused Capt. John Wilkin's accounts, which were presented to the Accounts Committee for Salop, Aug. 8, 1646, and other accounts. They were all known to him, and he has taken the accounts of others under his command.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 136.

Same.

JOHN RAYMOND to his cousin, JOSEPH YELVERTON.

Asking him to draw for him.

P. ⅓. (Hol.) Underwritten: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 137.

Same.

JA. RUSSELL to COL. GILL.

Asking him to draw for him [for a barony] in Waterford.

P. ⅓. (Hol.) Underwritten: "Cosmore, Cosbride." S.P. Ireland 285, 138.

Same.

POWER from HENRY BEDAL and others to CHARLES FOXE.

To draw for them for a barony.

P. ½. The principals are:—

Henry Bedal.

Thos. Babington.

Charles Fox.

Richard Higgins.

George Ewer.

Underwritten: "Skreen." Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 139.

Same.

NOTE by RICHARD BENNING.

He draws for Alderman Richard Craindlye and Captain Blunt Sadler. He engages that they will abide by what lot he draws for them.

P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten: "Navan." Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 140.

Same.

MATHEW RANDOLPH to RICHARD HUSBANDS.

Please draw for him for £300 [for a barony] in Eastmeath. Ratification clause.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Underwritten: "Skreen." S.P. Ireland 285, 141.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Asking him to do same for John Brownjohn, for whom Randolph was authorised to draw.

P. ½. Underwritten and endd.: "Skreen." S.P. Ireland 285, 142.

1654.

Same.
London.

POWER from THOS. SEWARD to ROBT. HAMMON.

To draw for him for £600 in Eastmeath, adventured by his
uncle Blachford. Ratification clause.*P. ½. (Hol.) Underwritten, "Lune." S.P. Ireland 285, 143.*

Same.

LIST of those who DREW LANDS on this date in various baronies
in EAST and WEST MEATH.

In East Meath :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Skreen by :—

The Companies of London.	John Fisher and Cantlin.
John Fissenden.	Wm. Nutkins & Co.
Samuel Edlin.	Richard Bates.
Hen. Beadle [Bedal] & Co.	Rich. Browne.
John Brownjohn & Co.	Waxtham [&] Co.

In the barony of Navan by :—

Wm. Jenney.	Alex. Jackson.
John Brett.	Thos. Barnardiston.
Richard Benning & Co.	John Barker.
Kathrine Southwood.	John Parker & Goodwin.
John Hall.	Thos. Pearce.
Henry Grant & Co.	

In the barony of Lune by :—

Samuel Moyer and Thos. Seward.

In Westmeath lands were drawn :—

In the barony of Kilkenny [west] by :—

George Farmer & Co.	Ben. Flesher.
Nathl. Fiennes and Pin[?].	John Martin & Co.
Wm. Needham.	Elisha Coish.
Col. Barton [for Col. Vaughan?].	

In the barony of Rathconrath by :—

Thos. Cole & Co. for Mr. Wall. Elisha Coish for Francis Astry.

In the barony of Dennifore [Fore] by :—

The Companies of London, Nath. Fiennes & Co., and John
Loame.

In the barony of Moyashal and Magheradernon by :—

Moses Jenkins & Co.	Thos. Cole & Co. for Moses
Samuel Crispe.	Wall.
John Buckland.	Col. Barton.

In the barony of Fortulla [Fartullagh] by :—

Richard Venner & Co.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 144.

1654.

Same. POWER by PETER BARET to THOS. HARMAN and the City and Co. of Norwich, merchant.

To draw for him for a province, county and barony.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 145.

Same. CERTIFICATE by THOS. HARMAN, merchant, of Norwich.

That his brother Richard [and Moundford Spilman, Moundford Brampton and Moundford Fowler], for whom he draws for a province, county and barony, will rest content with what lot he draws for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Maryborough." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 146.

Same. POWER from EDWARD BARKER, of Wandsworth, Surrey, to WM. COWPER, of Queenhithe, ironmonger.

To draw a lot or lots for him and to act for him. He (Barker) has already drawn two lots under a power from Wm. Loupe, of Bristol.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Witnessed by* Wm. Glascock and Wm. Samwayes. *Endd.*: "Margie. Slievemargy." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 147.

Same. STEPHEN ESTWICK to the COMMITTEE at GROCERS' HALL.

Cannot come to the drawing of a lot in Queen's Co. for the orphans of his brother Sheffield. Begg that John Sheffield may draw for himself and his brothers and sisters.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Maryborough." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 148.

Same. CERTIFICATE from the UNDERWRITTEN.

That they will be content with such lot as is drawn from them by Benedict Bartford for a barony in the Queen's Co.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten with names of* John Hales, Will. Pennoyer, Jeremiah Herone, Tho. Sugle and Benedett Barford. *Opposite all these names except Herone's and Barfoote's is written* "Stradbally." *Opposite Herone's and Barfoote's is* "Maryborough." *Signed* (*Hol.*) *by* John Hales and Benedick Barfoote. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 149.

Same. POWER from JOHN WOOD to SAMUEL BLAND.

To draw for him for a barony in Westmeath, also for Sampson Sheafe's lot, being authorised thereto by Wood's sister. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Underwritten:* "Portnahinch" [Queen's Co.]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 150.

1654.

Same. EDWARD HERRIS to CAPT. MANTON.

Pray draw for Mr. Bassett, of Somerset, instead of me. You have the papers.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* (*Hol.*) *Underwritten and endd.*: "Limerick, Kenry." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 151.

Same. POWER from ROBERT GARLAND to ROBERT HAMMON, of London, merchant.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* *Hol.* *Endd.*: "Middlethir'd." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 152.

Same. AUG. DRYSE to COUSIN CLARKE.

Asking him to draw a lot for baronies for his "mother Harsnett."

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.*: "King's Co." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 153.

Same. LIST of PERSONS who on this date DREW LANDS in certain baronies in the KING'S and QUEEN'S COUNTIES.

Lands were drawn in the barony of Stradbally by:—

Farthing & Co.	Dorothy Yates.
Thos. Young.	Charles Vaughan.
Ben. Barfoot & Co.	Patient Wallen & Co.

In the barony of Cullenagh by:—

John Nosworth.	<u>Mr.</u> Vincent.
Carpenter's Co.	

In the barony of Tinnehinch by:—

John Merrick.	Wm. Strowd.
John Wood.	

In the barony of Portnehinch by:—

Thos. and Wm. Bewley.	Eliza Dingley.
Sam. Sheafe.	Pat. Wallen & Co.

In the barony of Maryborough by:—

Munif — Flower.	Wm. Pennoyer.
Jane Sheffield and children.	Jo. Weekes.
Peryam Poole.	

In the barony of Slewmarginie [Slievmarginy] by:—

Wm. Floyd & Co.	John Gurdon.
Osmond Colchester.	Patient Wallen & Co.
Wm. Loupe.	

1654.

In King's Co.

In the barony of Eglishe by :—

Caldwell Farrington & Co.	Martin Parris & Co.
Mr. Vincent and Sir John	John Cobb.
Dryden [?].	John Greensmith.
The Lord Protector.	John Wood.
Christopher Gibbs.	Geo. Townsend.
Richard Porter.	John Parker.
Farr & Murdoch.	

In the barony of Garrycastle by :—

Quing & Co.	Ruth Harsnet.
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In the barony of Ballibrett by :—

Mr. Vincent.	Robert Reynolds.
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In the barony of Geashill by :—

John Carter and Bonner.	Major Slader & Co.
Joshua Woolnough.	Rich. Husbands.
Edw. Honeywood.	

In the parish of Lismagh by :—

Edward Smith & Co. and Wm. Woodhead.
P. 1 (large). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 154.

Same.

LIST of those who DREW LANDS on the same date in ARMAGH,
 DOWN, and ANTRIM.

In Armagh :—

Lands were drawn in O'Neilland by :—

John Edwards.	James Creswick & Co.
John Cock.	Robert Standon.

In the barony of Armagh by Robert Standon.

In co. Down :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Ards by Thos. Rushell and
 Mr. Hawkins for Alderman Andrews.

In the barony of Lecale by Mr. Frere [?] & Co.

In co. Antrim :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Belfast by Caleb Banks

In the barony of Dunluce by :—

Sir Jo. Clotworthy.	Jo. Gay and Robins.
— Overton, widow.	John Howes.

1654.

In the barony of Massereene by:—

Sir John Clotworthy. Highgat.

King [and] Hannagh.

P. 1. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 285, 155.

Same. NOTE by THOS. QUICKE.

That Thos. Leigh will abide by the lot he has drawn for him in the barony of Clanwilliam.

P. ½. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 156.

Same. JOHN TIRLINGTON to the COMMITTEE for the IRISH ADVENTURE.

Asking their leave for Thos. Chenning to draw for him.

P. ½. Endd. and with note on back. S.P. Ireland 285, 157.

Same. LIST of those who DREW LANDS on this date in several baronies of WATERFORD, TIPPERARY and LIMERICK.

In Co. Waterford:—

In the barony of Decies by:—

Shippey & Fawne.

Cooper and Bradley.

Bightwell & Co.

Henry Smith & Cor. Holland.

John Harper.

In the barony of the Liberties of Waterford by:—

John Yates & Co.

Thos. Hussey.

In the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride by:—

Wm. Jenner & Co.

Mr. Caryle and others.

Capt. Storey.

Sir Wm. Strickland.

James Russell.

Roberts for King.

In Tipperary:—

In the barony of Middlethird by:—

Richard Clutterbuck.

John Sibley.

Robert Garland.

John Yates.

Rowland Hill.

John Hatt.

Dr. Hubbard.

Mathias Rutton.

In the barony of Clanwilliam by:—

Forster & Co.

Joseph Jaques.

Richard Anslow.

Squire Bardwell and Sam.

The Company of Butchers.

Scott.

Adams, Wild, Lane and others.

Thos. Lee.

John Raynet[?].

Edw. and John Ash.

1654.

In the barony of Eliogarty by :—

Joshua Fowler.	Thos. Karridge
Peter Chafeney.	John Smith.
Ben. Atkins.	Edw. Ansley.
John Thurlington.	

In the barony of Iffa and Offa by :—

Bence, for Jones.	Robt. Meade.
Peter Chafeney & Co.	

In the baroney of Ikerkin [Ikerrin] by :—

Alderman Fowke.	Mary Hubbard and child.
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In the barony of Ileagh by :—

Tiller and Crowley.	Susan Daniell.
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In co. Limerick :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Connello by :—

Mr. Floyd and Alderman Avery.	Robert Norman.
John Jurin & Co.	Wm. Shippey.
Sir Nicholas Crispe.	Robert Parsons.
Humphy Abdy.	

In the barony of Connay [Coonagh ?] by :—

Giles Thomas Harding.	Harry Poulsted.
Daniel Pennington.	

In the barony of Pubblebrien by Mathew Ower.

In the barony of Kenry by Wm. Bassett.

P. 1. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 285, 158.

Same. NOTE by THOS. HUSSEY, jun.

He appoints his cousin Wm. Tibbs to draw for him, and also for John Harper.

P. ¼. Signed. (Hol.) Underwritten : "Liberties" [of Waterford]. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 158a.

6 Mar. POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to ROWLAND DEE, of Lombard Street, London.

To draw for them for a barony in Westmeath.

P. ½. Signed by Wm. Davy, Thos. Johnson, John Knight, Edmond Spring, Daniel Dover, Will. Wymer, John Toffte, Peter Hasellbart, who assigned to Daniel Dover. Endd. : "Cullenagh." S.P. Ireland 285, 159.

1654.

14 Mar. SAME from RALEIGH CLAPHAM to BURNARD HOPKINS, of London.

Joseph Clapham, late of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, deceased, invested in the Irish Adventure, and dying without issue, left Raleigh, his brother, his heir. He appoints Bernard Hopkins, of London, to draw for him. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of John Cooke, John Rosyer and Richard Moore, who sign. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 160.

20 Mar THOMAS PARRIS to ELIAS ROBERTS.

Asking him to draw for him for a barony in Westmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Followed by—

Same. NATHANIEL WRIGHT to ELIAS ROBERTS.

Asking same.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. In all p. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "Cullenagh." S.P. Ireland 285, 161.

Same. POWER from RICHARD ALLEN to his son RICHARD.

To draw for him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (Hol.) Witnessed by Robert Sayer, who signs. Endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 162.

22 Mar. POWER from THOMAS MOORE to HENRY CLERKE, citizen and stationer, of London.

To draw one or more lots for him for a barony in Tipperary. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by James Walley and George Copping. With note that Thos. Moore and Henry Elmston draw together in Tipperary.

Endd.: "Tipperary." S.P. Ireland 285, 163.

27 Mar. SAME from MAURICE THOMPSON to WM. HAWKINS.

To draw for him for a barony in Antrim.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Dunluce." S.P. Ireland 285, 164.

1654.

30 Mar.
Bread St.

JOHN IRDEN to his friend, METHUSELAH TURNER.

Asking him to watch over the interests of Lady Anne Lucas, widow of Sir Thos. Lucas, who died in the Parliament service, and over those of her children.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Eastmeath, Lune." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 165.

Same.

NOTE by NATH. MANTON.

Undertaking that:—

Lady Lucas, John, heir of John Vye, Henry Parsons of Shute, Wm. Bimston and Edward Austin, will abide by what lot he draws for them.

A note adds that Lady Lucas has drawn Eastmeath and Lune.

P. $\frac{2}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 166.

Same.

ARTHUR BITTESWORTH to METHUSELAH TURNER.

Reminding him of the "business of the pigeon" requested of him in behalf of Edward White, of Tamworth.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Skreen." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 167.

19 Jan.
23 Feb.
2 Mar.
and
20 Mar.

LIST of the LOTS DRAWN in various COUNTIES in MUNSTER on these dates:—

(1.) On 19 Jan. lots were drawn in Tipperary by:—

Mr. War, <i>pro</i> Star & Allen.	Peter Atkins.
Thos. Morton.	Thos. Moore.
Bence & Co.	Wm. Bird.
John Clay & Co.	

In Limerick by:—

Alderman Avery.	Sir John Wollaston.
Bridges & Co.	Edward Hill.
Nicholas Lockyeer.	Henry Poulstead.

Remaining to be drawn:—

In Tipperary	...	...	...	...	£7,937	10	0
In Limerick	...	...	...	...	£1,086	5	3

(2.) On Thursday, Feb. 23, the following were drawn:—

In Tipperary by Simon Cressy and Dorothy Biggleston.

2 Mar.

(3.) On March 2 the following were drawn:—

In Tipperary by Thos. Kerridge and The Butcher's Co,

1654.

30 Mar. (4.) On March 30 the following were drawn:—

In Tipperary by:—

Grace Heathcott.

Caleb Neirce

John Comb.

Wm. Adams.

Wm. Ball.

Geo. Snell, transferred from
Limerick.

In Limerick by Mary Stebber, Ruth Newberry and Ezekiel Partridge.

There remain to be drawn £6,249 in Tipperary and £956 in Limerick.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{16}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 168.

Same.

ROUGH NOTES concerning the transfer of certain persons and their lots from one county or barony into another.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "A note of such as were transferred on the 30th of March." S.P. Ireland 285, 169.

1653.

POWER from ABIGAIL ROBERTS to JOHN WATSON.

30 Aug.

and

1654.

30 Mar.

To draw a lot for the proportion of land allowed to Everard Roberts, son and heir of John Roberts, deceased, who is now beyond the seas.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed with the mark of Abigail Roberts. Followed by—

30 Mar.

NOTE by JOHN WATSON.

That Wm. Oldfield will stand by such lot as shall fall to Watson on his behalf.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd.: "Tinnahinch." S.P. Ireland 285, 170.

23 Mar.

POWER by SIR EDWARD BARKHAM to JOHN ALLEN.

To draw for him for a barony in Queen's Co. Ratification clause.

P. $\frac{1}{7}$. (Hol.) Followed by—

NOTE from SAME.

About same, with details.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Followed by—

1654.

- 30 Mar. POWER from JOHN ALLEN, under the above power, to ROBERT HAMMON, of London, merchant.
To draw for Barkham. Undertakes that Barkham will ratify.
In all p. ½. Endd.: "Maryborough." S.P. Ireland 285, 171.
- Same. NOTE by NATH. MANTON.
Details of drawings for John Combe and Joshua and Caleb Pearce.
P. ¼. Endd.: "Middlethird." S.P. Ireland 285, 172.
- Same. NOTE by ROGER LAMBART.
That he will ratify Wm. Lambart's drawing for him.
P. ½. (Hol. ?) Endd.: "Eliogarty." S.P. Ireland 285, 173.
- Same. CERTIFICATE by RICHARD STAPLE.
That Sara Short will stand by what he draws for her.
P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of Robert Hammon. Endd.: "Middlethird." S.P. Ireland 285, 174.
- Same. POWER from GEORGE SNELL to ABIGAIL FLOYD.
To draw for him for a barony in Limerick.
P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) With a note by Nath. Manton that Snell will stand to his transference to Middlethird. In all, p. 1. Endd.: "Middlethird." S.P. Ireland 285, 175.
- 30 Mar. LIST of those who DREW LANDS in EASTMEATH, WESTMEATH,
Last date. and KING'S and QUEEN'S COUNTIES on several dates, the last being Mar. 30.
- 19 Jan. On 19 Jan. [?] lands were drawn:—
In Eastmeath by Mr. Strang, for self and friend, Major Raynsburrow and John Strang.
In Westmeath by Richard Culmer.
In King's Co. by Robert Trescot.
- 23 Feb. On 23 Feb. lands were drawn:—
In Westmeath by Melhuish and Joshua Shepherd.
- 2 March. On March 2 lands were drawn:—
In Eastmeath by:—
John and Thos. Fissenden, the Waxhandlers' Co., and certain people who were transferred from Westmeath.
In Westmeath by Col. John Alred.

1654.

In King's Co. by Sir John Dryden and people transferred from Westmeath.

In Queen's Co. by Harman Rich & Co. and people transferred from Westmeath.

30 Mar. On March 30 lands were drawn :—

In Eastmeath by :—

Lady Lucas and others and Sir David Watkins.

In Westmeath by :—

John Seeling, John and Henry Honnor, John Annell [?] and others. These were transferred from Westmeath.

In all, pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 176.

LIST of those who DREW LANDS in DOWN and ANTRIM on certain days ending with March 24.

On 13 Feb. certain sums were drawn in Antrim and Down. Clerk for Tipping and others drew Antrim.

2 Mar. On March 2nd lands were drawn in Antrim by Caleb Banks and Roger Stackhouse.

24 Mar. On March 24th lands were drawn in the same by John Harris and Joshua Peddar.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 177.

COPY of REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL to whom the petition of the London Companies concerning Londonderry was referred.

The petitioners were twice heard, and the votes of Parliament in Aug., 1641, the Patent of James I, and the Sentence of the Star Chamber viewed. The Committee report that Parliament has already heard the case in full, and ask whether its votes are not sufficient for the Committee to go upon, or whether the Council prefer that a fresh examination should be made of the proofs upon which those votes were grounded.

P. ¾. Followed by—

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

That upon this day seven night the petitioners, or some on their behalf, attend the Committee with the articles containing their original agreement with the late King, their patent, the printed articles mentioned in the late votes of Parliament, the sentence in the Star Chamber, and the proofs that were presented to the Committee of Grievances, and upon which was grounded their report to Parliament. If the said proofs are not of the petitioners' hands, those in whose hands they are shall hand them in, or copies of them.

P. ¾. Dated 16 Mar., 1654. Followed by—

1654.

5 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

[Present] :—G. Lambert, Sir Charles Wolsley and Col. Fiennes.

Ordered that an ordinance be prepared and presented to this Committee to restore petitioner [the City of London] ⁽¹⁾ to the same right and possession in his plantation in Ulster as he [or they] possessed before the sentence in Star Chamber.

P. ¼. In all, pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 178.

15 April. POWER from HENRY ROACH to ROBERT HAMMON, of London.

To draw for him for lands in Ireland, for province, county and barony. Ratification clause. *P. ¼. Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 285, 179.*

17 April. SAME from THOMAS APPLETREE, of Daddington [Deddington] in Oxfordshire.

By a letter of Attorney from Col. Robert Barrow, of Grey Abbey, co. Down, dated 30 Dec., 1653, he was appointed to draw for him for a lot assigned to Barrow by Willin Bisby, now or late of London, salter. Under this letter he appoints Nathaniel Partridge, minister, of Daddington, in Oxfordshire, and Edward Sutton, of Bisseter [Bicester], in the same, to draw for him in Barrow's behalf. Ratification clause.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of John Robinson, Wm. Mead, and Pelham Perkins, who sign. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 180.

Before
18 April. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAPTAIN ST. JOHN BRODERICK, ⁽²⁾
as follows:—

PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of CAPTAIN ST. JOHN BRODERICK, showing that:—

After the defeat of the Scotch Army at Worcester, petitioner and the troops under him was with five other troops designed for the service of Ireland.

In order thereto petitioner and the officers of these troops perfected the annexed contract with the Committee for Scotch and Irish affairs on Oct. 7, 1651. Amongst other things it was stipulated that the Lord General, as Lord Lieutenant, should give order to the Deputy General of Ireland to receive those troops entire on to the

(1) The words "the City of London" are written here, but erased.

(2) These are placed together for convenience at this date. See p. 536 note.

1654.

Irish establishment. Your Highness specially recommended petitioner to the late Lord Deputy by a letter all in your own hand.

On the faith of these undertakings petitioner transported his troop in the dead of the winter to Ireland, with three of the other five troops. Not finding the Lord Deputy alive, he delivered your Highness' letter to Lieut.-General Ludlow, commanding in Ireland. General Ludlow never regimented petitioner's troop. In spite of this hard treatment petitioner and his troops have recently been "reduced" by the Committee for reducing the forces in Ireland. He thereupon applied to the Commissioners of Parliament asking them to add 1,000 acres of land to his personal arrears in order to make good the expenses which he had incurred in transporting the troop, &c., and as compensation for the loss of his command.

The Commissioners granted this request by fixing his arrears on certain lands in Cork, and giving him 1,000 acres as well as what was due on his account, pending further action by the State.

Now John Cooke, Chief Justice of Munster, has, by Act of Parliament, obtained a grant of these lands for ever except Coolmoore.

He prays that he may be confirmed in these lands, viz.: the plowland of Coolemoore in the barony of Kirricurrey [Kirricurrihy], the lands of Garriduff, the two Ballivoades, Balliyeenan, and West Ballintubber, in the barony of Barrymore, in Cork, which lands belong to Irish rebels, and are escheated to the Commonwealth. There is no improvement or building on them, and they have not yet been assigned to any English officer, inhabitant or adventurer. He has no provision for his maintenance unless this is done.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "R. and Ref., 14 Ap., 1654." Followed by—

GENERAL FLEETWOOD to COL. HENRY CROMWELL, at the Cockpit.

I recommend Captain Broderick to you. I was sorry to have to reduce his troop. He is related to me. We have no power to do what he desires, and I beg you to refer the matter to the Lord Protector.

P. 1. Dated Dublin Castle, 1 Feb., 1654. Signed (Hol.). Followed by—

SIR VINCENT GOOKIN to SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER and MR. STRICKLAND.

Recommends Capt. Broderick. He was hardly treated.

He asks for a charge on certain lands [see petition above] for his arrears and for so many acres of them as will pay his arrears of pay, and 1,000 acres as well for his expenses.

The lands of Coolemore, being in a barony assigned to part of the disbanded soldiery, cannot be assigned to him, nor can those other

1654.

lands be granted him as he desires. All the lands in that county are, by a vote of the general council of officers in Ireland, disposed to the soldiers at almost double the rates the adventurers give for their proportions. Nor do I think it convenient, if lawful, that His Highness should grant any lands in the four reserved counties—this being one—to any but upon a clear account of arrear or debt. I therefore do not think that his 1,000 acres additional may well be granted to him.

My humble opinion on the whole is: that the lands above mentioned, except Coolemore, be surveyed, and that an allotment be made to him of so many acres as are justly due to him for his arrears according to the rates at which other lands in that county are allotted to the disbanded soldiery. The remainder of acres should be held by him at the annual rent of 12*d.* per acre (he paying all public taxes) until the State think fit to sell those lands. Then he should have the favour of pre-emption, and the Commissioners appointed to make allotments of lands in Munster to the disbanded soldiery should have power to see this order put in execution. Thus the State grants him no more than is his due. If 12*d.* is too low a rent the State can right itself by selling.

P. 1. (Hol.). Endd.: "Ordered and agreed, 18 Ap., 1654." In all, pp. 3. S.P. Ireland 285, 181.

Last date LIST of those who DREW LANDS in various COUNTIES in
27 April. ULSTER, on 30 March and 27 April, 1654.

Lands were drawn in Armagh:—

In the barony of Armagh by James Smith for Gilbert Marshall and by Wm. Showell.

In co. Down:—

In the barony of Upper Iveagh by Aldram [Alderman] Barker.

In co. Antrim:—

In the barony of Dunluce by John Mosyer, Aldram [Alderman] Harris and Maurice Thompson.

27 April. On 27 April lots were drawn:—

In co. Down:—

In the barony of Ards by Mr. Robert Borrow.

In the barony of Upper Iveagh by Mr. Wm. Greenehill.

In co. Antrim:—

In the barony of Dunluce by Alderman Towse and children.

In the barony of Massereene by Mr. Moseley and Roger Stockhouse [? Stackhouse].

In Carrickfergus by Mr. Pepis.

P. 34. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 182.

1654.

Last date LIST of those who DREW LANDS in certain baronies of the
27 April. KING'S and QUEEN'S COS. on March 30 and April 27, 1654.

On March 30 lands were drawn :—

In Queen's Co. :—

In the barony of Cullenagh by :—

Ben Cook & Co.	Wm. Davey & Co.
Sir David Watkins.	Parsones & Co.
Lucy Roach.	Nicholas Orton.

In the barony of Tinnehinch by Wm. Flesher, Hen. Whittaker,
Wm. Ofield & Co.

In the barony of Maryborough by :—

Sir Edward Barkham and Sir David Watkins.

In the King's Co. :—

In the barony of Eglish by Mary Fillingham.

In the barony of Ballybrit by :—

Nicholas Brooking & Co.	Fra. Collins.
John and Henry Honnor [?].	Sam. Penoyer.

In the barony of Geashill by John Seeling.

27 April. On April 27 lands were drawn :—

In the Queen's Co. :—

In the barony of Cullenagh by Mary Cook and John Ellford.

In the barony of Portnehinch by :—

Wm. Kendall.	John Leggatt.
Mr. Farmer.	Wm. Ballare.
Mr. Pordage.	John Martin & Co.
Wm. Prialux.	

In the barony of "Lissmagh" by John Young.

P. 1 (large). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 183.

Last date LIST of those who DREW LANDS in certain baronies in EAST and
27 April. WEST MEATH on 30 March and 27 April, 1654.

On 30 March lands were drawn :—

In Eastmeath :—

In the barony of Skreen by Sir David Watkins, Jos. Osbourne,
and Edward White.

In the barony of Navan by Frith and French and Lady
Harrington.

1654.

In the barony of Lune by Lady Lucas & Co., John Child & Co.,
and Sir John Potts.

In the barony of Slane by John Gould.

In Westmeath :—

In the barony of Kilkenny [West] by John Searle and John Davis.

In the barony of Moyashell or Magheradernon by Wm. Coe.

In the barony of Fortulla [Fartullagh] by Henry Pigg.

27 April.

On 27 April lands were drawn :—

In Eastmeath in the barony of Lune by John Conney, Thos.
Cooke, Kingston & Wynn and Josias Hunt.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 184.

Same.

NOTE that certain lands were drawn on this date by Lieut.-Col.
Barrow and Thos. Pepis respectively in Down and Antrim.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$ (large). *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 185.

Same.

FURTHER LIST of LANDS drawn in LEINSTER on 27 April.

Lands were drawn in Leinster by :—

Henry Roche [*no county given*].

In Queen's Co. by :—

Mary Cooke.

Farmer.

John Elford.

John Kendall.

Wm. Ballare.

Mrs. Pordage.

John Martin & Co.

John Alderton and Wm.

Henry Bristoll.

Munday.

Wm. Prialux.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 186.

Last date
27 April.

FURTHER LIST of PERSONS who DREW LANDS in certain baronies
in WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, and LIMERICK, on March 30 and
April 27.

On March 30 lands were drawn :—

In the Co. Waterford :—

In the barony of the Liberties of Waterford by Edward Austen.

1654.

In Tipperary :—

In the barony of Middlethird by :—

Wm. Ball.	Richard Collett & Co.
Thos. Moore and Henry	Sam. Northcott.
Elmeston.	Geo. Snell.
Caleb Pearce and John	Richard Staples.
Comb[er].	Fra. Allen & Co.
Short [?].	

In the barony of Clanwilliam by :—

Richard Allen, Wm. Adams, Richard Burham and Wm. Montague.

In the barony of Eliogarty by :—

Grace Heathcott, Roger and Wm. Lambert, John Soame, Willm. Tillsley and John Attlee.

In the barony of Ikerrin by :—

Dr. Drake, Wm. Thornebury and Mr. Malthus and Boate.

In the barony of Ileagh by Benj. Cooke & Co.

In co. Limerick :—

In the barony of Counay [Coonagh] by Edmond Harrison, Edward Hill, and Major Puckle.

In the barony of Poblebrian [Pubblebrien] by Shebber and Newbury.

In the barony of Kenry by Ezekiel Partridge.

27 April. On April 27 lands were drawn :—

In co. Waterford :—

In the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride by Saml. Watson and Major Rowe.

In Tipperary :—

In the barony of Middlethird by Mr. Ayres and Alderman Ridges.

In the barony of Iffa and Offa by Bartholomew Whete.

In the barony of Clanwilliam by Rawley Clapham.

In the barony of Ikerrin by Colborne and Davis.

In the barony of Ileagh by Mary Cooke.

In Limerick :—

In the barony of Counay [Coonagh] by Edward Blake.

In the barony of Kenry by John Marks.

P. 1 (large). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 187.

1654.

- 27 April. FURTHER NOTE of LANDS DRAWN on this day by:—
 Mary Cooke and Rawley Clapham in Tipperary, and by Blake
 in Limerick.
P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 188.

Last date
 8 May.⁽¹⁾

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAPTAIN GILES SHELLEY'S CASE.

PETITION of CAPTAIN GILES SHELLEY, Captain of the *Waterhen*, to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

When the fortress of Bunratty in Ireland was in very great danger to be surprised by the rebels for want of men and provisions, and when there was no ship to take thither the provisions, which were ready at Cork, except petitioner's vessel—the *Dainty*, of London—Lord Broghill contracted with petitioner for £200 to take these provisions from Cork and some men from Kinsale. He did so in July, 1646, but was driven back by contrary winds. He put to sea again with the then Admiral, Captain Robert Moulton. Between Baltimore and Castlehaven they met with a hoy which informed them that Bunratty was lost. He was then ordered to return the provisions to Cork, which he did.

He was at work for a month on this task, but has got no pay. He has always been for the public and therein has adventured his life and estate, has been in all the late fights against the Dutch, "and now upon going forth in this expedition." He prays for recompense.

P. 3/4. Dated 8 May, 1654. Signed (Hol.), Giles Shelley, and underwritten with order by the Lord Protector that it be referred to the Council. S.P. Ireland 285, 189.

REPORT by MAJOR G. DESB[OROUGH] and COL. MACKWORTH in the foregoing case.

On inquiry, we find Capt. Shelley's case to be this:—That the Castle of Bunratty, in Ireland, being in great danger of surprisal, and no vessels being at Cork to convey provisions thither but the petitioner's—the *Dainty*, of London—Lord Broghill contracted with him to carry provisions from Cork and soldiers from Kinsale. For this he was to have £200. The barque was driven back by contrary winds, and the fort was lost before he could relieve it, though he worked for a month to effect its relief.

They think that as none of the sum was paid, £60 should be paid petitioner out of the revenue of probate of wills.

P. 1. Dated 8 May, 1654. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 190. Followed by—

(1) May 8, 1654, is the latest date in this and several kindred documents, which are therefore placed here together. The same system is adopted in subsequent cases where documents dealing with one subject have been gathered under the latest date mentioned in them.

1654.

LORD BROGHILL to MR. SHELLEY.

Asking him to go with relief to Bunratty, and promising him reasonable satisfaction.

P. 3. Dated Cork, 7 July, 1646. *Signed (Hol.). Add. to Capt. Shelley aboard the Dainty, now riding in Cork harbour. S.P. Ireland 285, 191.*

CERTIFICATE by LORD BROGHILL to the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT in ENGLAND.

That he has taken up the *Dainty*, Giles Shelley, master, for this service. Shelley is to have £200.

P. 1/2. Dated Cork, 8 July, 1646. *S.P. Ireland 285, 192.*

LORD INCHQUIN to MR. SHELLEY.

As the place you were to relieve is lost, please return here and discharge your goods. I will give you a certificate for service done.

P. 1/2. Dated Cork, 20 July, 1646. *Signed (Hol.) and with seal. Add. to Mr. Shelley "aboard the Dainty in Kinsale harbour." S.P. Ireland 285, 193.*

LORD INCHQUIN to the COMMITTEE [of the HOUSE OF COMMONS] for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Landing here I find that Bunratty is in great danger to be lost, and that Lord Broghill has provided men and provisions to be sent for its relief; and, as there was no other ship to take them to Bunratty, Lord Broghill prevailed on Shelley, the master of the *Dainty*, to do so, and to decline some other service he had in hand. On his second attempt to get there he met a hoy between Baltimore and Castlehaven, which brought news of the loss of Bunratty. The *Dainty* then returned and discharged at Cork, having been a month on service. Lord Broghill offered the master £200, and he had as much trouble as if his object had been accomplished.

I hope he will receive a sum which will not only content him, but will encourage others to assist us on such occasions.

P. 3. Dated Cork, 3 Aug., 1646. *Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 194.*

LORD BROGHILL to the COMMITTEE for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Restates the case as set forth in the foregoing documents. Prays that Shelley be well recompensed.

P. 1. Dated London, 2 July, 1647. *S.P. Ireland 285, 195.*

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

1654.

9 May.
Coventry.

GEORGE RAWDON to ———.

I have been making inquiries [*details given*] to find out which of the two died last, Mr. Aylworth or Mr. Dingley. Sir Fulke Conway died in 1624 and Mr. Reed before (I believe), and Sir Edward Grevill about 1629. Sir Fulke Grevill, of Essex, can tell it best. I hope the matter will be cleared up.

Details concerning Mrs. Warr's money. She is at Ragley and has £50, and expects £50 more before this day week.

Other details.

There is nothing could be done yet about the park, and on good advice I find it very likely that it will set better a month hence than now. It is bare and people have plenty of grass now, which they will lack then. It is made stanch. I can, however, get no suitable tenant.

The wood sales have lately been falling off, as coal comes to Evesham by water and is cheaper. It would be well to sell it next Auster [Alcester], where they steal it and where land is dear. Your 600 as. [acres] in wood sales do not bring you in £200 a year, and will bring you less. They would be worth £300 a year in arable.

Other details.

I thank you for your kindness about my "grand affaire." There is little advance in it. I hope to be in London about the first of next month.

Pp. 4. (*Hol.*). *Conway Papers*. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 196.

Last date
1 June.DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF GEORGE MATHEW.⁽¹⁾

- PETITION OF GEORGE MATHEW to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

His real estate consists of an interest for life in right of his wife, and the wardship of the body and lands of the young Lord Cahir. This interest was confirmed by the Protector to petitioner on the rendition of Cahir Castle.

Petitioner has always been a steadfast supporter of the Protestant and English cause in Ireland. This being attested by eminent officers, the Commissioners for Irish Affairs took notice of it so far as to exempt petitioner from transplantation. Fearing that his estate may be comprehended in the assignment of the co. Tipperary to the Adventurers, and in order that he might not be in the way, he offered to take in exchange for his interest aforesaid a fee simple in part of the estate. The Commissioners had no power to make this arrangement but referred him to the Protector.

He therefore prays for confirmation of his articles or for an equivalent piece of land round about Reghill [Rehill?] in Tipperary for himself and his heirs and successors.

P. 3. *Signed (Hol.) and underwritten*; 12 April, 1654: Referred by the Protector's order to the Council, who shall do as they think meet. *Endd.*: "Ref., 4 May, 1654." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 197. *Followed by—*

(1) *Sée p. 536 note.*

1654.

PETITION of SAME to SAME.

Praying that he may have a fee simple interest in one-third part of all the lands wherein he is interested in right of his wife, or such other interest as the Commissioners deem fair.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 285, 198.

DRAFT of REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to consider the PETITION of GEORGE MATHEWS.

The Committee have considered this petition and articles. The petitioner claims the benefit of the wardship of the heir of Cahir. We find that the articles were granted personally by his Highness upon the surrender of the Castle of Cahir by the petitioner, who was the governor of it. [He] did attend his Highness to be informed herein, and was told that the Castle, being a place of as great strength as most in Ireland, was, as we believe, surrendered by the petitioner out of good affection to the English nation, he being in nowise necessitated to surrender the same; and hereby the expense of much blood and treasure was prevented.

In consideration of this surrender it was agreed by these articles that he should have the jointure and wardship.

We think the matter should be referred to the Commissioners for ordering and managing the affairs of Ireland, to take order that the petitioner may enjoy the wardship.

P. 2. Dated 1 June, 1654. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 199.

This is the last document relating to this case.

24 June. CERTIFICATE by DANIELL HUTCHINSON, merchant and alderman of Dublin.

I knew Robert Smyth at the beginning of the Irish rebellion. He was useful in the defence of Dublin Castle and of Drogheda. He shipped provision for the relief of Drogheda when it was beleaguered, and thus saved the situation. He also fitted out a ship at his own expense at the request of the Lords Justices and with promise of their satisfaction. She was of about 100 tons.

He served well as Commissary of the victuals.

P. 3. S.P. Ireland 285, 200.

Latest date July, 1654. ROUGH NOTES of AMOUNTS stated on 15 June, 1648, and allowed by the COMMITTEE for IRELAND.

Giving amounts taken up by Sir Charles Coote on 8 Nov., 1648, and on 3 Oct., 1646, and by Sir Henry Tichborne on 15 Dec., 1641. Followed by note of oath taken before the said Committee on 11 July, 1654, by Col. Owen Roe, executor of Col. Francis Roe.

P. 4. Followed by—

1654.

NOTE.

Stating that the writer has perused the last will of Col. Francis Roe, late of London, clothworker, which bears date April 10, 1649. It appoints Col. Owen Roe, of London, haberdasher, to be his executor. The will was proved on Feb. 5, 1650.

P. ¾. In all, pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 285, 201.

12 April, RECEIPT by BEN. GODWYN and JOHN KENDRICK as receivers
1643, “under the ordinance of Parliament of 30 Jan., 1643, for a new
and loan and contribution for the relief of Ireland.”

12 July, For £140 worth of suits of clothes from Wm. Willcockes, fish-
1654. monger, of London. He is to be paid therefor in land or otherwise.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and endd.: “£266 Os., interest being reckoned till 12 July, 1654, which is 11 years and 3 months.” S.P. Ireland 285, 202.

[1654, PETITION of NICHOLAS, LORD BARNEWALL, to the LORD PROTECTOR,
27 July.] showing that:—

Petitioner is himself of English extraction and has always been intimate with the English and Protestants. He has shared his fortunes with them and made engagements in their behalf, for which he now suffers.

At the breaking out of the late rebellion his neighbours generally joined the enemy, and being unable to defend himself there, he retired to Dublin, where he shared the sufferings of the loyal. Shortly afterwards, having secured a garrison of Protestants and English for his house, which he maintained, he crossed to Wales with his family and lived there among his Protestant friends. The Lords Justices and Council gave him letters saying he was a person deserving of favour.

Afterwards he returned to Ireland, and there served the English interest in every way he could, as certificates from officers will show. He hopes he has not “been offensive to the religion publicly professed within that nation by the exercise of his own private conscience, which your Highness has declared not to be a crime, so as there be otherwise an effectual compliance with and obedience to the civil magistrate.”

Though ready to justify himself, petitioner is now threatened with transplantation and with the seizure of his rents, &c. This is an affliction to him, “especially when the grasshopper is a burden to him and the pitcher broken with age.”

He prays for favour and that he may be continued in his estate.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: “Ref. 27 July, 1654.” S.P. Ireland 285, 203.

1654.

- 18 Aug. POWER from CHRISTOPHER BOYS and JOHN CHANDLER, wardens of the company of Basket Makers, of London, to RICHARD DEACON, or whom he shall appoint.

To draw for them for a province, county, and barony.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) with a note that the lot was drawn in Down in Upper Iveagh. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 204.

Friday,
8 Sept.
Ragley.

GEORGE RAWDON to COL. EDWARD CONWAY.

I am grateful to you for owning me your brother, but do not deserve it. On Monday forenoon and in the afternoon at Mr. Whitlye's, where Mr. Bridges and the Doctor met us, the affair was despatched privately, and yesterday and to-day my lady has invited many neighbours of Auster [Alcester] and hereabouts, and entertained them "with venison and good cheer," and the bride bestowed her favours upon them, "and by the carrier will present you and your dearest lady and friends there, and beg your owning of her ribbon." The bride says she is pleased with her condition. For myself I cannot imagine more contentment than I find in her. I hope we shall be in London in ten days, and then prepare to go to Ireland.

We are glad to have good news of your wife.

Other details.

As for Masseryne [Massereene], I hope if it be well surveyed it will prove above 7,500 acres. There is no news here except that Mr. Temple is under age, and therefore [they] must choose another knight in Warr[wick]shire; which, if you desire it, I suppose you may obtain.

Other private news.

Pp. 2. (Hol.). Conway Papers. Add.: "Leave this at the Crown between the two Temple Gates in Fleet Street, London." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 205.

- 29 Sept. NOTE of MONEY PAID to MR. NEECH out of the SUFFOLK and ESSEX RENTS at Michaelmas, 1654.

Gives list of sums paid in :—

For wood sale to weaver out of Cunever wood.

[By] the Lady Dowager, by Jane Cockrill.

[By] Mr. Winge, for a horse; Widow Daniell, John Taylor, Jeremy Goodall, John Damon, Thos. Crossman, John Ente, Ralph Ram.

And of sums paid in at the widow Dalton's.

The whole sum, together with "woods" received by Neech, comes to £608 14s. 4d., and Neech signs a receipt for this sum paid by Bartholomew Hall at Bently [Bentley]. With further receipts by Neech for £248 and £6 13s. 9d. paid him by Hall.

Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 206.

1654.

5 Nov. DEED of BARGAIN, SALE and ASSIGNMENT.

Thomas Yates, of Bristol, merchant, to all, &c., greeting.

It appears by certificates of Lords Broghill and Inchiquin, and by a report of the Committee of Irish Affairs that £1,282 0s. 0d. are due to Thos. Heathcott, of Bristol, merchant, and me, Thos. Yates, for ships used for supplying the Parliamentary forces in Ireland. I assign, &c., this sum or my share in it to Heathcott.

P. 3/4. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of George Hartwell, notary public, Thos. Wall, Thos. Hartwell, and Richard Williamson, servant to the notary public.

P. 3/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 207.

13 Nov.
Hillsborough.

MRS. DOROTHY RAWDON to her brother, EDWARD CONWAY.

We arrived here Thursday last, and are well treated by Mrs. Hill, but I am anxious to get on to our final destination at Lisnegarvy, which is not yet finished. We shall try to live in one end of it till it is finished. The weather has been so bad since we came that I have gone nowhere. I find your words true, for I seldom see Mr. Rawdon, but noon and night. Everybody here asks for you and when you will come, and says that if it is only a promise you will not come next spring; but I put a great deal of confidence in your promise to me. I look forward to seeing you and my sister; and there is nothing I dislike here but Mr. Wikes, whom I never can like. You would very much oblige me if you sent a good minister here, as it is hard to live by such a one as he. Mr. Whitby could help you to find a good minister: he has a brother who is "destitute"; but I don't know whether you will like him or he will come.

"I am ambitious of nothing so much as receiving your commands, and am, my dear brother, your most affectionate sister and humble servant,

Dorothy Rawdon."

P. 1. (Hol.). Add.: "For my dear brother, Mr. Edward Conway." S.P. Ireland 285, 208.

13 Nov. COPY of COVENANT by ROBERT MOULSWORTH, of Dublin, merchant.

Whereas it is a great inconvenience to the public service that the State's ships appointed for the guard of these coasts should have to sail to England to be revictualled, and whereas the Lord Deputy and Council are pleased to empower the Commissioners General for the public revenue and stores of Ireland to erect a victualling store in Ireland, I, Robert Moulsworth, of Dublin, merchant, undertake and agree with these Commissioners General to provide such victual for 200 men on the State's ships as the victuallers of the Navy usually provide, and at the same rates; payment being made in Dublin. The arrangement to last for twelve months from Dec. 12 next.

P. 3/4. Signed by Moulsworth, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Boswell, who certifies this a true copy. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 209.

1654.

15 Nov. COPY of CERTIFICATE of THOS., BISHOP OF ARDFERT and AGHADOE.

As Mr. Abraham Spence, the bearer hereof, late of St. John's College, Oxford, tells me that in these troublesome times he dares not carry his letters of orders about him, and, having special occasion to use them, desires attestation of them, I certify that "on my certain remembrance" he was admitted by me to the holy order of priesthood.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 210.

26 Nov.
Hillsborough.

GEORGE RAWDON to COL. CONWAY.

Concerning estate affairs. Wheat is 6s. a barrel. The butter is being put aboard a barque for Dublin, in hope of a market. He is busy at present "to make the books in Killultagh well" for purposes of assessment and desires that there may be an absolute settlement of the question of rent. Has not yet spoken to the tenants on business, and hopes not many of them will remove, but thinks this is not a fit time to make new leases. They are very kindly used at Hillsborough and his wife likes the country. Hopes to see Colonel Conway in Ireland in the spring.

P. 1. (Hol.). Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 211.

22 Dec.
Dublin.

LORD MONTGOMERY to COL. CONWAY.

I hope to hear from you soon. Since my being here, I and the rest of the Protestants concerned in his Highness's ordinance of September 2 last find great and not altogether discountenanced opposition from the adventurers, because they say that we are forfeited by the act of 17 Car., and that this ordinance, being only an act of State, cannot be of force against an act of Parliament. We know that the genuine sense of that act can never reach us, and that his Highness will justify his own ordinance, yet we should like the ordinance to be made into a statute. It may be added in defence of the ordinance that it is in pursuance of the Act of 12 Aug., 1652, by which all articles [were to] be made good; and his Highness only declares what the Protestants' composition shall be in pursuance of their articles and the said act. "But if there be not yet no mercy showed to the Protestants then [than?] what is held forth by that ordinance, nobody needs envy our condition, and, if the Council here be not extreme moderate in the times of payment, our compositions will prove inevitably ruinous to us all." Lords Claneboy, Moore, and myself have thought it well to send an agent to England to ask for the following concessions:—

(1.) To have the ordinance made an Act with this further concession, that we shall be admitted to pay our fines in debentures, or else that we may have the same privileges as were allowed to compounders in England.

(2.) [*Document imperfect here.*]

1654.

Your previous kindness to me encourages us to trouble you in this matter. I hope you will engage Mr. Rushworth, or some other able man in this situation. It concerns those near you. We shall give at once whatever security we hear from you to be necessary.

Other details.

Pp. 1½. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 285, 212.

1654 ADDENDA.

Addenda.

NOTE by JOHN TERRELL.

That he is appointed to draw for John West, George Hughes, Job. Sedgwick, Thos. Hall and himself.

P. ½. Underwritten and endd.: "Massereene, Antrim." S.P. Ireland 285, 213.

NOTE by JOHN HYNDE, of Bassishawe, London.

That he is to draw for Nathaniel Overton, now in Ireland, eldest son of Henry Overton, of Coleman Street, deceased.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 214.

NOTE of SUMS to be DRAWN for John Child, James Knowles, Robert Thomas, John Bond, and James Levitt.

P. ½. Underwritten and endd.: "Lune." S.P. Ireland 285, 215.

NOTE that Mrs. Debot and Mr. Malthus drew in Queens Co.

P. ¼. Endd.: "Ikerkin" [Ikerrin]. S.P. Ireland 285, 216.

POWER from JOHN GOODMAN, of Market Street, Cadington [Caddington], Herts, to MRS. ELLIN HALL, of Bow Lane, in Half Moon Court.

To draw for him.

P. ½. (Hol.). Endd.: "Leinster." S.P. Ireland 285, 217.

1654.
Addenda.

NOTE.

That Wm. Pitcher drew for John Sturdy and himself.

P. ¼. Underwritten and endd.: "Belfast." S.P. Ireland 285, 218.

NOTE.

That Howe and Cary, Maynard and Geo. Henley drew in Rathconrath.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 219.

NOTE of sums, for which Henry Arundell, Roger Nicols, and Kathrine Baker [drew].

P. ⅓. Underwritten and endd.: "Rathconrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 220.

NOTE of the sums [for which the following are to draw] :—

Capt. Chr. Whichcott.

Lady Armyne.

Richard Shaxton.

Joshua Shepherd for

Anthony Dowse.

Mr. Steeve.

Edward Witham.

Hobson Shelbury.

Note by Henry Clarke that he is appointed to draw these.

P. ¼. Underwritten and endd.: "Rathconrath." S.P. Ireland 285, 221.

NOTE of the VALUE of the LANDS DRAWN by the following in the barony of RATHCONRATH.

Samuel Eames.

Laurance Sanders.

Mary Melheuesh.

Wm. Goodwin.

Gilles Sumter.

Edward Oland.

Mr. Frances Hille.

Barnard Tremlet.

Followed by—

NOTE.

That Mr. Micklethwait drew in Eastmeath, in Dees, for himself, Turner and Waterhouse.

Followed by—

SAMUEL EAMES to TURNER.

Explaining why he did not give in his note before he left the hall.

P. ¼. In all, p. 1. The note addressed: "To Mr. Turner at the Swan and Harp against the Standard in Cheapside." S.P. Ireland 285, 222.

1654.
Addenda.
Probably
about
April.

LIST of those who DREW LANDS in certain baronies in EAST
and WEST MEATH [probably in March or April, 1654].

In Eastmeath lands were drawn :—

In the barony of Navan by :—

Thomas Cocke.	Abraham Otgar.
Hen. Burton.	George Spillman and Raines.

In the barony of Moghergallen [Morgallion] by :—

Thos. Knight.	John Nary & Co.
Ben. King.	Geo. Clarke & Co.
Hanly.	Gab. Barber & Co.
Samuel Dobbs.	Richard Granel.

In the barony of Dees by :—

John Juxon & Co.	Robert Ellis & Co.
Sir John Clotworthy.	Wm. Ballard.
Richard Mosse.	Barnabas Meare.
Nathaniel Micklethwait.	John Langley.
John Garth.	John Wood & Co.

In the barony of Lune by :—

James Kendall.	John Killby.
Mich. Measey.	Thos. Stratton & Co.
John Strang.	Isaac Gould & Beaumont.
Sam. Warner.	Fra. Willoughby.

In the barony of Slane by :—

Mathias & Mary Child.	Sir John Barrington & Co.
Wm. Ball.	John Burroughs.
John Goodman.	Sir Jacob Garrard.
Job. Weale.	

In Westmeath :—

Lands were drawn in the barony of Kilkenny [West] by :—

Wm. Stone.	Rich. Shuttleworth.
Lord Commissioner Lisle.	

In the barony of Rathconrath by :—

Samuel Eames & Co.	John Catlin.
Jasper Chaplin & Co.	Anth. Dowse & Co.
Dartmouth Corporation.	Anth. Morgan.
John Sowdon.	John Sweeting & Co.
Robert Lambell and Aldersey.	Richard Floyd and
Lord Whitlock.	Richard Lobb.
Dan Waldoe.	Wm. Woodman & Co.
Godfrey and John Hall.	How & Co.

1654.
Addenda.

In the barony of Dennifore [Fore] by:—

Thos. Lenthall & Co.

Gabriell Beck & Co.

John Diner [?].

In the barony of Moyashel or Mogherediernan [Magheradernon]
by:—

Sir John Witterongh.

In the barony of Fertulla [Fartullagh] by:—

Wm. Official.

Thos. Illingworth.

Jos. Offield.

Wm. Methold & Co. and

Thos. Smith.

Blawby.

F. Walton.

P. 1 (large). S.P. Ireland 285, 223.

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to COL. THOS. GOWER.

To draw one lot for the respective sums here underwritten.
Including list of sums advanced by:—

Amy and Eliz. Francis.

John and Thos. Curtis.

Tho. Gower.

Tho. Stock.

Richard Hill.

Theophilus Biddulph.

Theophilus Birkenhead.

Col. Alex. Popham.

*P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the above, except that there is one signature
for A. and E. Francis. Endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland
285, 224.*

POWER from the UNDERSIGNED to THOS. BRISCOE.

To draw for them.

P. 1, with signatures (Hol.) of:—

Roger Lasonby.

Sam. Gardner.

Richard Symonds.

John Player.

Thos. Briscoe[?].

Zachary Worthe.

Joseph Ling.

William Almond.

Peregrine Pritty.

P. 1. Endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 225.

UNDERTAKING by GEORGE CLARKE.

That Samuel Langham, Robert and Richard Smith, and Thomas
Foot will not alter such lot as he may draw for them.

*P. ¼. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of Hen. Clerke. Underwritten
and endd.: "Clanwilliam." S.P. Ireland 285, 226.*

1654.

Addenda.

List of the sums for which the following are to draw :—

Alderman Wm. Underwood.	Thos. Barker.
John Mascal.	Wm. Alleyn.
Nicholas Hayward.	Thos. Fountain.
Edward and Benjamin Underwood.	Richard Roger.
James Hayes.	Wm. Schrimshire.
John Hunter.	Richd. Wilson.

Underwritten with a note by Underwood : “ Let Major Rogers [?] draw lot for all; ” and *underwritten and endd.* : “ Eliogarty.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 227.

DECLARATION by the UNDERSIGNED.

That they will join together in one lot, and that they authorise Hugh Radcliffe to draw for them for a barony in Tipperary.

Signed (Hol.) by :—

[Sir] Thos. Vyner, Lord Mayor.	Thos. Chevening.
Francis Ashe.	Hugh Radcliffe, sen.
Humfrey Bedingfield.	Hugh Radcliffe, jun.
Simeon Ashe.	Geo. Clarke.
George Gipps.	Geo. South.
Francis Woolly.	Wm. Richardson.

P. 1. Endd. : “ Iffa and Offa.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 228.

NOTE of the SUMS for which Thos. Brightwell and Richard Waring draw, and that Richard Waring draws for his own particular.

P. ¼. Endd. : “ Waterford, Decies.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 229.

NOTE by NATH. MANTON.

That Fra. Finch will adhere to what lot he draws for him.

P. ¼. Endd. : “ Iffa and Offa.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 230.

POWER from JAMES HOUBLON, STEVEN WHITE, JOHN JURIN and JOHN DUCANE to JOHN JURTON [?].

To draw for them.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the principals. Endd. : “ Connello.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 231.

1654.

Addenda.

POWER from [ALDERMAN] SAM. AVERY and STEPHEN ESTWICK
to CHARLES LLOYD.

To draw for them. He also draws for himself.

P. ½. Endd.: "Connello." S.P. Ireland 285, 232.

NOTE by SOLOMON SIBLY.

Asking that Rebeckah Carter, daughter of John Carter, draw for him and herself.

P. ¼. Signed. (Hol.). Endd.: "Geshell" [Geashill], and with a note attached adding "King's Co." S.P. Ireland 285, 233.

POWER from EDWARD SMITH, HUGH NETTLESHIP, OVERINGTON
BLUNDELL or BLUNDEN and JOHN HURST to JOHN KNIGHT.

To draw for them for a barony in King's Co., and also for Elizabeth Bradshaw and John Knight.

P. 1. Endd.: "Parish of Lismagh." S.P. Ireland 285, 234.

NOTE that Wm. Farr and Moredock drew £100 in King's Co. in
Eglish.

P. ¼ (small). Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 235.

NOTE by Moses Jenkins that Wm. Woodhead drew in the
parish of Lismagh.

P. ⅔. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 236.

NOTE that Peter Pery drew for:—

— Page.

Anne Jordan.

Edward Anthony.

Roger Summers.

Martin Parris.

Fra. Lippingcot.

James Marshall.

Endd.: "K.C," and underwritten: "Eglish." S.P. Ireland 285, 237.

1654.

Addenda.

NOTE that Sir John Dryden drew in King's Co.

P. 1/8. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 238.

NOTE that Major Slater drew a lot for Dr. Goddard and Mr. Pendleton in Eglish.

P. 1 (small). Signed (Hol.) by Slater. Endd.: "Eglish." S.P. Ireland 285, 239.

LIST of the SUMS to be DRAWN for by:—

Christopher Knight.	Amuell Hart.
Will Atkins.	Jo. Bond.
Arthur Munday.	Thos. Deane.
Will Dean.	Will Symes.
John Lumberd.	Will Osbourn.
Rich. White.	Nicholas Bugbeer.
Mary Fowler.	

P. 1. Underwritten and endd.: "Poblebrian." S.P. Ireland 285, 240.

LIST of the SUMS.

For which Nathaniel Manton drew for:—

Richd. Sweete.	Alice Sweete.
John, Sam and Mary Ticken.	Christopher Parr.
Henry Parsons.	John Painter and
Ralph Hermans.	Lydia Jordan, his wife.
Humphrey Coggan.	Hen. Hawkins.

P. 3/4. Signed by Nathaniel Manton. Underwritten and endd.: "Poblebryan" and "Poplebrian" [Pubblebrien]. S.P. Ireland 285, 241.

NOTE.

That Wm. Hawkins claimed a lot in co. Down for the following:—

Hugh Farthing and wife.	Edward Anthony.
Samuel and Daniel Slade.	James Marshall.
Hannah Anthony.	Edmund Snytal.
Ellis Vincent.	Bernard Bartelet.
Toby Allen.	Jno. Goswel.
John Starr.	Mark Downe.
John and Robert Sprage.	John Holwil.

1654.
Addenda.

Mich. Eveleigh.	Thos. Downe.
Anthony Downe.	Mich. Bolt.
Jno. Elivel.	Agnes Pitts.
William Bruin.	

Also for his own adventure, for Mr. Hay's assignment, and for Anthony Beddingfield.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. The several sums for each claimant are given. *Endd.* : "Upper Iveagh." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 242.

NOTE by HEN. CLERKE.

That he is appointed to draw for a barony in co. Waterford for Edward Austen and John King.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Endd.* : "Liberties." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 243.

NOTE by [NATHANIEL HALLOWES].

That he draws for himself and Richard Collett for a barony in Tipperary.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Underwritten and endd.* : "Middlethird." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 244.

NOTE that Francis Allen draws for himself and—

Nathaniel Whetham.	Nicholas Bond.
John Barkstead.	John Coltman.
Christopher Towse.	

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* : "Middlethird." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 245.

NOTE by HENRY CLARKE.

That he is appointed to draw for Nicholas Lockyer and Thos. Kentish.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* : "Connello." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 246.

LIST of SUMS for which Gilbert Marshall is to draw for a barony in Limerick, for :—

Sir John Wollaston.	Dr. Staines.
Mrs. Sumner.	Thomas Brinley.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Underwritten and endd.* : "Conello." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 247.

1654.

Addenda.

LIST of SUMS for which the following draw :—

John King.	John Savill.
Josias Tunbridge.	Wm. Thompson
Wm. Sumpner.	John Speller.
Thos. Lyon.	Ann Savill.
John Field [?].	John Gardiner.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: “Conello.” *S. P. Ireland* 285, 248.

NOTE of CERTAIN LOTS.

These were transferred out of Westmeath to other counties the second day of drawing for baronies. All erased, except note that Henry Bedingfield, Thos. Corbett, and Edm. Page are taken out of Westmeath and added to Eastmeath.

There are transferred from Westmeath

To Eastmeath	3,400 [acres?]
To King's Co.	3,500.
To Queen's Co.	1,350.

Pp. $3\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 249.

NOTE by GEORGE CLARKE.

That he, by order of Alderman Foot, draws for Sir Richard Aynslo.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.*: “Clanwilliam.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 250.

NOTE by SIR JOHN CLOTWORTHY.

That John Browne, Nicholas Williams, John Timme, and Richard Smith are to hold their lots with a large lot.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: “Dunluce.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 251.

LIST of SUMS for which lots are to be drawn for—

Thos. Childley, administrator	Rich. Darnelly.
to Nich. Vaughan.	John French.
John Jones.	Wm. Fryth.
Richard Mallock.	

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.)* John Clotworthy. *Followed by—*

NOTE by SIR JOHN CLOTWORTHY.

That half Alderman Andrews' lot is placed in co. Antrim. *Followed by—*

1654.
Addenda.

NOTE of LOTS.

Of John Browne, Henry Smith, Jo. Tym, and Nicholas Williams.

P. 1. Endd. : "Massereene and Dunluce." S.P. Ireland 285, 252.

NOTE by ———.

That he is to draw for John Rowe, John Amiell, Peter Sweete, Francis Fryar, and Pointington, in the name of Francis Fryar.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 253.

NOTE by NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON

That James Creswick and Co. drew in Armagh.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 254.

B. STAUNTON to JOHN DAWSON.

Asking him to draw for him for £750 in Armagh.

P. ¼. Endd. : "O'Neilland." S.P. Ireland 285, 255.

REQUEST by ANDREW POPE, guardian to HANNAH KING.

Desiring that her lot be drawn with Edmond Highgat's.

P. ⅓. Endd. : "Massereene." S.P. Ireland 285, 256.

POWER from ALDERMAN JOHN DETHICK to CHARLES LLOYD.

To draw his lot and that of his company.

P. ⅒. Endd. : "Queen's Co." S.P. Ireland, 285, 257.

NOTE of SUMS to be drawn :—

Brennan Bunester.

John Sadler.

Nichs. Quincy [?].

Henry Hurwell.

George Plucknet.

Richard Chandler.

*P. ½ (small). Signed by Chandler, and endd. on separate paper :
"Garrycastle and Eglisli." S.P. Ireland 285, 258.*

NOTE that Thos. Vincent and John Holland draw together.

P. ¼. Underwritten : "Ballybret." Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 259.

1654.
Addenda.

NOTE.

That John Hynde draws for the following :—

Richard Richardson.	Francis Haydon.
Patient Wallen.	John Reynolds.
Henry Wharton.	John Stevenson.
Richard Broomer.	Margaret Bennett and
John Hynde.	Widow Overton.
Wm. Woodhouse.	

Endd.: “Slewmarginie [Slievemargie] and Portnehinch, Queen’s Co.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 260.

POWER from LAURENCE BROMFIELD to HENRY CLARKE.

To draw for John Gordon.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ and *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$ (*on back*). *Endd.*: “Slue Morgan” [Slievemargy].
S.P. Ireland 285, 261.

POWER from the following to WM. HICCOKE.

To draw for them. Ratification clause.

List follows of sums to be drawn for :—

Wm. Hiccoke.	Thos. Crowder.
John Mobes.	Gabriel Benion.
Godfrey Reeve.	John Farthing.
Jeremiah Rush.	Benjamin Collyer.
Benjamin Collyer and	Christopher Searl.
Mary Clare.	Mary Read, <i>widow</i> .
Samuel Linne.	Gamaliel Voyte.
John Williams.	Elnar and Sarah White.
Roger Chillingworth.	Wm. Searl.
Isaack Foster.	John Sandon.
Christopher Gray.	Robert Barefoot.
John Standidge.	Peter Ducane.
Henry Hawkes.	Peter Morbland [?]
Elizabeth Delme by	Same for the heirs of
assignment.	Daniel Mercer.
Sarah Mercer <i>pro</i> Sir	Peter Delavoy.
Tho. Hudson.	Wm. Stead.
Leah Brockett for her	John Shul, the assignee of
daughter.	John Wind [?]
John Glascock and wife.	Wm. Whitaker.
Silvester Dennis.	Adoniram Byfield.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.*: “Stradballe” [Shadbally]. *S.P. Ireland*
285, 262.

1654.
Addenda.

NOTE that Simon Burton draws for himself and the three orphans of James Alford.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Decies." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 263.

ABRAHAM BABINGTON to [the COMMITTEE for the IRISH ADVENTURE].

I have disposed of my bill to Alderman Vincent, and pray that he may choose the lot for me.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: "Cullenagh." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 264.

NOTE by JOHN CAITNES.

That he is to draw for Thos. Young.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd. and underwritten*: "Stratbello" [Stradbally].
S.P. Ireland 285, 265.

NOTE that Peter Perry draws for John Nosworthy, Rebecca Terling and Martin Oglethorp.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.*: "Cullenagh." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 266.

NOTE that Robert Smyth and Thomas Walmesley draw a lot as one in Queen's Co.

P. 1. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Slievemargie." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 267.

NOTE by [SAMUEL RICHARDSON].

That he, Mr. Lawson, and Scarlett's children will abide by such lot as is drawn for them in Queen's Co.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Underwritten and endd.*: "Mariburro." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 268.

NOTE by [SIR] THOS. WENMAN, JOHN PYE, WM. HEVENINGHAM and PHILIP PACKER.

That they have joined together in one lot, and that they authorise Mr. Parker to draw for them for a barony in King's Co.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.) by the principals. Underwritten and endd.*: "Garricastle." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 269.

1654.
Addenda.

NOTE that Mary Fountain has drawn in the barony of Garricastle.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *S.P. Ireland* 285, 270.

NOTE that Mr. Ash, merchant, has drawn for :—

John Stephens, of Upper Lippiatt in Gloucestershire.

Carew Harvey Mildmay, of Marx in Essex.

Thos. Goodyear, of London, merchant.

P. 1. *Underwritten and endd.* : "Clanwilliam." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 271.

NOTE by HENRY CLERKE.

That he is appointed to draw a lot for baronies in the King's Co., for Mary Fillingham.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* : "Slievmarginie." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 272.

NOTE by E. SMITH.

That Sir Thos. Soame who held a lot for himself and another by purchase from Robert Sutton, sold both to Symon Middleton and John Soame, citizen and woollen-draper of London, and that he is deputed to draw for them.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Underwritten and endd.* : "Ierkin" and "Ikerkin" [Ikerrin]. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 273.

NOTE [by] HENRY CLARKE.

That Symon Rumney, William Pease, Thos. Mosyer, have drawn in Iffa and Offa.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 274.

ANTHONY RADCLIFFE to his friend MR. GOODIER [or GOODYEAR], merchant, in Aldermanbury.

Asking him to draw for him, and thanking him for his kindness.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*). *Underwritten* : "Drawn in Tipperary by Mr. Ash, now by Mr. Goodyear," and "Ierkin." *Endd.* : "Ikerkin" [Ikerrin], and *add. as in title and* : "Leave this at the Lady Moulson's, near the Royal Exchange." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 275.

1654.

Addenda.

NOTE that Wm. Webb draws for :—

John Barber and
Joseph Barber.
Ralph Miners.

Gabriel Barber.
Isaac Puller.
Richard Willett.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Underwritten and endd.* : “ Moghergallen ” [Morgallion].
S.P. Ireland 285, 276.

LIST of the SUMS for which lots are to be drawn :—

John Juxon.
Thos. Juxon.
Mathew Bigg.

John and Arthur Juxon.
Wm. Wagstaff.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Endd.* : “ Dees.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 277.

NOTE by NATHANIEL MICKLETHWAITE.

[That he drew] for himself, Thos. Waterhouse and Samuel Richardson.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* : “ Dees.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 278.

NOTE that John Perry desires to draw for a barony in Armagh for the assignees of Thos. Fountain, Wm. Viner and Henry Hickman, Richard Hill and Robert Hayes, the assignees of Christopher Love and Simon Dring, and in his own right.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 279.

CERTIFICATE by GEORGE CLERKE.

That the following will adhere to such lot as he draws for them,
viz. :—

Christchurch Hospital.
Nicholas Staughton.
Geo. Clerke.

Rice Glyd.
Robert Butler, assigned to
Thos. Raves.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Witnessed by* Hen. Clarke. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 280.

NOTE that the following draw their lots together :—

Arthur Squibb.
Thos. Pidcocke.
David Hore.

Doctor John Goddard.
Wm. Grantham by Sam
Morris.

1654.
Addenda.

Edward Overing and Joseph Throck. Trotman.
Braund. Francis Thomson.

Francis Duke.

George Clerke for himself and company.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) by all. Endd.:* "Moghergallen." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 281.

NOTE by WM. NEWBOLD that he desires to draw for:—

Michael Ashton, of Calow, in Derbyshire.

Edmund Wagstaffe, of the same.

Richard Wood, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, alderman.

Mary his wife, sister and legatee of Richard Allett, deceased.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Ireland* 285, 282.

NOTE that John Goodwin and John Barker drew a lot.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.:* "Navan." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 283.

NOTE that Henry Grant and Richard Castle drew in Navan.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Endd.:* "Navan." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 284.

NOTE by JOHN HYNDE, in Basinghall Street.

That Mrs. Overton, *widow*, has deputed him to draw for her son and heir Nathaniel.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.:* "Dunluce." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 285.

POWER from JOHN and MARY RYE to their brother, ELISHA COYSH.

To draw their lot with his own for baronies.

A note adds the name of Francis Astrey.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Endd.:* "Rathconrath." *S.P. Ireland* 285, 286.

NOTE by CHAS. BOYD.

That Sir Martin Lumbley drew in Limerick.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 287.

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Addenda.

NOTE that Peter Pery drew for John Martin and Richard Crossing in Westmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Underwritten* : Kilkenny [West]. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 285, 288.

NOTE that Luke Fawne and John Rothwell drew in Waterford.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *Endd.* : “Waterford and Decies” ; *and with a note on back* that Theophilus Frobisher drew £50 in Limerick. *S.P. Ireland* 285, 289.

NOTE by COL. WILLIAM BARTON and EDWARD VAGHAN.

Asking that Edward Vaghan draw for them for a barony in Westmeath.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten* : “Mogherediernan and Kilkenny [West].” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 290.

NOTE that Moses Jenkins [draws] for himself, John Rolfe, and Edward Hast.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : “Moyashel, *alias* Mogherediernan.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 291.

NOTE by THOS. ROSS.

That he is authorised to draw one lot for a barony in co. Waterford for :—

Joseph Carrill.
Thos. Ross.
Thos. Weekes.
Daniel Enderby.
Ralph Child.
Wm. White.
John Lee.

Charles Doily.
Joseph Barrett.
Obadiah Weekes.
James Clark.
Wm. Bolton.
Simon Smith.
Thos. Phillips.

P. 1. *Endd.* : “Coshmore and Coshbride.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 292.

LIST of SUMS to be drawn for :—

Alexander Bence.
Thos. Barnardiston.
Richard Tyler.
Alexander Jones.

George Witham.
Robert Crowley.
Mr. Hutchinson, and for
Anthony Reynolds.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* : “Iffa and Offa and Ileagh.” *S.P. Ireland* 285, 293.

1654.

Addenda.

NOTE by THOS. RANDALL that he draws for:—

Col. Morley.

Mr. Lane.

Mr. Marter.

Mrs. [?] Springatt and

Mr. Russell.

Mr. Barnard.

Mascall Gyles.

Signed (Hol.) by Randall, and with note from him empowering Wm. Tibbs to draw in his place.

P. ¾. Underwritten: "Dees and Lune." Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 294.

NOTE by COL. NATHANIEL FIENNES and HENRY PITT, jointly, and by THOS. HUSSEY, junior.

That they desire to be together, and appoint Hussey to draw for them for a barony in Westmeath.

P. ¼. Followed by powers from Hussey to Wm. Tibbs to draw for him, and from Daniel Pennington (whose name is erased above) to the same to draw a lot for him in Limerick.

P. ½. Endd.: "Dennifore and Kilkenny [West]." S.P. Ireland 285, 295.

NOTE.

That Dr. Roger Goodyear drew a lot in Lune for Thos. Tooley, Robt. Garner, Thos. Straton, Nicholas Brandon, Wm. Marshall, and that he drew for Anthony Radcliffe in Ikerrin.

P. 1 (small). S.P. Ireland 285, 296.

NOTE by THOS. PLEASTED, of Dublin.

That he is indebted to Col. Owen Roe as executor to Col. Francis.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland 285, 297 ad fin.

END OF S.P. IRELAND 285.

S.P. IRELAND 286.

1655.

1655.

1 Feb.
At the Four
Courts,
Dublin.

COPY of DECREE of the COURT in the CASE of PARKHURST and STOWELL, complainants, and WM. BASILL, Esq., Attorney General, defendant.

The case was heard to-day in the presence of the Attorney General, counsel for the Lord Protector, and of council for Sir Robert Parkhurst and John Stowell.

1655.

No proof of delinquency was made to appear to have been in Robert Parkhurst and Randall Aldersey to entitle His Highness to the benefit of the "said" Statute Staple. The claims of Parkhurst and Stowell to the £800 is therefore allowed. Parkhurst and Stowell may sue for the execution upon the said Statute Staple in the name of the executors of the said Randall Aldersey against such of the forfeited lands, late of the said cognizers of the said Statute Staple, as are not in the counties of Eastmeath, Westmeath, King's Co., Queen's Co., Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Antrim, Down, Armagh, or Louth—saving the right of the Lord Protector, if any shall hereafter appear.

P. ½. Conway Papers. Signed, Robt. Meredith and Miles Corbett. Underwritten: A true copy. S.P. Ireland 286, 1.

About Feb. COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of the JUSTICES of the PEACE, GENTRY, INHABITANTS and COUNTY of KILKENNY.

The Government of Kilkenny was lately in the hands of the Irish, and has been forfeited; "and having by our own experience, and by concurrent opinion of the wisest in all ages, found that cities and corporations are both very honourable and profitable to the Commonwealth wherein they are situate, and it being well known that Kilkenny both for air, situation and building is little inferior to any town in the Irish nation and for advancing manufacture well accommodated; and for as much as Lord Deputy Ireton often declared that if he lived he would endeavour to have bestowed upon Kilkenny such privileges and immunities as he hoped would make it as flourishing a city as most in England;" and as we have good hopes of settling the freedom of the civil authority here, and considering our grievances by reason of the remoteness of administration of justice, and also the ruins of the city by decay of walls, streets and bridges:—

We pray for the restoration of all the privileges and revenue of the corporation of Kilkenny, and such other privileges as his Highness may think requisite to encourage us in establishing and replanting the city. "And that which moves us to be more humbly earnest is the daily cries of the country, who are so much oppressed by the unjust vexations of some turbulent and litigious spirits, who, taking advantage by the remoteness of the Courts of Justice in Dublin, are ready to afflict and oppress the poor, with many tedious and vexatious suits." We ask for a renewal of the charter.

P. ½. Signed (not Hol.) by:—

Thos. Adams.
Ja. Woods.
John Whittle.
John Dawson.
Willm. Hay.
Thos. Davis.
Thos. Butler.

Wm. Connell.
John Ridgway.
Willm. Read.
Brian Roth.
Ed. Hicks.
Ri. Smith.
Hen. Baker.

1655.

Richard Brookbanck, or	Thos. Fogge.
Brookbank [<i>two signatures</i>].	Cha. Duke.
Fra. Michell.	Abraham Wells.
Thos. Evans.	John Rosse.
J. Pratt.	Simon Smith.
Wm. Deane.	Joseph Wheeler.
Robt. Heydon.	Thos. Smallwood.
Richard Clifford.	

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 2. Followed by—

6 Feb.
Kilkenny.

THOS. ADAMS and THOS. EVANS to HENRY LAWRENCE, Lord President of His Highness' Council at Whitehall.

We have sent the bearer hereof, Mr. Charles Duke, to present a petition to the Protector [*see foregoing*]. To this end we have delivered to Mr. Duke all the charters which the Irish enjoyed. We hope to get these privileges and to lay a foundation "both for a nursery and countenance of piety and good example to others round about us, and of gladness and gratitude for the Government the Lord hath set over us."

P. 3. A flattering letter. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 3.

14 Feb.
At Lieut.-Col.
Fernely's
House in
Dublin.

LORD MONTGOMERY to COL. EDWARD CONWAY.

Concerning private money matters. This is the first day of his entering into his composition. He hopes to send by the next post a full account. Desires to know how the adventurers have succeeded in their endeavours against the ordinance for their [our] composition. How soon will it be convenient for an agent to attend his Highness in behalf of the poor Protestants. Unless they have mercy they are ruined. Is it undesirable to make any application until things are settled after the dissolution of the Parliament.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) with seal. Add.: To Col. Conway, "at Mr. Wm. Heap, stationer, at the Crown in Temple Bar." S.P. Ireland 286, 4.

20 Feb.

CLAIMS by JUDITH MILWARD, as administratrix of her late husband, JOHN MILWARD, deceased.

1. She claims for her husband's service as trooper under Sir William Waller in Sir Arthur Haselrigge's regiment, in Capt. Battersby's troop, from 10 Aug., 1643, to 12 Mar., 1644, £20 15s.

2. She claims for his service in Sir William Brereton's troop from 1 May, 1644, to 3 Nov., 1646, £98 12s. 6d.—he having received £32.

3. She claims for the arrears of Wm. Bowyer, as he served as harquebusier, under Major Nicholas Battersby and Capt. Thos. Penifather, in the regiment of Sir Arthur Haselrigge, under Sir William Waller, in lieu of a debt of £50 assigned out of Bowyer's arrears to her husband (Bowyer died in the Irish wars)—£62 12s. 6d.

1655.

4. She also claims for her husband's arrears for his service under Col. Jones in Ireland, where he was killed in the Parliament service, £45 14s. 0d.

P. 3. Followed by—

OATH by WALTER PARKHURST, of St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn, aged 56, or thereabouts.

That the above are true copies of the debentures concerning John Milward, deceased. No part of these sums have been paid.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) in the presence of Methusaleh Turner, Colonel Geo. Gill, Elias Roberts, Nath. Manton and Robert Hamon [?]. Followed by oath by Judith Milward that these sums are unpaid. Signed (Hol.). In all, p. 1. S.P. Ireland 286, 5.

21 Feb.
Stepney,
Middlesex.

CERTIFICATE of MARRIAGE.

Of Robert Rowne, of Ratcliff highway, in Stepney parish, oatmeal man, and Elizabeth Harding of the same, in Stepney parish church, on 17 Nov., 1625.

P. 1. Underwritten. Examined by Wm. Bissaker, parish register. S.P. Ireland 286, 6.

Same.

CERTIFICATE of JOHN WATERTON, EDWARD ARLEBEAR, churchwarden, WM. COUPER, AMBROSE GOODING, "constabull," and RI. ALBORTH.

That the bearer, Elizabeth Rowne, of the Ratcliff highway, was the lawful wife of Robert Rowne, late of Ratcliff highway, oatmeal man, who died in Ireland.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by the above. S.P. Ireland 286, 7.

Last date
Feb. 28.

COPY of PETITION of COL. NICHOLAS DEVEREUX to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

He has been a great sufferer by the insurrection in Ireland. He entered the Commonwealth's service in July, 1642, and served honourably till September, 1646. Since then he has lived with his wife and children at Westminster, where they have behaved with loyalty to the Commonwealth. He has, since he came here, received nothing from his estate there [in Ireland] and is owed £4,374 for service in the Parliamentary forces. The debt has been allowed, "which, in regard it is with other of the arrears of the English soldiers for services done before 1647, [is] charged upon lands in Ireland by Act of Parliament of the 26th of September last."

1655.

“Balinagir [Bellymagir], a house so called at seven or eight miles distance from Wexford, or other garrison or market town, which for near 400 years hath been the mansion house of the family of Devereux, branched from the house of Devereux in England, as by the abstract of a pedigree thereof now in your petitioner's hands may appear, . . . is become forfeited to this Commonwealth by the rebellion of the late heir thereof.” There is no one nearer in blood to that family (that has not stained it by rebellion) or who has done better service than petitioner. He is now “intending for Ireland, which, by God's blessing upon your Highness's endeavours, is reduced to this Commonwealth's obedience, for which, not only your petitioner, but all that are interested in that country, are for ever bound to render due praises unto the Divine Majesty and thankfulness to your Highness.”

He prays that as a reward for his service, and to distinguish him from the rebellious of his house, the Protector will enable the Lord General Fleetwood to settle Balinagir house and estate on him and his heirs, together with such adjacent rebels' lands as may amount to three fourths of the arrears owed him; reserving to “your highness and successors” such rent, &c., as may denote to posterity your Highness' bounty to petitioner.

1654. *P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and underwritten. Referred to the Council and*
28 June. *endd.: “Re[ceived] 14 Nov., 1654, and read 21 Feb., 165½.” S.P. Ireland 286, 8.*

1655. **POWER** from EDWARD DAVY, of Beckley in Sussex, yeoman,
1 Mar. as guardian of Mary Davy, of the same, sister of Wm. Davy, late of Robertsbridge, in the parish of Saleherst [Salehurst] in Sussex, deceased, to JOHN COOKE, citizen and draper.

To draw for a lot due on the subscription of Wm. Davy.

P. ¾. Signed and delivered in the presence of James Walley and Geo. Copping. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 9.

7 Mar. **GEO. RAWDON** to **COL. CONWAY**.

The weather has been so bad that we have not been able to carry anything to Ballinderry to set it on foot. *Other details.* Mr. Wyke is, I suppose, with you. Unless he will do punctual duties besides preaching, I do not see how he could be called by the people or presented by the patron.

Other family details and private money matters.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 286, 10.

1655.

- 13 Mar. CERTIFICATE by JOHN HALLYWELL, THOS. GOULD, Jo. CROSSE, and JOHN BUSH.

We are parishioners of Dunstan in the West, London, and know William Spencer of the same parish. He served in Ireland in the train of artillery and went there about 1642.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 11.

- 16 Mar. SAME by [SIR] JOHN TEMPLE and H. HUTCHINSON.

At the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland, as there were few ships to prevent robberies committed by the rebels on the coast, the Lords Justices and Council persuaded Robt. Smith to set forth the *Adventure* at his own charge for the guard of those seas. She was of about 100 tons. So far as we know he has not yet been paid.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 12.

- 27 Mar. POWER from JAMES FLETCHER, citizen and haberdasher of London, to SILVESTER SUCH.

To draw for a barony in King's Co.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Hugh Noden and John James. S.P. Ireland 286, 13.

- 15 Feb. NOTE by NICHOLAS DOMVILL, Registrar, attending the Committee for the accounts of the Commonwealth at Duchy House.

In the account made up by Mr. Auditor Collins (auditor for the army in Ireland) on 31 July, 1643, amongst other accounts of sums owing to those who went with the train of artillery to Ireland at the time of their discharge there, I find that Ro. Round, "worke-bace," was owed £52 12s. for pay from 24 July, 1642, to 7 July, 1643. Of this, £9 13s. 11d. was paid him, and £7 received by his wife. £35 7s. 1d. is due to him.

P. ½. Followed by—

- 22 Feb. NOTE by WM. TIBBS.

(1) That Round is dead, and that his wife took out administration of his estate on this date.

- 29 Mar. (2) Affidavit of Elizabeth Round, of Stebenheath [Stepney] parish, Middlesex, widow, aged 70, to the effect that £35 7s. is still due to her.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 14.

1655.

Last date 29 Mar. SIMILAR NOTE by DOMVILL.

2 Feb. That £23 1s. 0d. is still owing to Alexander Griffin, cooper, for 289 days' service with the train of artillery in Ireland to 9 May, 1643.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by—

29 Mar. OATH by ALEXANDER GRIFFIN, of St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, London.

That this sum is owing. 3 lines. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 15.

6 Feb. SIMILAR NOTE by DOMVILL.

In the same capacity, to the effect that Thos. Cust, armourer, who also went to Ireland with the train, is owed to £20 19s. for 289 days' service to May, 1643. His full pay was £36 2s. 6d., of which he has received £15 3s. 6d.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by—

Same. OATH of THOS. CUST, of St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, London, armourer.

That this sum is due to him.

In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 16.

About Same. CERTIFICATE from NATH. CAULFIELD and others.

That Thos. Cust has been an inhabitant of the parish 30 years, and used the trade of an armourer and was in service in Ireland. His trade being dead, he is now become a porter and takes great pains for a living.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed (Hol.) by:—

Nath. Caulfield.

Jo. Parsons.

Wm. Joyce.

John Kettel.

Willm. Walker.

Thos. Tunman.

Thos. Greene.

Edward Osborne.

Edward Hunt.

Thos. Stoutwicke.

S.P. Ireland 286, 17.

Last date 29 Mar. FURTHER CERTIFICATE by REGISTRAR DOMVILL.

That Wm. Spencer, gunner, who also went with the train to Ireland, is still owed £11 10s. 8d. out of £24 1s. 8d. earned by him for service for 289 days to 9 May, 1643.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Followed by—

1655.

29 Mar. OATH by WM. SPENCER, of the parish of Bride's near Fleetbridge, London, point tagger.

That £11 10s. 8d. is still unpaid.

In all, p. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 18.

Last date 29 Mar. FURTHER CERTIFICATE by DOMVILL.

19 Feb. That £13 8s. 4d. is still due to Edward Cockman, gunner, for service with the train of artillery in Ireland, being the residue of £24 1s. 8d. due to him for 289 days' service to 9 May, 1643.

P. 1/3. Followed by—

NOTE by WM. TIBBS.

That Jane, the widow of Edward Cockman, was granted administration of his estate of 23 Nov., 1654.

P. 1/15. Followed by—

29 Mar. CERTIFICATE of JANE COCKMAN, *alias* STRINGER, of "Peter's Paul's" Wharf, London, now wife of JOHN STRINGER, leatherseller.

That the £13 8s. 4d. is still unpaid.

P. 1/6, in all, p. 4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 19. Followed by—

6 Mar. CERTIFICATE by JOHN STRINGER.

St. Peter's Hill, London. That Jane Cockman was the wife of Edward Cockman, who served in Ireland and died on the Scotch service.

P. 1/2. (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 20.

Last date 29 Mar. FURTHER CERTIFICATE by DOMVILL.

6 Feb. That £23 12s. 6d. is still due to Richard Wootton, ropemaker, for balance due on service. *Details similar to foregoing.*

P. 1/2. Followed by—

29 Mar. CERTIFICATE by RICHARD WOOTTON, of Giles' Parish, Cripplegate, *æt.* 72.

That this sum is still unpaid.

P. 1/5, in all, p. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 21. Followed by—

1655.

About Same. CERTIFICATE by ALEXR. KELLIE, minister, and NICHOL. PYNE, parish register.

That Richard Wotton and Anne Biggen were married in the Parish Church of St. Giles without Cripplegate, on 22 Oct., 1634.
P. 3. S.P. Ireland 286, 22.

Last date 29 Mar. FURTHER CERTIFICATE by DOMVILL.

That £17 18s. 9d. is still due to Hugh Jones, gunner, for service as in similar certificate above.
P. 1/3. Followed by—

CERTIFICATE of WM. TIBBS.

That Katherine, relict of Hugh Jones, got administration of his estate on 23 Feb., 1655.
P. 1/5. Followed by—

29 Mar. NOTE by KATHERINE JONES, *alias* GARDNER, of Lawrence Pountney, in Katherine Wheel Alley, in Thames Street, wife of RICHARD GARDNER TAYLOR.

That this sum is still unpaid.
P. 1/8, in all, pp. 3/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 23. Followed by—

About Same. CERTIFICATE of FERDINANDO EDEN, Parish Register, of St. Sepulchre's.

The parish register shows that Hugh Jones and Kathrine Edwards were married in the Parish Church on Dec. 14, 1625.
P. 2/4. (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 24.

Last date 29 Mar. FURTHER CERTIFICATE of DOMVILL.

3 Mar. That £19 13s. 5d. is still due to Nathan. Bennett for service with the train of artillery in Ireland. *Details as above.*
P. 1/3. Followed by—

NOTE by TIBBS.

That Frances Bennett, mother and administratrix of Nathaniel Bennett, deceased, took out administration of his estate on 11 Sep., 1643.
P. 1/12. Followed by—

1655.

CERTIFICATE by FRANCES BENNETT, of Little Britten, London, widow, *æt.* 56.

That the above sum is still unpaid.

In all, p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 285, 25. Followed by—

6 Mar. CERTIFICATE by ANTH. BEAUMONT, a grocer, in Nicholas Shambles.

That Nathaniel Bennet was the son of Frances Bennett.

P. 1. (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 26.

Last date FURTHER CERTIFICATE by DOMVILL.

29 Mar.

19 Feb. That £17 7s. is still due to George Jones for service as in similar certificates above.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Followed by—

29 Mar. CERTIFICATE by GEO. JONES, of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, carpenter.

That this sum is unpaid.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$, in all, p. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 27. Followed by—

13 Mar. CERTIFICATE by RICHARD PAGET[?].

That George Jones has lived in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for 20 years.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 28.

8 April.
Hillsborough.

GEORGE RAWDON to COL. EDWARD CONWAY.

I am not able to answer your letters at present. All last week I was at the assizes at Carr[ickfergus] and left Mr. Harrison sick there. I do not know when we shall get our adventurers' lands. For Massereene, Henry O'Neill has compounded for £1,400, and to have his estate again. Lord Clanbrassell is to pay £9,000.

The butter is most of it sold, but the money not payable till May. I advise you to come to terms with Mr. Currance if you can, for the Courts in Dublin give far higher interest now than they used to do, and you might lose more by a suit than by an agreement. Your rents will improve, but the taxes go up, and at every meeting there is talk of the great stock in Killultagh, "so that I begin to repent that I have agreed with those tenants that

1655.

have taken leases to discharge the cess for their stocks." The old tenants have mostly come to our rates as they saw they would not be reduced, so there will be little room for new farmers.

My wife is ill, and I think you will guess the disease.

Pp. 2. Hol. Add.: To Col. Conway "at Mr. Leake's, at the Sign of the Crown, between the two Temple Gates in Fleet Street." *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 286, 29.*

20 April. POWER from THOS. Fox, vintner, of London, to GEORGE COPPING, of London.

To draw for him for a sum paid in by Edward Seaman, of London, mariner, for the Irish adventure.

P. ½. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Matthew Gray. S.P. Ireland 286, 30.

Last date 27 April. COPY of PETITION to the PROTECTOR of ELIZABETH, VISCOUNTESS DOWAGER of MAYO, showing that:—

She is English, and, on marrying the late Viscount Mayo, brought him a portion which was invested by him in a jointure of certain lands in Connaught. In the calamities there she sheltered many English in her house, even to the hazarding of her own life. She lost her jewels and valuables, and has also his deed of jointure. She came to London and recovered part of it, and is much engaged in her lodgings and elsewhere. She prays for relief.

24 April. *P. ¾. Underwritten:* His Highness refers this petition for consideration of your Council, and *endd.:* "Ordered 27 Ap., 1655." *S.P. Ireland 286, 31. Followed by—*

4 May. SWORN DEPOSITION of JOHN NORMAN, of Crowton, in Cheshire, yeoman.

That he married Elinor Titchett, widow and administratrix of Lieut. Richard Titchett, of Crowton, deceased.

Thereupon, finding by a debenture under the hands and seals of the Commissioners for monthly assessments in that county, bearing date 3 Dec., 1651, that there were certain arrears of pay due to Lieut. Titchett for his service done to the Commonwealth, he declares that neither he nor his wife has received it. He has, however, assigned it to Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Garrard as part of a fine on a lease of a messuage.

Sworn before Henry Harper, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 286, 32.

1655.

Last date [CAPTAIN KINGDON'S PROPOSALS.]
4 May.

I am ordered by the Lord Deputy and Council to move:—

That His Highness and Council fill up their eighth instruction to the Lord Deputy and Council, so as to give them power to let lands for a certain number of years, unless it is thought well that their power be discretionary.

That His Highness and Council's pleasure be known concerning the Lord of Ard's case.

That an instruction be sent allowing people to compound for incumbrances upon estates.

Same for enabling the authority there to decry totally or by degrees the value of base coin, "the little bullion of that country being almost carried all away by merchants, and base money secretly imported for filthy lucre's sake."

That they may have power "to transport a certain number of vagrants to the Summer Islands, there being no other way securely to dispose of such Irish Tories as come in upon conditions."

That it be settled what are "woods" in allotting them to the adventurers and soldiers.

P. 1. Signed (*Hol.*). Ri. Kingdon. Re[ceived] 1 May.
Ref[erred] 4 [May]. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 33.

Last date DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SIR ROBERT KING'S PETITION.⁽¹⁾
9 May.

COPY of PETITION of SIR ROBERT KING to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

By order of the late Long Parliament Sir George Radcliffe's estate in Ireland was made liable to pay a debt of £800 principal with damages to John Harrison, esq., and £120 to your petitioner, which he had paid to the said Harrison for interest, being bound with Sir George for the debt. In pursuance of this order, your Highness, being then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ordered that Radcliffe's estate should pay all these charges.

Petitioner prays that as it may be of advantage to dispose otherwise of Sir George's estate, he may be paid for the above said debts out of part of it, so that the rest may be free of encumbrance.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Underwritten 20 April, 1655: Referred to the Council, Lisle Long. *Endd.*: "Ref. 4 May." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 34.
Followed by—

COPY of ORDER by the COUNCIL OF STATE at Whitehall.

That Sir Robert King's petition be referred to Col. Montagu, Col. Jones, Col. Fiennes, and the Earl of Mulgrave.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Whitehall, 4 May, 1655. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 35.
Followed by—

(1) See p. 536 note.

1655.

REPORT of COL. FIENNES and COL. JONES on the aforesaid PETITION.

It should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council. They should be empowered to appoint a fitting proportion of Radeliffe's estate to pay petitioner and Harrison if they find the facts are as stated, and that to do so is well for the state.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 9 May, 1655. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 36.*

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

18 May. PETITION to LORD HENRY CROMWELL of the CITIZENS and INHABITANTS of DUBLIN, showing that:—

Ireland is by Act of Parliament part of the Commonwealth. The petitioners and others have often asked for the removal of the burden of customs which they have to pay twice and often thrice for commodities imported out of England "contrary to the usage in Scotland, Virginia, New England, and all the other plantations and countries that are under the Government of this Commonwealth." They discourage people from settling in Ireland.

In its two last sittings Parliament passed votes for legislation to do away with this burden.

The Committee of Parliament for Irish Affairs has also advocated it. Nothing has however been done.

They pray that Lord Henry will use his influence with the Lord Protector to get these customs abolished, and that Ireland have the same privileges as Scotland, and that exportation from one part of the Commonwealth to the other be allowed by port cocquett.

Signed (in nearly all cases Hol.) by:—

H. Hutchinson.	Robt. Moulsworth.
Tho. Freeman.	Ed. Tighe.
Warnaer Westenra.	Geo. Gilbert.
Peter Wybrants.	Thos. Springham.
Math. Draper.	John Forrest.
Theodorus Barlow.	Thos. Crowe.
Enoch Reader.	John Ord.
John Preston.	Brockhill Taylor.
Richard Cooke.	Wm. Helme [?].
Edwd. Chambers.	Jonathan Butterson.
G. Fisher.	Geo. Stoughton.
Edward Swelles.	John Desmynieres.
Jo. Fletcher.	Thos. Bowles.
Robt. Hasels.	Maurice Berkeley.
Sam. Weston.	Ridgley Hatfield.
John Toxad.	Mark Quin.

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Richard Millonton.	Symon Younge.
Samuel Saltonstall.	John Franckland.
John Rawlingson.	John Moxon.
Joshua Hall.	Edward Pridham.
Henry Rowlandson.	Thomas Pooley.
Giles Rawline.	Matthew Freench.
Samuel Stanbridge.	Obadiah Bradshaw.
Daniel Bellingham.	Sam. Doughty.
Joseph Poker.	Lewis Des Mynieres.
Willm. Hills.	Richard Phillips.
Thos. Orr.	Geo. Kennedy.
W. Bligh.	Charles Andrews.
Peter Bellardt.	John Huyshe.
Albertus Wysly.	John Nicholas.
John Kett.	Robert Locke.
John Whitchurch.	Jonathan Paley.
John Betson.	Ge. Hewlett.
Thos. Cooper.	John Dutton.
Denish Quin.	Will. Martin.

Pp. 1. *Endd.*: "Delivered 18 May and referred to the Council." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 37.

Last date CERTIFICATE of LORD BROGHILL and VINCENT GOOKIN.
23 May.

That Thos. Hacket, Minister of the Gospel, has been faithful to the Commonwealth, and has business to do in Holland with his mother-in-law, about his wife's portion, which may necessitate his longer stay in England.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed (Hol.)*, Vincent Gookin: Broghill. *Endd.*: "Order 23 May." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 38.

Last date PETITION of [SIR] VINCENT GOOKIN to the PROTECTOR, showing
19 June. that:—

In order to discharge his public duties, to which he was called without his knowledge, petitioner built about three years ago a house near Cork on certain lands in the barony of Barrymore. He holds these lands on a lease, five years of which are unexpired. Lest any future Act of State should prevent his just right of preemption in these lands, he prays that the Commander-in-Chief and Commissioners for Irish Affairs be empowered to grant him a lease of the lands now in his possession in the barony of Barrymore, together with certain lands near thereto for convenience of fuel.

19 June. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten*: Referred to the Council of State. *Endd.*: "Read and ordered 23 June." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 39.

1655.

Last date
26 June.

COPY of the ORDER of the LORDS and COMMONS [ENG.] of 14 Jan., 1643 (for which see *Lords' Journals (Eng.)* V. 555-6), and of the COMMONS' [ENG.] of 12 Jan., 1646, on the PETITIONS of SIR WM. ANDERSON and TOBIAS NORRIS (for which see *Commons' Journals (Eng.)* IV. 404).

The first entry is not in the Commons' Journals.
P. 1. Followed by—

Last date
26 June.

COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of TOBIAS NORRIS, Commissary of the Victuals in Ulster, showing that:—

At the beginning of the rebellion he was employed by the Lords Justices and Council to provide clothes for the army sent into Ireland by the Parliament. In this service he invested all his money and engaged his credit. An account audited on oath by some of the Council in Ireland showed that he was owed £3,336. He was paid only half the sum from the funds of Goldsmiths' Hall, on which he got the enclosed order. He prays for land in Ireland to make up the residue. He owes most of it to those from whom he took up the cloth. He prays that land sufficient to satisfy the remaining half of his debt be set out to him in Ireland.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd.: "Received of Sir John Temple, 15 May. Ref. 23 May. Ord. 26 June." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 40.

Last date
27 July,
1655.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CASE OF EDWARD VISCOUNT
LOFTUS, OF ELY.⁽¹⁾

COPY of RESOLUTION of the COMMONS in the CASE of the late LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND, of 6 Jan., 1641.

See *House of Commons Journals (England)*, Vol. II., p. 64, the paragraph on "Proceedings concerning Lord Ely," with which this is identical down to the words "from the Earl of Strafford."

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 41.

COPY of ORDER of the HOUSE of LORDS in the CASE of LORD LOFTUS, of Ely, of 9 Dec., 1641.

See *Lords' Journals (England)*, Vol. IV., p. 468.
Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 42.

DRAFT of FURTHER ORDER of the SAME in SAME CASE of 20 Ap., 1642.

See *Same*, Vol. V., p. 7, par. 3, not the same as the order in the *Journals* of this date, q. v.
P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Endd. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 43.

(¹) See p. 536 note.

1655.

COPY of FURTHER ORDER of the SAME in SAME of 3 May, 1642.

See Same, Vol. V., pp. 38 and 39: "In the cause" to "the Tenor thereof" of which this is copy.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 44.

SAME of 6 June, 1642.

That Sir Philip Mainwaring shall have till Saturday next to consult his counsel touching some writings concerning Lord Loftus' case.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Not the same as order of this date in Lords' Journals V., 107 q. v. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 45.

SAME of 24 June, 1642.

Sir Philip Mainwaring is to seal the deeds already drawn up between him and Lord Loftus. *The rest of the order as in Lords' Journals (Eng.) V. 157 q. v. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 286, 46.*

SAME of 30 June, 1642.

That Sir Philip Mainwaring shall pay to Lord Loftus or his assignees all such expenses and charges as Lord Loftus shall be put to from the date of this order by reason of Sir Philip's not sealing and delivering such writing as he was bidden by the House to seal and deliver to the use of Lord Loftus, his heirs and assignees.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Not identical with the order of 30 June, 1642, in Lords' Journals (Eng.) IV., 169 q. v. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 47. Followed by—

COPY of ORDER of the LORDS of 6 Feb., 164 $\frac{2}{7}$.

Sir George Wentworth and Sir Philip Mainwaring to appear within a week before the House to show cause why they have not obeyed the former orders of this house which are by the petitioners to be produced at their appearance.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Not in Journals for this date, q. v. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 47a.

COPY of PETITION of EDWARD VISCOUNT LOFTUS, of Ely, to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Petitioner was compelled in 1637, by arbitrary decree of the Earl of Strafford, to convey his estate to Robert Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus and Sir Philip Mainwaring. The annexed affidavits will witness what he has lost.

1655.

Sir Philip Mainwaring did not obey the decree of Parliament of 1642, which declared this decree void and illegal, and that restitution should be made [*see the order of 20 April, 1642, above p. 574*], though Sir Ed. Loftus and Lord Dillon did so obey.

Petitioner garrisoned his castle, Middleham Castle in Yorkshire, for the Commonwealth, and held it at great expense, the cost being £2,000. He had to mortgage part of his estate and pay £8 per cent. on the loan.

He prays that Sir Philip Mainwaring be ordered to reconvey to him, and that his disbursements be made good to him.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Underwritten : 19 April, 1654. Referred with Sir Philip Mainwaring's and Mr. Barratt's petitions to the Council by His Highness' desire. Lisle Long.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 286, 48. Enclosing :—

Copy of Affidavit of Henry Parry, late of the City of Dublin, gentleman.

On April 20, 1638, Adam Viscount Loftus of Ely, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was committed by the Council to the Castle of Dublin, "being a very noisome place," and guarded with halberts by order of the late Earl of Strafford, for not yielding to a decree made against him touching his whole real estate by the Earl of Strafford and Council. On March 26 following he was committed close prisoner, and remained so till 9 May, 1639. During this time he fell sick, but his physician was not allowed to come to him, nor was his chaplain allowed to come to administer the sacrament to him in the extremity of his sickness. The Lord Chancellor was forced to pass his estate according to this decree before he was enlarged. In the time of his imprisonment his estate was sequestered by the Earl of Strafford for the payment of £3,300 or thereabouts, and this sum was taken from his rents and paid to Sir Geo. Wentworth. Parry believes that the Lord Chancellor's loss during his detention in his real estate (which was about £4,000 a year), and in his perquisites, pensions, and ironworks (of which, owing to the sequestration, he could not dispose) was about £24,000 up to the time when the rebellion happened. He believes that the Lord Chancellor and the now Viscount Loftus of Ely lost £80,000 owing to the rebellion.

P. 1 $\frac{1}{10}$. Underwritten : Sworn, 16 Nov., 1652. John Page. Followed by—

Copy of Affidavit of Wm. Borodale, late of Dublin, gentleman.

Similar to foregoing.

P. $\frac{5}{8}$. Signed. Underwritten as the foregoing. In all, pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 49 and 49a.

1655.

COPY of ORDER of the LORD PROTECTOR on the SAME CASE.

That Sir Philip Mainwaring seal and execute forthwith a reconveyance to Lord Loftus and his heirs according to the order of May 3, 1642.

P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 6 Feb., 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (not Hol.), Lisle Long. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 50.

COPY of MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT'S REPORT on the SAME.

In pursuance of an order from his Excellency for securing the castles and garrisons in the North Riding in the beginning of May, 1648, Berwick and Carlisle being then surprised by the enemy, Viscount Loftus, by order, secured a company of foot for defending Middleham Castle in Yorkshire, which was his in right of his wife. He maintained it till about the beginning of December, and got no satisfaction. The Committee of the militia for Yorkshire refused to provide for his company in regard it was raised by my order.

Lord Loftus served well, and must have spent, as he said, £500.

He is now in prison for debt, and his estates in England and Ireland are encumbered. He should be satisfied.

P. 1. Endd. with date : 26 April, 1654. S.P. Ireland 286, 51.

DRAFT REPORT [of a COMMITTEE of COUNCIL] on the SAME.

By an arbitrary decree of 1 Feb., 1637-8, of the Earl of Strafford, Lord Loftus' father was compelled to convey his estate to Robert, Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, to the use of Sir Robert Loftus and his heirs, to the disinherison of the heirs male of that family.

The petitioner's complaint against that decree having been made to the House of Commons and by them transmitted to the House of Lords, their Lordships reversed the decree on 3 May, 1642, and all conveyances subject to it were made void. It was ordered that those who took under them should reconvey to Lord Loftus or the heirs male of his body. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the time was to see to the performance of this order. Accordingly, Robert, Lord Dillon and Sir Adam Loftus reconveyed. Sir P. Mainwaring has not done so, even in spite of the orders of the Lords of 6 June, 24 June and 30 June, 1642 [*for which see above, p. 575*].

The Committee think the Lord Deputy should be ordered to restore Lord Loftus to his possessions, that Sir Philip Mainwaring be compelled to obey the Lords' order if he come to Ireland, and stand committed until he obey.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two copies : but the suggestion that Sir Philip Mainwaring be committed appears in one only. Endd.: "Ord. 22 Aug[ust]." S.P. Ireland 286, 52 and 53.

1655.

COPY of ORDER OF COUNCIL in the SAME CASE.

On reading the report [*see foregoing*] of the Committee of Council on Lord Loftus' petition, the Protector and Council ordered that it be agreed with. Dated Whitehall, 22 Aug., 1654. Orders accordingly to be sent to the Lord Deputy.

P. ¾. Followed by—

COPY of FURTHER ORDER by the SAME.

Referring Sir Philip Mainwaring's petition in this case to Mr. Justice Hales [*sic*] and the Attorney and Solicitor General to prepare a draft of the conveyances, assurances, &c., under the foregoing order.

Sir Philip to sign, seal and execute these or stand committed to the Sergeant at Arms.

P. ½. Dated Whitehall, 2 Sep., 1654. In all, pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 286, 54.

PETITION of SIR PHILIP MAINWARING to the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that:—

Petitioner has received your order of 22 Aug. last, that he should reconvey to Lord Loftus. He cannot do this without violation of his conscience and breach of trust, because the order of the Lords (of 3 May, 1642) expressed that such lands as hath been bought by the said Lord Viscount Loftus descendable to the heir general, with £2,000, shall descend to Anne Loftus, daughter of Sir Robert Loftus and grandchild and heir general of Adam Viscount Loftus.

Petitioner finds that several of the lands mentioned in the deeds now tendered to him to be sealed are descendable to Anne, for whom he is trusted.

He prays that he be not asked to violate the Lords' order.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.). Endd. with date: 2 Sep., 1654. S.P. Ireland 286, 55.

FURTHER PETITION of SAME.

Similar in substance to foregoing.

P. 1. Endd. with date: 1 Sept., 1654. S.P. Ireland 286, 56.

PETITION of EDWARD, VISCOUNT LOFTUS, to the PROTECTOR.

Recapitulates the information in the foregoing documents. Mr. Justice Hales, to whom, amongst others, the drawing up of the necessary conveyances was entrusted, conceived himself unfit to act in that capacity, as he was of counsel for petitioner and his father.

Prays that the other officials appointed may have power to act without Mr. Justice Hales.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 286, 57.

1655.

NOTE by SIR MATTHEW HALE.

Desiring to be excused from his duties on the ground given in foregoing.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 11 June, 1655. *Signed (Hol.) and endd.*: "Lord Loftus' petition. Received 10 June. Order 27 July." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 58.

This is the last of the papers relating to Lord Loftus' case.

2 Sept. LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT for the FORCE in IRELAND to continue the 2nd of Sept., 1655.

Gives daily and monthly pay of:—

(1) The general officers.

These include:—

The Commander-in-Chief (£10 a day).

The Major-General of the forces in Ireland (£3 a day).

The Commissary-General of the Horse.

The Quartermaster-General for the Army.

The Adjutant-General for foot and horse and for a troop of horse.

The Commissary-General of the musters, a deputy clerk and eight assistants.

The Provost-Marshal-General and eight men.

The Advocate-General for the Army and one clerk.

One preacher.

One physician.

An apothecary and three men.

A Surgeon-General.

An Auditor-General and two clerks.

One penny per £1 of all pay issued is to be allowed, to be divided between the Auditors and Receiver-General.

The total for these officers is £23 11s. 4d. a day.

(2) The Life Guard.

It consists of 40 gentlemen besides officers. The officers are a captain, captain-lieutenant, and three corporals; also a trumpet. Total £9 18s. 6d. a day.

(3) Field and staff officers to a regiment of foot.

(4) A private company of 100 soldiers, besides officers.

The total for twelve regiments of 1,000 men, besides officers, is £549 14s. a day.

(5) A troop of 70 horse, besides officers.

The total for six regiments, each of six such troops and officers, is £376 17s. a day.

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(6) Field and staff officers to a regiment of dragoons.

This consists of a Colonel's troop of 80 soldiers, besides officers, and of five private troops consisting of the same number.

The total of a regiment made up of the Colonel's and five other troops (480 men, *plus* officers) is £46 a day.

(8) The train of artillery.

Its cost is £5 19s. a day.

P. 1 (a large parchment). Full figures given. S.P. Ireland 286, 59.

29 Sep. COPY of PETITION of the COMMITTEE of the ADVENTURERS for IRELAND, on behalf of themselves and the other Adventurers to the COUNCIL of STATE, showing that:—

In February last they presented a petition to the Protector which he referred to your honours.

The petition was not answered owing to other weighty affairs. In April they petitioned again, but have had no answer. The plantation is retarded in consequence.

They ask that their proposals be considered, and that an answer be returned upon them.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by [Alderman] Sam Avery. Endd. with date: "Re. of Sir D. Watkins." S.P. Ireland 286, 60.

Latest
date
1655.
October.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY
OF THE ARDS.⁽¹⁾

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL for EXAMINATIONS to the COUNCIL in the LORD of ARDS' CASE.

We have perused the papers in this case. We find by the five articles of declaration and promise made by the now Lord General Cromwell to Sir Robert Sterling and others in behalf of the Protestant party under the command of the Marquis of Ormond, signed 26 April, 1650, [that] Lord Montgomery promising to be faithful to the Parliament and Commonwealth, and submitting to such fine and composition as are required in the precedent articles, shall enjoy his liberty and property under the protection given by the Parliament to all men. He affirms that he gave this promise, and that it is now in the hands of Mr. Melin, Secretary to Lord General Cromwell. We find also that Lord Montgomery was allowed to live in Ireland for six months from Jan. 1st, 1650, and guaranteed protection by Lord Deputy Ireton. The said Lord Deputy thinking it well to remove Lord Montgomery out of Ireland,

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

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gave him a pass to go to Holland either by sea or through England on 16 April, 1651, with leave to return within ten months. He allowed him "two fifty pounds out of the revenue of his estate for accommodating him in his remove," and the same allowance to his lady and children as before. He was promised that he should not lose by staying away longer, if necessary, but that his agent might prosecute his composition as required. He came to England ten weeks since, within the time allowed by his pass, and presented himself to the Lord General. We think his articles should be made good to him, and that he should have the pass which he desires to go to Ireland. Till his composition is effected, he should have the allowance already made him. The Committee of Parliament in Ireland which has set down his lands to be sold should be asked by letter if he has done anything since the articles to justify this.

Pp. 11½. Dated Whitehall, 24 Feb., 165½. Verified by Geo. Bishop, Ser[ivener]. Signed by John Thurloe. S.P. Ireland 286, 61.

COPY OF COL. ROBERT VENABLES' REPORT to the COMMITTEE of PARLIAMENT for IRISH AFFAIRS on the LORD OF ARDS' CASE.

I am asked to certify under my hand what I lately told you about the Lord of Ards.

In Jan. or Feb., 165½, the President of Connaught being then at Carrickfergus, a letter came to him [in] which there was mention made of a letter sent a little before from the Lord of Ards to Philip McHugh O'Rely to encourage the Irish to bear up against present difficulties.

This letter of the Lord of Ards was read before the Irish Provincial Councils for Ulster. In a day or two I had news from Major Rawdon through Major Burgh, making a similar charge against the Lord of Ards. The news came through two late officers in the Irish army who were living in our quarters. The President then had the Lord of Ards arrested and brought to Carrickfergus. In the following March, I, having urgent business with Lord Deputy Ireton, took the Lord of Ards "along" to Kilkenny. The Lord Deputy interviewed him and offered him either to take his trial or to depart the country until matters were in a more settled posture between the Parliament and Scotland. He chose to go beyond sea, and the Lord Deputy gave him a pass.

I had some discourse with the Lord of Ards about the charge against him, and he told me that he had written a letter to Philip McHugh O'Rely for some clothes which his lordship had left in the Irish quarters. He had, he said, given this letter to Col. Trevor to send as directed, and also to desire a pass from Col. Ponsonby, Governor of Dundalk, for the messenger that took the letter into Cavan. These officers corroborated this statement, but did not "inform the contents." The Lord of Ards had liberty from Lord Deputy Ireton

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to send into the Irish quarters for his goods there kept within three months. He came in about the beginning of June. If this is not a fault, I do not know what else there is against the Lord of Ards, except that he has been inoffensive.

Pp. 1½. Signed (not Hol.). Endd. : 29 Dec., 1652. S.P. Ireland 286, 62.

COPY of CERTIFICATE by the PROTECTOR CROMWELL.

That Viscount Montgomery of Ards is within the articles and promise agreed on with Col. John Daniell for the Irish Protestants under the command of the Marquis of Ormond on 26 April, 1650. He has so far as I know done what he should under these, and deserves to be treated accordingly.

P. ½. Dated 10 March, 165½. Signed (not Hol.), O. Cromwell. Verified by T. Pouncefote, registrar. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 63.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES bearing on the CASE of the LORD of ARDS.

26 April, 1650. Articles made between his Highness, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Protestants under the command of the Marquis of Ormond. Amongst other things, it was agreed (art. 4) that the Commissioners of Revenue in each province should determine whether and on what terms any of them [who] had estates in land should be admitted to their present possessions until either the Parliament should make known their pleasure concerning them, or till there should be Commissioners and rules settled by authority of Parliament for their fines and compositions in their quality of delinquency, wherein they were to be reckoned equally with other English Protestants of like conditions that have come in and submitted since December 1, 1649.

It was also agreed (art. 5) that such of these as should within six months give such engagements of their fidelity to the Parliament and Commonwealth as should be required, and should submit to the composition in the 4th article, should enjoy their real and personal estates under the Parliament without any delinquency at all.

Also (art. 6) that all Protestants under Lord Montgomery of Ards who came off from the Irish Popish party should have the same terms.

Lord Montgomery came in within the time limited (*in margin, certified 10 Dec., 1652*).

1 June, 1650. Lord Deputy Ireton gave the Lord of Ards his protection, declaring that he had submitted according to art. 5, and a pass [*see above, pp. 580-1*], assuring him that his absence should not prejudice his composition.

He returned within the time and finding his lands set down to be sold, petitioned the Council of State. Petition referred to the Committee for examinations [*see above, p. 580*]. This

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Committee return their opinion that his articles be made good to him, and that he have leave to go to and live in Ireland and perfect his composition there, and that the Commissioners be asked whether they know of any reason why he should not have the benefit thereof.

23 Mar., 1652. The Council of State gave the Lord of Ards a pass and letter accordingly to the Commissioners [of Parliament] in Ireland. 14 April, 1652. These refer him to the Commissioners for Ulster.

10 Dec., 1652. The Commissioners for Ulster return their answer that they know not of anything done by him during his abode there which was hostile to the Commonwealth, nor of the cause of his restraint other than what is set forth in the President of Connaught's certificate of 26 [Sept.], 1652.

As to his acting in opposition to the Parliament, it is generally known that he was acting in pursuance of a commission he had from the then king of Scots; and that during his short time of power as commander in chief in Ulster, he besieged or rather summoned, Derry, and after stayed some time with the Lord of Ormond, returned and joined Munroe to relieve Carrickfergus, but was routed near Lisnegarvy.

26 Sep., 1652. By the certificate of Sir Charles Coote, President of Connaught, mentioned in the letter from the Commissioners of Ulster, the President certifies that from the time of the Lord of Ards' coming into the Lord General whilst he (the President) remained in Ulster, he never found that his lordship acted prejudicially to the State.

The reason of his restraint was a letter which Sir Charles got from Enniskillen telling of a report there that the Lord of Ards would join the Irish. He was therefore secured, but the report could not be verified.

29 Dec., 1652. Col. Robert Venables certified to the Commissioners of Parliament for Ireland that ——— [see above, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 62].

These certificates herein mentioned were sent to the Council of State as the best way of satisfying them. It was added that the Lord of Ards deserved further to be excepted [from the general permission to landowners to compound for their estates] because as they [the Commissioners in Ireland] were informed, the Lord of Ards had not only gone over to the enemy, but had also drawn others with him.

In the *interim* before a return from the Commissioners in Ireland to the Council of State, the Parliament, by their act of 12 Aug., 1652, excepted the Lord of Ards from pardon of life and estate. In this Act a proviso is inserted that if any person, excepted by name, or otherwise comprehended in the qualifications, has been comprised within any articles, he shall enjoy the benefit of those articles in case the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland adjudge him to be comprised therein, and he observe the articles.

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19 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{3}$. His lordship asks the Council to proceed on the certificate of the Commissioners of Ireland in order to [have] the benefit of his articles, and thereupon the papers were transmitted to the Commissioners for articles.

10 Mar., 165 $\frac{2}{3}$. His Highness certifies that ——— [see above, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 63].

16 Mar., 165 $\frac{2}{3}$. The Lord of Ards petitions the Committee for Articles for benefit of the articles.

Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 64.

COPY of JUDGMENT by the COMMISSIONERS appointed for relief upon ARTICLES granted in time of war on the CASE of the VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY of ARDS.

Details of the case recited as in the foregoing documents. Lord Montgomery's petition praying for relief according to the articles of 26 April, 1650 [see p. 582] has been heard. The Commissioners thought he should be relieved, and a letter written to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland to ask if he deserves forfeiture on any fresh ground.

The Commissioners in Ireland say there is no case against him. This Court think he should be relieved, and should enjoy his estate till Parliament legislate in the matter of composition.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, 25 Mar., 1653. *Certified a true copy by* Tracy Pauncefote register. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 286, 65.

COPY of DECLARATION by the COMMISSIONERS of the COMMONWEALTH of ENGLAND for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND.

Effect of the Act of 12 Aug., 1652, recited. We now declare hereby that this Act contains the pleasure and intention of Parliament towards all those who are either included in the Act or were awaiting the expression of the Parliament's opinion as to their estates. All those who are under separate articles guaranteeing their estates shall, if they apply to us, enjoy those articles under the sanction of the Act. They shall have their rents from the time of making those articles until the date hereof. Provided that the Act of 1652 and the Commissioners' powers to put the Act in force remain intact.

Pp. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated Dublin, 27 July, 1653. *Signed (not Hol.)—*

Charles Fleetwood.

Edm. Ludlow.

Miles Corbet.

Jo. Jones.

Certified by Tracy Pauncefote. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 286, 66.

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A BRIEF of the CASE of LORD MONTGOMERY of ARDS.

Recites shortly the effect of the foregoing documents from 20 April, 1650, to Aug. 5, 1653.

The Lord of Ards desires to be admitted to composition for his estate on the terms given to other considerable persons in circumstances similar to his.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 286, 67.

COPY of FURTHER JUDGMENT by the COMMISSIONERS for RELIEF upon ARTICLES of WAR.

The case of Lord Montgomery considered.

It appears that about May 8th last he delivered to the Commissioners of Parliament for Irish Affairs the order of this Court of 25 Mar. last. Nevertheless they have ordered that he forfeit two-thirds of his estate and be transplanted as to the other third. His articles and case are, under the circumstances [*details given*], within the cognisance of this Court. We confirm our previous decision and think Lord Montgomery should enjoy his estate until Parliament take further steps in the matter.

The Commissioners in Ireland should be desired to carry out this order and Lord Montgomery shall be subject to no further transplantation.

P. 2½. Dated Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, 5 Aug., 1653.

Signed (not Hol.) :—

Jo. Bradshaw.

Edw. Whalley.

John Hayes.

Anthony Samuell.

Robt. Warcupp.

Clem. Oxenbridge.

Owen Rowe.

Wm. Bosville.

Certified by T. Pauncefote. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 68.

PETITION of HUGH SHAW to the LORD PROTECTOR on behalf of VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY of the ARDS.

Recites the case of Lord Montgomery.

His father was killed in the Parliament service at the beginning of the Irish rebellion. Mr. Jeffrey Browne, a notorious Irish Popish rebel, was allowed his estates upon articles similar to those which the Lord of Ards got. Other facts given [*as in the foregoing*].

He prays that the Lord of Ards may be declared "compoundable" under the Lord Protector's ordinance of 2 Sep., 1654.

P. 2. S.P. Ireland 286, 69.

PETITION of the SAME to the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS, showing that:—

Petitioner wishes to lay the facts of the Lord of Ards' case before their lordships.

He was excepted from pardon by the Act of 1652.

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Other details given as above up to the orders of the Commissioners for Relief upon Articles of War of 25 Mar., 1653.

Notwithstanding this order the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland proposed to transplant his lordship as to one-third of his estate. His lordship therefore applied again to the Commissioners for Relief upon Articles, who, by their order of 5 Aug., 1653, confirmed their previous order, and declared against the transplantation.

By the ordinance of 2 Sep. last [1654⁽¹⁾], the Lord Deputy and Council are given power to compound with Protestants there who, having been delinquents there, have not been excepted from pardon.

However, his lordship has not yet been admitted to compound by the Lord Deputy and Council.

Petitioner prays that Lord General Cromwell may be approached and asked to relieve the Lord of Ards. His Highness is always careful to fulfil his part of all articles of war. Lord Montgomery should have such terms as other Protestants had.

P. ¾. *Endd.*: "Re. 9 June, 1655." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 70.

DRAFT of a REPRESENTATION of the LORD of ARDS' CASE with reasons endeavouring to corroborate the articles granted him 26 April, 1650, and to "refell" what is urged on behalf of Mr. ERASMUS SMITH, and HENRY WHALEY,⁽²⁾ Judge Advocate, Adventurers for lands in Ireland.

Whealey and Smith say his lordship's articles were uncertain, and are over-ruled by the Act of Settlement by which the Lord of Ards is excepted.

It is answered that the petitioners force the part of the argument which is in their favour, and not that which makes for the Lord of Ards especially, clause 4.

Now it is clear that Col. John Daniell and all the rest of the Protestants in Munster, Lord Moore, Sir Robert Sterling, Mr. Gerrard Moore, and the rest of Leinster, Lord "Clandeboize" and the rest of Ulster coming in, and submitting at the same time and under the same conditions as the Lord of Ards, have their compositions perfected—those of Munster on the ordinance of 1 Aug., 1654, those of Leinster and Ulster on that of 2 Sep., 1654. No Protestant in Ireland is denied his composition on articles. His Lordship claims like treatment.

Other details follow concerning the interpretation of the 4th and 5th clauses of the articles. Whealey's assertions are refuted.

By the report to the Council of State of 24 Feb., 165½ [see p. 580], it is asserted that the Lord of Ards did all he should do under the articles and should therefore have the benefit of them.

(1) See foregoing document.

(2) Also spelt "Whalley."

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Whaley affirms that art. 6 refers not to the Lord of Ards himself, but to his adherents and dependents ; but—

1. The Lord of Ards has the same words for himself as Col. John Daniell.

2. It is absurd to suppose that a man whose relations bring in people should not be included in their articles.

3. His Highness declared him included in the articles.

Whaley further objects that Thomas Lord of Ards was specially excepted by the Act of Settlement passed on 12 Aug., 1652 ; but—

1. He protested against this exception, which was due to the Report of the Commissioners for Parliament in Ireland, who reported him as one whose lands should be sold. Thereon the Council of State on 23 Mar., 1652, asked the Commissioners in Ireland if they had any grounds for their action. The matter was by them referred to the Commissioners for Ulster and to Sir Charles Coote, who was then in the field. An answer could not be got till Dec., 1652, and meantime, in August, the Act had passed excepting him. In December, it appeared that his name should never have been transmitted from Ireland.

The Commissioners in Ireland said they did not know of his articles when they transmitted his name as fit to be excepted ; so he was put into the exceptions from the Act as a result of a mistake. He trusts that it will be corrected.

Whaley contends further that the Act of 1652 was declared to be the final intention of Parliament towards all included therein, and that for this reason the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland did not agree with the judgment of the Court of Articles in the Lord of Ards' case ; but—

1. The Commissioners in Ireland, by inquiring so strictly as they did on 24th Dec., 1652, whether the Lord of Ards had forfeited his articles, imply that he had articles to forfeit from which the return made by them did not exclude him.

2. They owned by their letter of 1 Mar., 1655, that he was within the articles.

3. The Act of Sep. 29, 1652, coming after that of August, revived and strengthened the powers of the Court of Articles as it existed under the Act of June, 1649, and made its decisions binding on other Courts. By this Act the Lord of Ards is protected.

4. He is protected by the Report of 24 Feb., 1652.

Other details.

As to the declaration of 27 July, 1653.

1. It was after His Highness' certificate.

2. It was after the judgment of the Court of Articles, which the Commissioners in Ireland cannot reverse.

3. The Commissioners in Ireland deferred to his Highness' judgment on the matter by their letter of 1 March, 1655.

Other details.

As to the objection that the revival of the Court of Articles by the Act of 29 Sep., 1652, does not apply to his Lordship because

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he was in arms since 30 Jan., 1649; this is against the body of the Act. It applied to delinquencies in Scotland and Ireland incurred after Jan. 30, 1649. Any proviso against the body of the Act gives way to the Act itself; see the Bishop of Canterbury's case in Cooke's reports, and Altenwood's case in the first report.

Lord Ards was sent by the Council of State to the Court of Articles, and they found him innocent.

And though the articles of Scilly and Guernsey, being since the 30th Jan., 1649, seem to be excluded from the Court of Articles as the Lord of Ards [is] by the letter of that proviso, yet in the case of Sir Philip Cartwright, Mr. Lohardie and others, upon the articles of Guernsey, and Sir John Greenville, Mr. Thornevill and others upon the articles of Scilly, that Court has given relief in spite of the proviso.

Whaley objects that the Lord's articles were not confirmed by Parliament, but there was general confirmation of such articles by the Act of 12 August, 1652.

Whaley says that the articles do not give positive terms; but if the assurance of a liberty equal to that given to English Protestants who came in before Dec. 1, 1649, a liberty to enjoy property under the full protection of Parliament, and a liberty equal to that given to those who came in under Col. Daniell—if these are really not positive terms, then the Lord of Ards is unhappy above all men in Ireland.

Other details. Last date 1 Mar., 165 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In all, pp. 9. S.P. Ireland 286, 71.

COPY of ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS from the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to COMMISSIONERS-GENERAL REYNOLDS, WM. REEVE, and RICHARD KINGDON.

You are to consider the letter formerly written to his Highness the Lord Protector, bearing date March 1 last, concerning the Lord of Ards and the papers referred to in that letter, and to move his Highness for his pleasure therein.

P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Dublin, 18 April, 1655. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 72.*

COPY of the PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND to the LORD PROTECTOR in the CASE of the LORD of ARDS.

In obedience to your letter of 26 Jan. last we have heard what could be said on the side of the Judge Advocate whose lot fell on the Lord of Ards' estate and also on the side of the Lord of Ards. [*Details of the case given as in the foregoing documents.*] His Lordship relied much on a decree of the Committee of Articles at Westminster dated 25 March, 1653, by which they adjudged that the Lord of Ards should enjoy his estate till Parliament legislate further in such matters. His Lordship insists that this judgment is final and

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not to be overruled. We considered this and the proviso in the Act of Settlement, which says that all persons within articles shall enjoy them if it seems right to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland that they should do so. We find that the late Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland never gave such judgment in the Lord of Ards' case. They said on the contrary that the Act of Aug. 12, 1652, contained the full intention of Parliament towards those comprised in it. They never agreed to the decree of the Committee of Articles. Such decrees are against the Act for the settling of Ireland and will prevent your servants here from sequestering rebels' estates or settling the soldiers or adventurers on them till Parliament takes further action. We think the Act of Sept. 29, 1652, by its provisoes, prevents the Committee of Articles from deciding such case. The Lord of Ards was in arms after 30 Jan., 1649, and the articles [?his articles] were not confirmed by Parliament. We cannot come to a decision and refer the matter to your Highness.

Pp. 2½. Signed (not Hol.) by—

Chas. Fleetwood.

Rd. Pepys.

Miles Corbett.

Robt. Goodwin.

Matthew Tomlinson.

Certified by Tho. Herbert, clerk of the Council. *Underwritten:* 28 April, 1655. Referred to the Council, Thos. Thurloe.

Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 73.

PETITION to the LORD GENERAL of JUDGE ADVOCATE WHALLEY, showing that:—

He has, as he thinks, a legal title to 6,000 acres Irish measure in the Barony of Ards in Ulster, land forfeited by the rebellion of Lord Montgomery of Ards, Lord Claneboy and the late Sir James Montgomery. His case against the Lord of Ards stands referred to your Council. That against Lord Claneboy is this. Petitioner was legally seized of the land since his lot was drawn on the 24 August, 1654. Nothing is alleged against petitioner but your Highness' ordinance for Protestants compounding of Sep. 2 [1654]. Petitioner claims that this posterior ordinance cannot defeat his title. The late Sir James Montgomery is excepted by name from the right of composition by the Act of 12 Aug., 1652; and such persons cannot have the benefit of the composition by your Highness' ordinance.

He prays in any case for land in Armagh or Louth in compensation, although the loss of the aforesaid land, which is good, and on which there are houses, will be great.

P. ½. Signed and underwritten (Hol.) "Oliver P. I desire the Council of State to have a tender regard of the petitioner and of his petition. June the 12th, 1655." *Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 74.*

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COPY of PETITION of HUGH SHAW, agent for the LORD of ARDS to the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS, showing that:—

The Lord of Ards has not yet got his sequestration taken off. Questions are raised which have before been settled by the Court of Articles.

He prays that the Lord of Ards may have the benefit of previous judgments and may keep his estate.

Details given.

P. ½. Endd.: "Re[ad] 28 June, 1655." S.P. Ireland 286, 75.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL to whom the CASE of the LORD of ARDS is referred.

They consider in detail the points mentioned in the foregoing documents. Whalley bases his case on the nature of the Lord of Ards' articles, which are conditional on the action of Parliament, and also on the clause in the proviso in the Act for settling Ireland, whereby the Commissioners of Parliament ought to adjudge such to be within the articles as they intend to benefit by them. The deficiency of such adjudgment cannot, he says, be made good by his Highness' certificate. All which they report to the Council.

Pp. 2. Signed, E. Montagu, Lambert, Phi. Jones. Endd.: "Read 21 Dec., 1655." S.P. Ireland 286, 76.

CONSIDERATION of ADVANTAGES to the STATE in the LORD of ARDS' COMPOSITION.

If he be admitted to compound, the State will gain £3,000 by the composition, and the adventurers will be satisfied from the lands of Irish rebels in the 11 counties, and not from those of Protestant delinquents.

On the other hand, if he be denied composition, any charge which there may be on his estate must be paid out of the co. Kildare. The late Lord of Ards, who died in the Parliament's service, charged his estates heavily, and £14,000 will have to be paid out of the co. Kildare, which will swallow it nearly all up; and the Lord of Ards will still remain to be provided for. The State would in all lose £17,000 or so, and have to provide for Lord Ards according to his position if he be not allowed to compound.

P. ½. Endd. as foregoing. S.P. Ireland 286, 77.

ANSWERS to several OBJECTIONS in the LORD of ARDS' CASE.

Similar in substance to *S.P. Ireland 286, 71, page 586, q.v.*

Pp. 2. S.P. Ireland 286, 78.

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LIST of PAPERS relating to the LORD of ARDS' CASE.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland* 286, 79.

*This is the last of the papers relating to the case of
Viscount Montgomery of the Ards.*

23 Dec.
Hillsborough.

GEORGE RAWDON to LORD [CONWAY].

We are still staying here and hope that my sister Hill and her company will end the twelve days next week with us at Lisneg[arvy]. Pen. Hill has taken a new servant, little Ned, since Mr. Finch forgets her. Poor John Obery hath lain sick of a flux this week and is still in great danger.

Other details. Capt. Conway has been in the country this ten days, but is not yet resolved where to fix. Lieut. Barton is not willing any should take his farm only himself.

I shall, as you advise, set somebody to bring me a trial of Col. Mostin's mine. If his lead is sold at £11 a ton, it will be very cheap.

A hundred weight of "pot ashes" is gone up to Dublin to Ald[erman] Wyburne⁽¹⁾, but unless we can get above £30 a ton for them at Belfast, they are hardly worth the pain and trouble.

I hear they have commonly been worth £50 and £60 of such strength as ours are. If we are to make a store of it next year we must know in time to sow plenty of beans for the straw.

The paper you signed and all of the same kind were called in by order of the Lo[rd] H[igh] C[hancellor] and C[hief] B[aron] in those parts, who wrote to all the officers to bring such in to him. He wrote to Col. Coote, who cut off your name and the others and sent in only the pet[itio]n. I wonder you signed it.

We had the book you sent reprinted and circulated in Ireland before yours came.

Major Redman, who commands in these parts, sent me one and the reasons of the Spanish war.

Other details.

P.S.—The Lord of Ards, Col. Turner and Col. Mervin are not yet bailed.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add.: "For your lopp."
S.P. Ireland 286, 80.

(1) Possibly Wybrant. Peter Wybrant was Mayor of Dublin in 1658.

Addenda.

1655 ADDENDA.

DRAFT of an AGREEMENT and DIRECTIONS and INSTRUCTIONS made, given and concluded by us, the ADVENTURERS for REBELS' LANDS in IRELAND, whose names are underwritten, this — day of 1655, upon which all our agents, &c., are to proceed for settling our lands.

Our desires are :—

1. That Commissions may issue out of the Chancery of Ireland to fit Commissioners from the Commissioners of the Great Seal to certain persons for every barony in the ten counties assigned to the Adventurers. Of the people so appointed one should always be a surveyor. They shall survey the forfeited lands of rebels and (as there are no feodaries and escheators to find offices of intituling, &c.) shall examine into the part which those rebels took in the rebellion, and into the nature of their interest in these lands. The Commissioners to have power to send for papers and take evidence on oath.

2. These surveyors shall take an oath before the Surveyor-General for the faithful performance of their duties.

3. These Commissioners, or two of them, whereof the Surveyor is to be one, shall inquire by 12 good men and true of each barony, and by other witnesses, the limits and bounds of each barony. The surveyor shall make a map of them accordingly, and shall set out what honours, castles, manors, &c., are in each belonging to the rebels since 25 March, 1639, either in fee simple, fee tail, or held in trust for them. They shall set out the meadow arable land, &c., belonging to each honour, castle, &c. Full details shall be given in the survey of all lands, even to the smallest denominations, farmlands, ploughlands, cartrons, &c.

Details given.

4. They shall then allot the lands to the adventurers who have agreed to take lands in the several baronies through the Committee of their own members at Grocers' Hall. They shall act on certificates sent them for each barony by the Surveyor-General. Richard Deacon, register to the Committee, shall set forth in a book, fair written without corrections, the people who have drawn in each barony. He shall sign every page of it. It shall say how much land each man is to have, and whether in English or Irish measure.

5. They shall pass over those lands in any barony to which any claims have been admitted or allowed by the Committee or Court of Claims in Dublin. If any barony is insufficient to meet the claims on it, those who are disappointed shall pursue the Acts of Parliament hitherto passed for their satisfaction.

6. They shall not allot to the adventurers any lands held by Protestant proprietors or corporations, excepted for mercy by the Act of 12 Aug., 1652, entitled an Act for the settling of Ireland, but only such as they shall find to be indubitably forfeited under these Acts.

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Addenda.

7. They shall not, in the allotment, respect any leases or allotments made by the State.

8. Those who may not be fully satisfied out of any barony shall be free to find out any surplus lands in any other barony of the ten counties. The Surveyor-General shall then give order for subdividing such lands amongst them.

9. Any adventurer evicted by course of law from his holding shall, on bringing evidence of that eviction to the Surveyor-General, be assigned land elsewhere, as the Surveyor-General pleases.

10. We desire that provision be made for letting for a year the land or part of the land of any adventurer who will not bear his part of the charges of surveying by the Surveyor-General. His proportion of the charge shall be levied in this way.

11. We agree that the surveyors be paid £6 per thousand acres for every thousand acres of profitable land, and £1 per thousand acres for every thousand acres of bog, for the surveys, measurements and maps. These are to be delivered to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, where they shall be filed.

12. Letters patents shall then be issued under the Great Seal of Ireland, granting the adventurers' estates to them and their heirs for ever in free and common socage as of the Castle of Dublin.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 81.

About
29 June.

A COPY of a LETTER sent into IRELAND from the COMMITTEE at GROCERS' HALL to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL.

Right Honourable ———,

We have received a letter from Sir John Reynolds, Captain Kingdon, and Mr. Rowe, dated the fifteenth inst. You wish them to ask us why we state accounts and give or exchange debentures of and for service done in England.

Our answer is this :—

We do not act as you say, nor do we impose any debt on the Commonwealth. We state only such debts as are sworn upon oath to be due ; and what we have done is not grounded upon the order of the Council of State of June 1, 1653, but upon the Act of Parliament “ for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the adventurers for land in Ireland and of the arrears due to the soldiers there and of other public debts.” We act under this act.

It enacts that, after the soldiers have been satisfied out of the ten counties set apart for them and the co. Louth, all the other houses and lands of rebels in Ireland (except as therein excepted) shall be set forth, and disposed of for satisfaction of arrears for service done in Ireland and England. The Act requires that those who advanced money or arms shall make oath before the Commissioners of Parliament, the Commissioners for Accounts in Ireland, or before us at Grocers' Hall, of those debts.

This is our explanation. We have meantime been loaded with extra work, much to our displeasure, and we very nearly refused to do more than the work which by the Council of State we were

Addenda.

ordered to do. Unfortunately, many people think that through us alone can they realise the benefits conferred upon them by Parliament. We were reluctant to act, and only did so on account of their importunity.

A note adds :—

This is a copy of a letter sent you in June last. No answer to it has yet been given. We may explain further that the certificates which we gave were upon such debentures as we find on oath to be ready stated by some Committee or Commissioners authorised thereto by Act, order, or ordinance of Parliament.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 82.

END OF 1655.

1656.

15 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

GEORGE RAWDON to EDWARD, LORD CONWAY, at the *Crown Inn*, -
between the two Temple Gates, in Fleet Street.

I was grateful for the books. To-morrow we go to Belfast to settle our assessment for this quarter and defend ourselves against Mr. Davies. Capt. Conway is here; and John Frenchman is dead and is a loss to us. Capt. Roma is not come again since. I suppose he will not have Ballinderry unless he will give up his obstinate desire to have all cess paid out of the rent for stock and all. It is yet all waste. Colonel Coote has taken order to pay the two half-years' rent. He is High Sheriff of Cavan and will shortly be here. Mrs. Standish is here. I have written to Sir Maurice Eustace about the papers. Mr. Standish has sent you £200. You should write to Lord Moore to remind him of the money you expect from him. I and your sister long to hear that my lady is better.

Other domestic and private details.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Endd. Add. as above. S.P. Ireland 286, 83.

23 Feb.

POWER from THOS. ANDREWS to WM. HAWKINS.

To draw for him for a barony in Ulster.

P. ½. (Hol.) Signed. S.P. Ireland 286, 84.

1656.

Latest
date,
1656,
3 March.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF THE LONDON
COMPANIES.⁽¹⁾

PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of several COMPANIES of the City of London, showing that :—

They made the plantation in 1609 at the great importunity of the Lords of the Privy Council. By patent of 29 Mar., 1613, they got certain rights. After spending £150,000 on the place they were ousted of their possessions by an illegal decree in the Star Chamber, in 1633⁽²⁾ [*sic*].

In Aug., 1641, the House of Commons resolved that this sentence was unjust and unlawful, and that petitioners and their under-tenants should be restored. Owing to many and great troubles in England and Ireland this has not been done.

They pray for restoration.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by :—*

Geo. Griffith.	Charles Royd[?].
Willm. Gibbon.	Osias[?] Churchman.
Phillip Parker.	Jno. Collyson.
John Stone.	Francis Kirby.
Laurence Warkman.	Geo. Foxcroft.
Thos. Thynne.	Fran. Hall.
Fr. Peck.	Wm. Horner.
Ri. Hutchinsons.	Edw. Taylor.
John Sanders.	

P. 1. *Endd.* : Read and referred 3 March 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 85.

COPY of PETITION of SAME to SAME.

Similar to foregoing. They pray for new patents under the great seal.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. 10 May, 1655. *Signed by* Edward Taylor, clerk to the Committee of the Companies, by their order. *Underwritten*: Referred by the Protector's wish to the Council: Lisle Long. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 86.

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS before a COMMITTEE consisting of MAJOR G. LAMBERT, SIR A. ASHLEY COOPER, COL. JONES, and SIR G. PICKERING.

The parties' power who appeared was demanded.
They said they had power which they could produce.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

⁽²⁾ Properly speaking, 12 May, 1635. See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland* 1633-47, p. 104.

1656.

The sentence in the Star Chamber ⁽¹⁾ to be produced.

Other details. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 16 Mar., 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 87.

COPY of ORDER of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL OF STATE in the CASE of the LONDON COMPANIES.

Recites the facts in the petition of the citizens. The complete restoration of the citizens of London to their rights, &c., seems just. This should be done by new letters patents from His Highness similar to those formerly given. The Lord Protector and Council therefore order that the London Companies may, if they think fit, sue forth new patents. In the meantime the Governor and assistants are restored to their old possessions. All the new tenants who cannot claim from the society or the companies shall yield up their holdings to the citizens of London or their assigns. The citizens are restored to their right of taking tonnage and poundage, and all their other rights.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Dated, Council at Whitehall, 29 Aug., 1654. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 286, 88.

COPY of FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

That the petition of the London Companies be referred to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lambert, Lord Lisle, Sir Gilbert Pickering, and Mr. Rous, or any two of them.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Dated Council at Whitehall, 31 May, 1655. *Signed by* W. Jessop, clerk of the Council. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 89.

PETITION of the UNDERMENTIONED ADVENTURERS for LANDS in IRELAND, to HIS HIGHNESS, OLIVER, "LORD PROTECTOR of the COMMONWEALTH of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and the dominions thereunto belonging," showing that:—

They adventured under the Act of 1642, and should have lands in Ireland. By an order of the Council of State dated Whitehall, 1 June, 1653, they were referred to a committee consisting of Methusaleh Turner and others to review their claims.

They applied to this committee and drew their lots in the barony of Slane in Eastmeath. They got conveyance of them from the committee, and a year since sent over their agents to plant them; but are prevented from possessing them by several *custodiams* and leases granted to others; and particularly Edward Dendy, Serjeant at Arms, who, by colour of some order of the late Parliament, has entered upon a large part of these lands. He pretends that he was granted £200 a year and has had £500 worth of land in this barony set out to him. This should not have been done in any of the ten counties. He has all the fishings, houses, timber and streams set out to him, so that the remainder of the barony will not suffice for petitioners.

(1) Of 1635. See last note.

1656.

They pray for justice.

*P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by John Barrington, Alex. Pym, Wm. Mas-
ham, William Ball, Rich. Everard, Wm. Arnold, E. Turnor, John
Arnold.*

*Underwritten: 11 Jan., 165⁵₆. Referred to the Council. S.P.
Ireland 286, 90.*

COPY of ORDER by the COUNCIL of STATE.

The petition of several companies of the City of London to his Highness, and referred by his Highness to the Council, was read. It concerns the plantation of Londonderry.

Ordered, that it be referred to the Committee for the Irish Adventurers for consideration and report.

P. ½. Dated Council at Whitehall, March 3, 165⁵₆. S.P. Ireland 286, 91.

*This concludes the documents relating to the London
Companies' case.*

Latest
date,
1656,
6 Mar.

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE CASE OF LORD CLANEBOY'S
PROPERTY.⁽¹⁾

REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the CASE.

We find that the whole estate was sequestered for the use of the Commonwealth seven years ago. It continued so till the late ordinance of his Highness and the Council for admitting the Protestants of Munster to composition. In pursuance of this ordinance Lord Claneboy compounded for his estate at two years' value—about £9,900. Lady Claneboy, petitioner's mother, had, however, a jointure, which is valued at £1,500 a year. He has compounded for this too, and we think it reasonable that this composition should be allowed. We recommend that £1,500 be remitted on the composition.

*Pp. 1^½. Signed (Hol.), Charles Fleetwood, Mulgrave, J. Lambert,
and endd.: "Reported 6 Mar., 165⁵₆." S.P. Ireland 286, 92.*

REPORT of ——— on the CASE of LADY CLANEBOY.

We find that the Commissioners of Articles found that Lord Claneboy ought not to be transplanted, and should enjoy his estate till a fine be set for his composition. We hear that

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1656.

Lord Claneboy was one of the last that went out from us and one of the first that came in. He was not out more than six weeks. We think he should enjoy his estate subject to such a composition as your Highness thinks fit. If your Highness will state a figure, the Commissioners for Irish Affairs will apply it to the particulars of the estate.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 286, 93.

DRAFT of ORDER of the LORD PROTECTOR and COUNCIL regarding
LORD CLANEBOY.

He was in arms for a short time against the Commonwealth but in 1649 came in and submitted to Sir Charles Coote, and was included in the articles then given to the Protestant Party there. We now declare that he shall enjoy the benefit of all those articles. He shall compound at two years' value of his estate as it was let in 1640, deducting what is set apart for his mother for her life. The composition shall be raised by selling so much of the estate as, at 15 years' purchase, will bring in that amount, such land remaining to the use of the Commonwealth for ever.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 94.

PETITION of ANNE, VISCOUNTESS CLANEBOY, to the PROTECTOR
showing that:—

She and her husband and children have long "wrestled under very many freights." They have been four years under sequestration and have spent much in raising and maintaining for eight years a troop in the Government service. Unless relieved they must perish.

She prays that her husband may enjoy his estate, giving security for the same; and that after his debts are allowed for, such a fine be appointed out of his property as shall agree with the Protector's goodness and the nature of her husband's delinquency.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Followed by—

COPY of the ORDER of the COMMITTEE for RELIEF on ARTICLES
of WAR, sitting in the COURT of EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, in
this CASE.

James, Viscount Claneboy, has petitioned the Court and shown that he came in and submitted to Sir Charles Coote within the time limited in articles given on the 26th of April, 1650, by General Cromwell to the Protestant party in Ireland under the Lord of Ormond. He is entitled to the benefits of those articles, which enable him to enjoy his estate on such terms as the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland think fit, till Parliament establish Commissioners and rules for compositions.

He, nevertheless, now finds that he is not to have the benefit of these articles, and that he is to be transplanted. He prays that he may have the benefit of them by order of the Court.

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To this plea the Attorney-General puts in an answer that he does not know whether Lord Claneboy is included in the said articles, but that, if he is, those articles being unconfirmed, the Court has by the Act of 29 Sept., 1652, only a qualified power to stop sales of lands or stay suits at law till Parliament be consulted.

He also says that by the Act of 1652, Aug. 12, power is given to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland—if they see fit—to transplant any person within the qualifications mentioned in the Act, notwithstanding any articles.

On this petition and answer the Court considered the case to-day. A certificate, under the hand and seal of the Lord General Cromwell, was put in to the effect that Lord Claneboy had submitted within the time prescribed. They think he ought to have the full benefit of the articles. He should enjoy his estate till Parliament legislate on the matter.

They do not think he should be transplanted, and desire that a copy of this order be sent to the Commissioners for Irish Affairs.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed:—

Owen Roe.

Jo. Bradshaw.

Wm. Underwood.

Edw. Whalley.

Math. Shepherd.

Edw. Cooke.

Clem. Oxenbridge.

In all, pp. 3. Dated Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, 22 Aug., 1653. Endd.: "Read and Ref[erred] 28 Feb., 165 $\frac{3}{4}$." S.P. Ireland 286, 95.

REPORT of COL. MACKWORTH and COL. MONTAGUE on the PETITION of LORD of CLANEBOY.

They review the facts as given in the foregoing documents. They recommend that Lord Claneboy be allowed to enjoy his estate, and think that, owing to his losses, his case should receive special consideration by the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Ord[ers] 7 and 19 Ap., 1654." S.P. Ireland 286, 96.

ORDER by the LORD PROTECTOR.

Referring Lord Claneboy's petition and the report on it of Col. Montague and Col. Mackworth to [the Privy Council].

P. 1, with sign manual and with further copy of the finding of the Commissioners for relief upon articles of war (see last document but one), attached. Dated 6 Ap., 1654. In all, pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 286, 97 and 97a.

This is the last of the documents relating to the case of Lord Claneboy.

1656.

[About
7 Mar.]COPIES of PETITION of JAMES SHAEN to the LORD PROTECTOR,
showing that:—

Petitioner has been a loyal servant of the Commonwealth. It was one of his greatest “crosses” in his life to have been a cornet of horse in the British army in Ulster when there was a general defection by means of most of the chief officers from the authority of Parliament. Before and since he served Parliament well. But he was so surprised by that “subitaneous” inundation that he was forced to continue under them. At the earliest opportunity he tried to turn people back to the Parliamentary interest, and declared for it at the risk of his life. His services were represented by Colonel Venables and others to Lord Deputy Ireton at “Pushell” in Munster. Your Lordship then gave order for two months’ pay to be paid him as cornet to Major Clotworthy, and ordered him a commission under Col. Venables in his troop of horse. He has since served as a captain and in civil posts. He prays that he may by special order be included in the ordinance for the benefit of the Protestants in Munster.

Two copies, p. ½ and p. ¾, the first endd.: “Referred 14 Nov., 1655.” The second endd.: “Read Jan. 1, 165½.” “Ordered 7 March, 165½.” S.P. Ireland 286, 98 and 99.

[7 Mar.]

PETITION of PETER WHITTY, of London, Esquire, to the
PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, asking that:—

The manor house of Balliteage, co. Wexford, with 1,000 acres of land, of which his uncle, Richard Whitty, was seized in fee, and which was forfeited by an Act of Parliament in the late King’s time for forfeiting rebels’ lands, and of which he is heir-apparent in tail, may be conveyed to him in satisfaction of his arrears of pay and of the debentures, which he has purchased, of arrears due to soldiers equal to the value of the said land.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 286, 100.

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[12 Mar.]

COPY of PETITION of HENRY MARKHAM to the COMMISSIONERS for
the CUSTODY of the GREAT SEAL in IRELAND, showing
that:—

The Act of 17 Charles I. declared that all who were in rebellion against the King after Oct. 12, 1641, should forfeit to the Crown all their lands and rights.

On 30 Sept., 1643, the Lords and Commons declared against a cessation of arms which in that year was concluded with the rebels of Ireland. They further declared that anybody who raised forces, or helped, to fight against the Parliamentary authority and forces should forfeit all his lands. Edward Brabazon, the defendant, on 19 Sept., 1643, and at other times, as petitioners will prove, was in arms against the King by signing the cessation with the rebels, and

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signing several warrants for returning Popish Priests, and by signing orders for sending guns and ammunition out of Ireland for the King's use against the Parliament. By this means the remainder of the Protestants were left to the fury of the Irish rebels. In 1650 the Parliament of the Commonwealth appointed Henry Ireton, then Deputy General of Ireland, Edmund Ludlow, Miles Corbett, John Jones, and John Weaver, or any three of them Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland. They were empowered to appoint Commissioners of Revenue and Sequestration of Delinquents' Estates. Amongst these latter Commissioners your suppliant was appointed, and had power, with the others, to put in force past and future orders for the sequestration of estates of Papists, delinquents and others who aided the rebels in Ireland.

Edward, Earl of Meath, was then charged with being a delinquent; and it appeared to your petitioner and others that he had been with the King at Oxford, and that he had abetted the King's cause, had been taken prisoner by the Parliament and was released in exchange for Dowager Lady Moore, prisoner with the King's party in Dublin Castle. He signed the cessation [of 1648] with the rebels and signed orders for releasing rebels who were imprisoned in Dublin Castle. The Earl being thus guilty, was summoned to appear before petitioner and the other Commissioners by an order of 12 Feb., 165½. The Earl appeared by his agent and claimed the benefit of the Act of Oblivion; but acting on special direction of the Commissioners of Parliament, to whom they referred the matter, they did not give him the benefit of it. This was done by petitioner and the other Commissioners; but the Earl, wishing to vex your suppliant, began suits against him in the late Court of Administration of Justice in Dublin. Afterwards, when his fellow-Commissioners interfered on his behalf, the Earl said that several witnesses necessary to him were in England, and that he could not make out his case without them.

He was given time till the next Michaelmas term, by which time the Court of Administration of Justice was dissolved, so that petitioner could not get justice. The Earl often kept his suit back, hoping that petitioner's witnesses would disperse.

He prays for an order for examining all the witnesses *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, and for his Highness's writ of subpoena to the Earl compelling him to appear before your Honours.

Pp. 2½. Signed (not Hol.), Jo. Temple, and underwritten: Entered 12 March, Ra. Wallis, and with memorandum that this copy was on 9 May compared with the bill itself in the Rolls Office in the Inns in Dublin by Chr. Curwen and John Moseley. S.P. Ireland 286, 101.

26 Mar. LIST of RENTS in arrear in London, on Lady Day, 1656.

Shows sums owed :—

In London by :—

John Bland.

Nathan Wright.

Andrew Rickard.

1656.

In Hertfordshire by :—

Thos. Hanckett.

In Essex and Suffolk by :—

Daniell Short.

Thos. Crisp.

John Rogers.

Sam. Cokrill.

Geo. Dassen.

John Weaver.

Hen. Cooke.

Thos. Aylward.

Ralph Ram.

Jack Francis.

*Other details.**Pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 102.*

5 Ap.
Easter
Eve.
Lisnegarvy.

GEO. RAWDON to EDWARD, LORD CONWAY, at Mr. Leak's shop at the *Sign of the Crown*, between the two Temple Gates in Fleet Street.

On private affairs. I think it not amiss that the glass work be deferred for a year, and that then "you go as little a sharer as may be," for it will require great and weekly disbursal. I have sent Mr. Casteale two vessels of potashes for a trial to Chester and written to him, "but they cannot be afforded to gain well under £40 a ton, to be delivered at Belfast." We make excellent soap, but it is not bought away, so I know not what to advise. Two merchants are, however, coming from Dublin, either to buy a quantity or to join in the work. I have had a quarrel with Mr. Gravenor on account of his drinking, and thought to have parted with him by now, but he promises reformation.

Other details of private affairs.

P. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add. as in title. S.P. Ireland 286, 103.

Latest
date,
1656,
10 April.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF THOSE WHO
EXPORTED PROVISIONS TO IRELAND IN 1642.⁽¹⁾

COPY of ORDER of the LORDS and COMMONS.

For £1,040 to be paid to Jas. Saunderson, of Edinburgh.
Dated 21 Oct., 1642. *See Lords' Journals (Eng.)* V., 414.
P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 104.

COPY of PETITION to PARLIAMENT of the underwritten COMMISSIONERS, showing that :—

Acting on the order of the House of Commons for bringing corn into Dublin, Youghal, Carrickfergus, and Londonderry, James Saunderson, of Edinburgh, at the instance of various Commissioners,

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1656.

authorised by the Lords' Justices and Council to see to the provisioning of the North, brought 1,200 bolls of oatmeal from Pettinweene to Londonderry in the *Unicorn*. We agreed to pay him £1,040 for this. The oatmeal has been divided among the regiments of Sir William Stewart (1,000 men and a troop of horse), and Sir Robert Stewart (same). It has since been further divided amongst some castles near here, and these and the troops were in great want till it came, and will soon be in want again. We can not recompense Saunderson, and beg that he may be paid.

P. ¾. Signed (not Hol.) by Robert Thomson, Mayor, Sir Robert Stuart, Henry Wacken, Dudley Philips, Sir Wm. Stewart, Sir Wm. Temple, and James Galbreath. Dated Londonderry, 5 Sep., 1642. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 105.

COPY of LORD INCHQUIN to the COMMISSIONERS for IRISH AFFAIRS.

There lately arrived in this part the *Adventur[es]* of Dartmouth, (John Lomer, master; John Bernie[?],⁽¹⁾ merchant) laden with herrings at Ayr in Scotland and bound for France. Owing to our distress I have been advised, with the advice of the Council, to take 400 barrels of herrings, to be taken and brought into His Majesty's store for the use of the Army. We have been compelled to agree separately with them, the one for his herrings, and the other for his freight. We find both charges too high, and refer them to you, and I pray that payment may be made to them within thirty days of sight of this my first certificate.

I paid Mr. Bruce £5 in part payment for his herrings.

P. 1. Dated Cork, 30 Jan., 164¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 106.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN BIRNE to the HOUSE of COMMONS, showing that:—

Recites facts stated in Lord Inchiquin's letter. Lord Inchiquin kept him till his market was lost in France, whereas he would have given his Lordship 100 barrels of herrings *gratis* to be let go free. He is now kept 14 weeks in London and cannot go to Rochelle, though he was empowered to deal there for the ransom of several persons taken by the Turks, so that these poor Christians may never be freed. He prays for a fair price and damages for loss of market.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 107.

COPY of ORDER of the COMMITTEE of the COMMONS for IRISH AFFAIRS.

Recommending that the House of Commons award Bernie £600 for his herrings taken by Lord Inchiquin.

P. ½. Dated 19 May, 1643. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 108.

⁽¹⁾ See next two documents. The name is also spelt Birne and Berney.

1656.

COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of GEORGE PORTERFIELD, JAMES SAUNDERSON, and JOHN BERNEY, merchants.

Stating that they delivered certain provisions and ammunition in different parts of Ireland in 1642-3. The sums due to them, with interest to 30 Sep., 1655, amounted to £3,959 19s. 0d., for satisfaction whereof they have not yet received a penny.

They pray for recompense either by money or land in one of the four reserved counties in Ireland.

P. ½. Underwritten: Whitehall, 21 Jan., 1655⁵/₆. "Referred to the Privy Council." Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 109.

COPY of ORDERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS of 19 and 20 July, 1648.

For £600 to be paid to John Birnie for his herrings, and for £8 per cent. on this from January last, when his goods were delivered. *See Commons Journals III. 173 and 176, but in the Journals the figure of 8 per cent. is not mentioned.*

P. ¾. Endd. with date and further entry. "R[ead] 10 Ap., 1656, Porterfield, Sanderson, and Berney." S.P. Ireland 286, 110.

This is the last of the documents on this subject.

Last date,
1656,
8 May.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SIR H. TICHBORNE'S CASE.⁽¹⁾

PETITION of SIR HENRY TICHBORNE to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

He is owed £868 for money spent in the public service in Ireland. By order granted him by the Protector at Clemmel [Clonmel] he possesses and enjoys the house and lands of Bewly, in the barony of Farragh [Ferrard], Co. Louth. He prays for a grant of the house and so much of the lands as will pay him at the rate given to the adventurers.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Underwritten: 14 Ap., 1654. Recommended by the Protector to the Council for consideration and report. In all, p. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 111.

The COUNCIL of STATE to the LORD DEPUTY and COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT in IRELAND.

They gave order in April, 1649, for the payment of £300 to Sir Henry Tichborne. On the 10th inst. they gave him £300 more. £868 is still owing to him, which, they think, should be satisfied out of lands in Ireland.

P. ¾. Dated Whitehall, 10 Ap., 1651. S.P. Ireland 286, 112.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1656.

REPORT by SIR A. ASHLEY COOPER and MR. ROUS on the above CASE.

Recommending that the house and lands, &c., as above [No. 111] be settled on Sir Henry Tichborne.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Ordered 31 July, 1654." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 113.

COPY of ORDER of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL at Whitehall, on 31 July, 1654, on SIR HENRY TICHBORNE'S PETITION.

Granting him the house and as much of the lands of Bewly, in the barony of Farragh [Ferrard] in co. Louth, as shall compensate him for the sum of £868 laid out by him (in the Parliament's service).

P. 2. *Endd.* *Certified by* Thos. Herbert and W. Jessop, Clerks of the Council. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 114.

PETITION of SIR HENRY TICHBORNE to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL, showing that:—

He spent £1,468 16s. 8d. in the English service in Ireland. He has been paid £600, and on 10 April, 1651, got an order from the Council of State that the residue should be made good to him by a grant of rebels' lands in Ireland. After a second and a third journey to England the Protector was so sensible of his sufferings that he set down particularly the lands which he should have for payment of his debt, which were then and still are in his possession as tenant to the Commonwealth, and made order accordingly on 31 July, 1654. These lands are, however, not yet settled on him.

He prays that the matter may be set at rest by a final grant to him of these lands.

P. 1. *Endorsed with*:—

COPY of ORDER of the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL in Dublin, on 19 Feb., 1654.

Petitioner has been continued in possession of these lands till further order, and the Surveyor-General of Irish lands has been directed to see that they are not otherwise disposed of. The Lord Deputy and Council, have, however, no power to grant him lands in Meath or Louth such as these are, these counties being amongst those reserved for the Adventurers by the Act for satisfaction of adventurers and soldiers.

P. 2, in all Pp. 12. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 286, 115.

PETITION of SIR HENRY TICHBORNE to SAME, showing that:—

The Protector, by advice of the Council, ordered on 31 July, 1654, that certain lands held by petitioner as tenant to the Commonwealth should be passed to him in payment of a debt of £868

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for disbursements made by him. As, however, these lands lie in Meath and Louth, two of the eleven counties set aside for the adventurers and soldiers, the Lord Deputy and Council do not hold themselves empowered by your Highness' order to settle them.

He prays for lands of the same value in co. Dublin or the County Palatine of the town of Drogheda.

P. 2/3. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Order 8 May, 1656." S.P. Ireland 286, 116.

This is the last of the documents on this subject.

Latest
date,
May, 1656.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF ELIZABETH,
COUNTESS OF ORMOND.⁽¹⁾

COPY of ORDER of the PARLIAMENT of 1 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland are to discuss, and are authorised to execute, the setting apart of Dunmore House and lands near Kilkenny, to the value of £2,000 a year, reckoned on the rents of 1640, for the Countess of Ormond and her children. These lands to be set out to fit trustees for this purpose.

See Commons' Journals VII. 253. P. 3/4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 117.

PETITION of the COUNTESS to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

The house and lands of Dunmore, of the value of £2,000 net a year, as they were in 1640 (having come to petitioner's husband through her father and mother), were ordered by Parliament on 1 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{3}$, to be settled by the Commissioners here upon trustees in trust for the petitioner and support of her children. On 22 Aug. last letters were sent from the Council in England to these Commissioners, directing them to put petitioner in possession of £2,000 a year in lands as set in 1640. The Commissioners think this letter does not authorise them to rate the lands as they were in 1640; and that it is merely a desire and not a warrant. Petitioner is thereby hindered from profiting by His Highness' favour.

She prays that express orders may be sent for putting her in possession of lands to the value of £2,000 a year at the rates at which they were set in 1640. As the eight trustees appointed by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth to act in the matter of the lands to be granted to her as aforesaid are persons living too far apart to be able to act frequently together, she prays that any two or more may have power to act in place of the said eight. She also asks that the Protector state to the Commissioners here that his present bounty do not conclude her from enjoying the rent of the estate after her husband's death. Lastly, as there is about to be

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

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a distribution of land in Ireland to adventurers and soldiers, and as, if part of the lands are allotted to them, there must be discussion, expense and disappointment, she prays that none of the lands to which she has interposed a claim may be put in distribution.

P. 3. Signed (*Hol.?*). Underwritten: 1 May, 1654. Referred to the Council. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 118.

Further PETITION of the SAME to the SAME, showing that:—

This is a claim of herself and her children for the manors, &c., descended to her from her mother the late Countess of Desmond, who was sole daughter and heir of Thomas, late Earl of Ormond. They are allowed to her and her children as from the death of James, Earl of Ormond, by the Commissioners for adjudication of claims in Ireland.

The lands set apart for the petitioner and her children, in pursuance of an order of Parliament, are part of those lands so decreed. Other parts of the decreed lands (and the most important part of the estate) are under mortgages and other encumbrances made to English and Protestants before 23 Oct., 1641. The remainder of the decreed lands are in the hands of the Commonwealth during the life of petitioner's husband.

Much of this is waste, and yields no rent to the State. The profitable part is that which is let by the State from year to year.

The Commonwealth has only a life interest determining with the life of petitioner's husband, and this prevents tenants under the Commonwealth from building and planting. Waste, cutting down of timber, and dilapidation of houses, are going on on the estate, and these will hereafter damage petitioner and her children.

She therefore prays that such as she may appoint may have a lease in trust for her, during her husband's life, of such of the lands so decreed as are now let from year to year or for a term of years made by authority of the Commonwealth at the rents now paid to the Commonwealth, her appointees permitting the present lessees to hold their terms if her husband shall so long live, they paying their rents to such as she shall appoint as aforesaid; and a lease in trust of the rest of the whole decreed lands (except those set apart for the provision of herself and her children) at a rent settled in a fair way.

P. 1. Signed (*Hol.?*). Endd.: "Ref[erred] May 8, 1656." *S.P. Ireland* 286, 119.

This is the last document relating to this case.

1656,
31 May,
Sat.
Lisnegarvy.

GEO. RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

We were very glad to hear of your recovery, as it was said you were dangerously ill. Send us news of my lady. I am always anxious to know that she is better. We do not know the ways of God, "therefore I hope your lordship hath had it in consideration

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and forethought how to leave your relations and interests in the most settled way you can, if they should be deprived of the only comfort they now have."

Other details. Lord Henry Cromwell will soon come into these parts. We are very full of soldiers come from all parts to ship (for America) at Carrickfergus, and where 8 or 10 are appointed out of a company commonly three times as many are offering and desiring to go.

Mr. Combe writes to me that the Earl of Annandale is in Dublin, and will pay him no money for Mr. Woodslaw. He cannot sue the Earl without Mr. Woodslaw's letter of attorney.

Pp. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 286, 120.

Last date,
1656,⁽¹⁾
8 July.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF NICHOLAS,
LORD BARNEWALL OF TURVEY.⁽²⁾

PETITION of LORD BARNEWALL to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

He is of English extraction and has always been attached to the English and Protestant interest in Ireland.

"At the beginning of the late horrid rebellion, your suppliant, through the almost general conjunction of his neighbours in the same county and kingdom with the enemy, unable to make defence for himself or the country, retired to the City of Dublin." He remained there and shared the fate of the inhabitants until he got a garrison for his house. This he maintained at his own expense. He himself, with his wife and children, retired to Wales; the Lords Justices and Council giving him, of their own accord, letters of recommendation as a person worthy of encouragement.

When his stock here failed and troubles arose in England, he returned to Ireland and lived there always faithful to the English. He helped wounded and sick soldiers.

"He hopeth he hath not been offensive to the religion publicly profest within that nation by the exercise of his own private conscience, which your Highness hath declared not to be a crime, so as there be otherwise an effectual compliance with and obedience to the civil maiestrate." He is, notwithstanding, threatened with transplantation and seizure of his estates. This is grievous, especially "when the grasshopper is a burden to him and the pitcher broken with age."

He prays for consideration, and that he may continue in his estate.

P. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed (Hol.), Barnewall. Endd.: "R[ead], 7 Aug., 1654. Order 21 Aug., 1654." S.P. Ireland 286, 121.

⁽¹⁾ See also *Calendar of S.P. Domestic for 1655-6*, p. 364, and same for 1656-7, p. 43.

⁽²⁾ See p. 536 note.

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COPY of ORDER by the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL on the foregoing.

That it be referred to Lord Broghill, Col. Venables, Col. Clarke, and Col. Coote, for consideration and report.

P. ¼. Dated Whitehall, 27 July, 1654. S.P. Ireland 286, 122.

COPY of REPORT of LORD BROGHILL, and of COLS. VENABLES, COOTE and CLERKE on LORD BARNEWALL'S PETITION.

We do not know Lord Barnewall's whole course of action, and cannot give your Highness and the Council a full and good account of him; but as he seems to have "carried himself in a different manner from the rest of his countrymen," and as the business relates to Ireland, it should be referred to the Lord General Fleetwood, who may be empowered, if he sees fit, to dispense with petitioner's transplantation.

P. ⅔. Dated 4 Aug., 1654. S.P. Ireland 286, 123.

FURTHER PETITION of LORD BARNEWALL to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

His petition to the Lord Protector has been referred to them.

He prays for their order therein, and that he may have copies of the return made out of Ireland concerning him, and that he be admitted to defend any charge that is made against him. He knows he can prove his affection to the English interest and hopes he may be dispensed with from transplantation.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.) as foregoing. Endd.: "Ref. 29 Ap. 1656." S.P. Ireland 286, 124.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of and COUNCIL on the PETITION of LORD BARNEWALL.

We have considered the examinations returned from Ireland in this case. We find "Job Ward doth depose that he was told by Garrett Neeglan Birne and Peter Birmigham, a priest, when he was in captivity among them, that one, Nicholas Barnwall, who married the Countess of Tyrconnell, gave the best and truest intelligence out of England, and was very intimately acquainted with some that were near the Queen, who assured him that none of the King's ships would appear upon those coasts until the ammunition which the Irish daily expected out of France and Spain should be first come to them." Deponent saw letters to this purpose, signed Nico. Barnewall, which Birmigham, the priest, told him "that was Lambe Nick his intelligence."

Edmond Ashbould deposed "that Luke Netterfield and Thos. Russell delivered him a horse of Mr. Barnewell of Turvey's, to serve under Col. Netterfield, and that there was likewise delivered

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him a great saddle and a horseman's staff, which horse and saddle were brought him by the Lady Tyrconnell's cook, and that a servant of the said Mr. Netterfield rid likewise in the said service one of the Lady Tyrconnell's coach horses."

Susanna, wife of Geo. Stockdale, deposed that "— Barnwell, of Turvy, Esq., in the beginning of the rebellion, fled over into Wales with the Countess his wife and several priests, with others of his family, and lived there till March, 1643, and then, after the cessation in Ireland, went over in a ship with the said Susan, who, being his near kindred, and asking him why those gentlemen of the Pale that were anciently descended from the English could for pity rob and destroy the English Protestants as they did, answered that the poor Irish had the blame for all; but if the Papists in England had but had as much power amongst themselves in England as the Irish had in Ireland, the English would have risen and fought against the English Protestants first, so as the poor Irish, as he called them, should not have been put to begin their quarrel there first; further saying to her these words:—"Do you think, cousin, that the Irish durst begin as they did but that they conceived themselves sure of the like rising about the same time in England according to the plot that the Papists of both kingdoms had amongst them, so as there could come no aid or assistance out of England to the Protestants in Ireland," or words to that effect," Mr. Barnewall then regretted having gone to Wales, saying he could have done his fellow-countrymen more good had he stayed where he was, and might also have saved his estate from the English. But he said he feared because he lived as in the mouth of the State of Dublin, he should never have been quiet if he had stayed, unless he should have been of the English Protestants' party against his poor countrymen the Irish, who were of his own religion, and therefore went away into Wales—or words to that effect.

There is also returned a copy of an order taken out of the book of orders of the General Council at Kilkenny in June, 1645, whereby it is ordered, for many reasons, that Nicholas Barnewall, of Turvey, Esq., should have the rents of his lands in their quarters, deducting one-fourth, in the same way as the freeholders and estates of the Confederate Catholics were charged. And Captain Henry Sanchy deposes that at the siege of Drogheda, in 1649, upon perusal of the writings taken in the tents of the Lord of Ormond and his Secretary, among other letters folded up in bundles, he "found one directed to the Lord of Ormond to the Camp near Dublin from the Lord Barnewall of Turvey, signifying that he the said Lord Barnewall had received the Lord of Ormond's commands for raising of monies in the country for support of His Majesty's army and expressing his, the said Lord Barnewall's readiness to have the same effected accordingly. And further the said Lord Barnewall in the said letter did mind the said Lord of Ormond of the straightening the garrison at Drogheda, so that they might be hindered of having any relief out of the country in these words:—"That 'the barony of Duleek [Duleek], being the granary of the English pale, might be

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preserved from the rapine of those of Drogheda.” Ralph Wallis told deponent that this was Lord Barnewall’s letter, and Wallis told deponent that the endorsement, which was “ Lord Barnewall’s letter,” was in the hand of Cosney Molloy, one of the secretaries to Lord Ormond. Wallis deposes that the letter was signed in a hand like the Lord Barnewall’s, and that he has heard from diverse persons that Lord Barnewall was at the camp of Finglas when the Lord of Ormond lay there besieging Dublin.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. : Order 8 July, 1656. S.P. Ireland 286, 125.

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD and SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY
ON LORD BARNWALL’S CASE.

Recommending that it be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (Hol.) by Fleetwood and Wolseley. Endd. as the foregoing. S.P. Ireland 286, 126.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

[1656.
9 Sep.]

COPY of PETITION of CAPT. THOS. HARLEY, to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND, showing that:—

He served the State in Ireland since the beginning of the rebellion, and lost both blood, limbs and property.

He had considerable employment in Munster as chief engineer [and] captain of a foot company near Cork. He continued there till the Lord “ Insaquene ” [Inchiquin] revolted.

He then had to leave all his substance and return to England. The Parliament employed him thither and granted him, like other officers, one third of theirs then due. His arrears were then £684.

Being afterwards commanded to Ireland, and employed in a distant place in the garrison of Inishboffin, he has got nothing, and is left out of the list of officers and soldiers who have got what was due to them up to 1649.

He prays that his arrears may be “ stated ” and entered in the list, and that he be paid as others are.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Endd. Ref. 9 Sep. S.P. Ireland 286, 127.

Same.

COPY of PETITION of JOHN PEARNE, JOHN GOUGH, FRANCIS WRIGHT, GILES MULLINS, ELIAS ENGLAND, JOHN CARRIER, JOHN OLIFFE, and PEARCE BUTLER, now SOLDIERS in MAJOR ANTHONY MORGAN’S TROOP of HORSE in IRELAND, to the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that:—

They have served in Ireland since 1649, for which they are to receive land in Ireland. They also served in England, for which

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service they are owed arrears of pay, but, owing to their remoteness, could not present their claims within the time limited by a recent order in Council in Ireland.

They pray for an order to the Committee of the accounts of the soldiery sitting at Worcester House, to examine their accounts in a manner directed by an order of his Highness and Council of the 3rd July, 1656, and that their names be added to those in that order.

P. ½. Endd.: "Ref. 9 Sep., 1656." S.P. Ireland 286, 128.

[16 Sep.] COPY of PETITION of RICHARD NETHEWAY to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

The late Parliament by an Act of 26 Sep., 1653, entitled "an Act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of Adventurers for lands in Ireland, and of the arrears," &c., enacted that the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland should set out lands to the value of £500 from the forfeited lands for Richard Netheway, of Bristol, brewer, according to the rules in that Act for satisfying the public faith. Before these lands were set out the power of the Commissioners of Parliament determined, and petitioner has been damnified.

He prays for an order to the Lord Deputy and Council to set out lands for him according to the rules for satisfying the public faith debts. He prays for lands in one of the four counties not appropriated to the adventurers and soldiers.

P. ½. Endd.: "Order 16 Sep." S.P. Ireland 286, 129.

[9 Oct.] PETITION of MAJOR JOHN DISBROWE to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Immediately after Lord Deputy Ireton had forced his entrance into the province of Connaught in Ireland, Providence cast petitioner into an old castle called Balleenesloe [Ballinasloe], the former proprietor being an exempted person for life and estate. He has held it ever since, and there many parties of the enemy have been taken and cut off, as Sir John Reynolds, Kt., very well knoweth. He has held this place with between three and four quarters of lands from the Commonwealth for four years and has improved it, and hopes to make an English plantation and encourage cloth-making there.

He prays for a grant of this place, in part payment of his arrears, or for a lease of it for 41 years, or for satisfaction for all just improvements made on it.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Order 9 Oct., 1656." S.P. Ireland 286, 130.

29 Oct. FRAGMENT of an ORDER by the COMMISSIONERS of the ARMY.

Concerning John Blackwell the younger.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 286, 131.

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3 Nov. QUESTIONS submitted for an OPINION to MR. ALEYN of Gaies Inn [Gray's Inn] with ANSWERS.

Whether by the Act for the satisfaction of Adventurers and soldiers and other public debts of 26 Sept., 1653, the Committee at Grocers' Hall, mentioned on page 66, be empowered to take oath and to certify for arrears of service done in England, being already stated according to act, order or ordinance of Parliament as is mentioned, *pp.* 85, 86, and 87, in the said Act.

Answer. They are empowered to take oath and make certificates concerning arrears for soldiers' service done in England which are already, and hereafter shall be, stated by persons authorized by Parliament, if any shall be. I think that the clause which enables them to take an oath refers to soldiers' arrears (*p.* 85) as well as to other duties.

2. Whether that Committee have power to administer an oath and to certify for the debts of any public faith, or of money, arms, &c., supplied for the Parliamentary army in Ireland, according to the said Act (*pp.* 86-7-8).

Answer. Yes, by the letter of Act.

3. If it shall appear the said Committee have by the said Act a power of administering an oath, and of giving certificates according to *p.* 87, what should this oath be, and how should it be worded? When the Committee give forth their certificates, may they keep the attestations and bills, &c., by which they who make the oath formulate their claim?

Answer. I conceive the substance of the oath should be only that the debt claimed is not satisfied, but I conceive they have no power to examine circumstances concerning the truth of the debt, for it appears that this falls under other examination upon oath.

The Committee ought not to detain the bills, &c., upon their giving certificates. The party concerned is to make use of them for proof of his debt if necessary. There is no clause giving power to keep them. See the form of your certificate amended.

P. 1. *The questions underwritten by Wm. Tibbes:* You are requested to give your answer to these in writing; and I shall on Monday afternoon wait upon you at such hour as you shall appoint. *The answers signed, Jo. Aleyn, and with date. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 132.*

4 Nov. POWER from GEO. BLAKE to ROBERT HEMMON, of London,
Grocers' Hall. merchant.

To draw for him. Ratification clause.
P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 133.*

About COPY of PETITION of SIR JOHN REYNOLDS, Kt., to the PROTECTOR,
4 Nov. showing that:—

He was appointed by the Protector to go over to Ireland for the relief of Dublin. At the same time the arrears of the rest of the

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army were stated and put into some way of satisfaction. Owing to petitioner's absence, about £500 of his arrears were left unstated, and he got no satisfaction for those which were stated, being £1,118 2s. 6d. He got no satisfaction for his arrears with the general officers of his Highness' army in Ireland, but was constrained to put the whole into the lot of his regiment.

The lot of his regiment fell in a remote part of Ireland, which renders inconsiderable the reward he got in land.

He prays for satisfaction in money of the sum due upon the debentures.

P. 1. Endd. : Referred 4 Nov. S.P. Ireland 286, 134.

18 Nov. COPY of REPORT of ——— on SIR JOHN REYNOLDS' CASE.

Recommending that for his service in England forfeited land of the yearly value of £200 in Ireland be granted to him or leased to him for 99 years, and that 1,000 acres of forfeited lands within five, or not exceeding eight, miles of Dublin be assigned him for his arrears of £1,500, of which £1,118 is stated. "In respect of the low condition of his Highness' Exchequer he will not insist upon ready money"; but submits these proposals to your lordships' consideration.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 135.

19 Nov. The LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to the COMMISSIONERS
Dublin. of the ADMIRALTY and NAVY.

We urge that the 500 barrels of powder and 4,000 muskets asked for on Oct. 1 be sent over. The store in Dublin has lately been depleted "upon several unavoidable occasions and particularly by furnishing some ships which lately went hence to Jamaica upon the service of his Highness and the State with a considerable quantity"; and having given way to Captain Vessey, commander of the *Nightingale* frigate, to return home, we ask that he may be hastened back here in a ship of more force, and appointed a convoy for the powder and arms.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.):—

H. Cromwell.

Miles Corbett.

W. Steele, *canc.*

R. Pepys.

Math. Thomlinson.

Wm. Bury.

Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 136.

About
20 Nov. PETITION of HENRY WHALLEY, Judge Advocate, to the PROTECTOR,
showing that:—

Petitioner, as an adventurer for lands in Ireland, was by lot made actually seized of 6,000 acres, Irish measure, in the barony of Ards, in Ulster, which were forfeited by Lords Claneboy and Ards. After

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spending £500 for recovery of possession of his lot, besides losing the rent of his land worth £1,500 a year, he is utterly deprived of the same. Lord Claneboy has been allowed to compound under the order of 2 Sept., 1654, though this was later than petitioner's lot. Lord Ards, too, he hears, has been allowed to compound, but he knows not why, seeing he is an excepted person under the ordinance of 2 Sept. Lord Claneboy has compounded at 9,000 and odd pounds for petitioner's lot, besides what Lord Ards has compounded for. Petitioner is willing to accept of other lands in payment of his lot. He prays for compensation.

P. ⅔. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Ref. 18 Nov., Order 20th." S.P. Ireland 286, 137.

1 Dec. CERTIFICATE by SAMUEL STONE.

That he will stand by such lot as Andrew Leake draws for him.

2 Dec. *P. ⅙. Underwritten with note by Leake to Mr. Hammon, asking him to act for Stone in his place. In all, p. ¼, both signed (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 286, 138.*

Latest date,
4 Dec. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASES OF THE CLERKS OF DECREES AND EXAMINATORS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY IN IRELAND.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of JOHN GAY and — FRANCKLYN, Clerks of the Decrees in the Court of Chancery in Ireland to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

They were appointed Clerks of the decrees in Chancery by the Lord Deputy when the Four Courts in Ireland were newly formed.

They have tried to do their duty since, but have been molested and impeded in the execution of their office by the Master of the Rolls, who pretends a right to dispose of that office with other offices in the Court of Chancery in the absence of the Chancellor, although his patent only gives him an approving power in the absence of the Chancellor. Yet, before there was a Chancellor or that the Chancery was revived and set up, the said Master of the Rolls appointed one Mr. Wallis to be clerk of the said office, who keeps your petitioners out of possession of the said office, and the records thereunto belonging.

They pray for an order to the Lord Chancellor and Commissioners of the Great Seal there to put them into the office.

P. ¾. Endd.: Ref. 21 Oct., 1656. S.P. Ireland 286, 139.

PETITIONS to the SAME of ENOCH GOLBORNE and HOWELL ELLIS, joint examiners of your Highness' Court of Chancery, showing that:—

The Lord Deputy, on forming the Four Courts of Justice in Ireland, appoint petitioners, with Charles Rives, Esq., joint

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

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examinators of your Highness' Court of Chancery of witnesses produced either by plaintiffs or defendants. They got a grant of this post under the Great Seal of Ireland. The Master of the Rolls, however, pretends right, in the absence of the Chancellor, to dispose of the first and Chief Examiner's place and impedes petitioners in their office, and has granted it to one Mr. Westley, who is permitted to officiate, and the petitioners excluded.

Charles Rives claims the second Examiner's office by a patent from the late King, and, not regarding the present grant to the petitioner and him (Rives) jointly, but adhering to his former patent, combines with the Master of the Rolls' grantee to keep out petitioners.

Petitioners have as good right as Rives, and when they and Rives got their grant from the Commissioners of the Great Seal these were acting as Lord Chancellor, so that there was no ground or colour for the interference of the Master of the Rolls.

They pray for an order to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland to put them in possession of the office, that Rives, if he does not accept the grant jointly to himself and petitioners, may be excluded; and that Rives and the Master of the Rolls' grantee be compelled to give petitioners an account of the fees of the office since the sealing of his patent, and to pay them accordingly.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Ref. 21 Oct." S.P. Ireland 286, 140.

DRAFT of ORDER of the COUNCIL on the foregoing CASES.

The report of the Committee of Council for Irish Affairs on the petitions of Enoch Golborne and Howell Ellis, esqs., joint Examiners of His Highness' Court of Chancery, and of John Gay and Richard Franklin, esqs., clerks of the decrees in the said Court of Chancery, and of John Burniston, second Chamberlain of his Highness' Court of Exchequer in Ireland, was considered. The first petition sets forth that Golborne and Ellis, being together with Charles Rives appointed by the Lord Deputy of Ireland joint Examiners in the said Court of Chancery, procured letters patents of the said office, under the Great Seal of Ireland, but are impeded therein by Rives, who claims the second examiner's place there by virtue of letters patents from the late King. It also states that John Burniston being, by His Highness' letters patents, appointed to the said office of the second Chamberlain of the said Court was sworn and admitted thereto and enjoyed the same till Easter term last, but is disturbed therein by Robert Kenydy and John Kenydy, under pretence of letters patents for that office from the late King James. They have sued petitioner and obtained a judgment against him.

Ordered. That the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland inform themselves of these matters and report thereon. In the meantime all prosecution at law by the said Charles Rives, or further proceedings by the said Robert and John Kennedy, or either of them, upon colour of patents from the late Kings to be forborne. The profits of the office of that second Chamberlain to be deposited in an indifferent hand.

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As the report states that Golborne, Ellis, Gay, and Franklin are impeded and molested in their office by the Master of the Rolls, who claims the right to dispose of the first examiner's place and the Clerkship of decrees in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, and who has appointed Mr. Westley and Mr. Wallis respectively to these posts :

Ordered. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland to call the parties before him and decide the case as he thinks right.

Pp. 2½. Dated 4 Dec. at the Council at Westminster. *Not in the proceedings of the Council given in Calendar of S.P. Domestic of this date, q.v. S.P. Ireland 286, 141.*

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD and SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY
(as a COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS) on the
PETITIONS of GOLBOURNE, ELLIS, GAY, and FRANKLYN.

They recite the facts and make the recommendation adopted in the foregoing order.

Pp. 2½. *Signed (Hol.) by* Charles Fleetwood and Charles Wolseley. *Endd.:* Order 4 Dec., 1656. *S.P. Ireland 286, 142.*

This concludes the papers relating to this case.

Latest date
1656.
4 Dec.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PETITION OF JOHN TUTTLE,
JOHN BURNISTON AND THOS. BOWLES.

LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD and COUNCIL to LORD BROGHILL, a
Member of Parliament.

We wrote to you on 21 Sept., 1654, on behalf of the General Register and those Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to state the accounts of the army in Ireland, entreating your endeavours with the Lord Protector and Parliament for satisfying their arrears in land, with some other mark of favour to them for their good service, which was much for the benefit of the army. We now trouble you further in the behalf of three commissioners more, namely, John Burniston, John Tuttle, and Thomas Bowles added to the former—for the speedier despatch of that great work—by the Commissioners of Parliament, who had power so to add them. They deserve as good rewards as the other Commissioners, but we have no power to reward them. We pray for your favour to them.

P. ¾. Dated Dublin, 9 Oct., 1654. *Signed (Hol.) by* Fleetwood, Goodwin, Corbett, and Thomlinson. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 143.*

1656.

COPY of PETITION to the PROTECTOR of JOHN BURNISTON, JOHN TUTTLE, and THOMAS BOWLES, showing that :—

Petitioners transplanted themselves on the public account from England to Ireland at great expense, and since their arrival were added to the Commissioners under the Act of 25 August, 1652, for stating accounts for the army by the Commissioners for the Commonwealth. No provision is made for them in the Act.

They pray for the Protector's favour and that they may be enabled to plant in Ireland.

P. 3. Endd. : Ref. 12 June, 1655. S.P. Ireland 286, 144.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION to the SAME of SAME.

Reciting the facts as stated in the two foregoing papers, and praying that they may be satisfied as the other Commissioners have been.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 145. Enclosing :—

COPY of PETITION of JOHN BURNISTON to the PROTECTOR, showing that :—

He was in Jan., 1655[-6], by virtue of the Protector's patents, sworn and admitted Second Chamberlain of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. He enjoyed the office till Easter following, when John and Robert Kenydy, pretending title to the office by a grant from King James, brought a writ of Assize against petitioner in the Upper Bench in Ireland, and got judgment against him.

As the Kenydys, by living under the cessation made by the Earl of Ormond with the Irish rebels, and by acting in that employment under that cessation, have forfeited their patents, he prays for directions to the Lord Deputy to establish him in the office.

P. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 146.

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY⁽¹⁾ FLEETWOOD and SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY [as a COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND] on the foregoing PETITIONS.

Reciting the facts in the foregoing petitions. The Lord Deputy and Council have no power to give these men debentures. They suggest that they be empowered to do so.

Pp. 2. Signed by C. Fleetwood and C. Wolseley. Endd. : Order 4 Dec., 1656. S.P. Ireland 286, 147.

PROCEEDINGS at the COUNCIL at WHITEHALL.

The Report from the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Ireland upon the petition of John Burniston, John Tuttle and Thos. Bowles on an Act of Parliament of 25 Aug., 1652, constituting

⁽¹⁾ Fleetwood held this title from Aug., 1654, or earlier, to Nov., 1657.

1656.

several persons Commissioners for stating the accounts of the army in Ireland, was read. These Commissioners were to have salaries of £300 per annum, half in money and the other half in land. In pursuance of power given by this Act, the Commissioners of Parliament for the Affairs of Ireland appointed the three petitioners to be additional Commissioners for accounts. A letter of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland says that they took their share in the work, and should be paid their arrears. *Ordered* by the Protector and Council that debentures be given them for their pay, as provided by the Act for the other Commissioners. Lands given them to be given as they are given to officers and soldiers. Letters to go to the Lord Deputy accordingly.

Pp. 1½. Dated 4 Dec. Not in the proceedings of the Council given in Calendar of S.P. Domestic for this date, q.v. S.P. Ireland 286, 148.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

9 Dec.
Council
Chamber,
Dublin.

The LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY and NAVY sitting at WHITEHALL.

Understanding by your letter of 11 Nov. that a bond was entered into by your victualler at Kinsale to the collector there for payment of £17 12s. for custom demanded for provisions shipped off for immediate service of the Commonwealth and not on any private account, we have ordered the delivery up of the bond. We think well to let you know that seeing custom is now and hath been formerly used to be demanded and paid for provisions of ships of war (as we are credibly informed), it is but equal that the like rule be continued where there is much, if not a greater, necessity of advancing the customs, the trade of this nation being at present so inconsiderable.

With Seal: the same as the official Seal of the Commonwealth, but without the quarters for England and Scotland, and with a harp with a lion in the middle.

P. ½. Signed by :—

W. Steele, *canc.*

R. Pepys.

Miles Corbett.

Math. Thomlinson.

Robt. Goodwin.

Wm. Bury.

Endd. S.P. Ireland 286, 149.

10 Dec.
Dublin.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

Details regarding private money matters.

We have much solicitation here about satisfaction for arrears before 1649. I have sent a copy of the petitions, which many

1656.

officers are now to deliver, to Lieut.-Col. Traill, because I am doubtful this may not find your lordship at London. If it do, I pray see it and study the point we insist on—whether the promise in the Act 1653, *fol.* 92-93, do not keep us in *statu quo* by law, notwithstanding the little Parliament postponed us after all others. With much difficulty I have got my debt stated at £1,163, and have a project for satisfaction of it by a concealment. If this succeeds you shall have an account of it. Lord Deputy Fleetwood's regiments' lot is not yet cast, "which is to be in the baronies I look for lands in." Most of the other regiments are settled, and I hope yet, ere I leave the town, to know whom to deal with.

[*Other details of private money matters follow.*]

For potashes, I fear we shall not make them so cheap as Mr. Castele expects. Ald[erman] Wyburne⁽¹⁾ has a return from Holland, and there they offer little above £20 a tunne [tun?], and unless we can have £40 at least at Belfast for ashes of the strength and goodness ours are, we shall not be savers. I have discharged Mr. Gravenor. His wars were too great. I hope to have 10 tun of ashes ready by the spring. Oil at £14 is very cheap, which will encourage the making of soap. I bought one tunne [tun?] here now of oil by chance under £20.

I shall do my best, when I get back, for Mr. Cúrrance, but the cess is so unreasonable, and I fear will be more next autumn, upon Killulta, that it undoes both landlord and tenant.

Here the agents about the tax cannot agree, neither will the Council umpire and order the dividend upon the four provinces of which we (upon very apparent grounds) in Ulster think ourselves overcharged in proportion to the rest. I present my compliments whether you are at Kensington or at Ragley. Acquaint your lady that I heard from my sister by the post yesterday that she and Ned are very well.

Pp. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers.* *S.P. Ireland* 286, 150.

1656 ADDENDA.

Lisnegarvy. SAME to [SAME].

I am grateful to you for the pains you have taken in the case of Mr. Parkhurst.

I believed he was either a weak or careless man to employ Major Bridgman (who was a major of dragoons in the King's party till he lost his credit, as I heard), and suffer him to have the benefit of all those lands extended, both these, Sir William Brownlow's and others, above what is returned to be their values by the sheriff's inquisitions, and only to account to Mr. Parkhurst according to those inquisitions: so as, if it be so, Bridgman has no reason to incline his master to any composition. "However, I suppose Mr. Parkhurst will be abused if he hope to get more than £800 out of

⁽¹⁾ See p. 591 note.

Addenda.

Sir Phill[im O'Niell] his lands in other counties." He had no estate but this, and some in Armagh which the adventurers have, "and for his hope of purchasing this, it is a camera, for the Council have no power to sell it otherwise than by the Act of satisfaction is limited to such as have debentures upon the Commonwealth—not to any other person for money, but for satisfying arrears or debts." I fear Mr. Combe is a slow solicitor. He is dilatory about my business in Dublin.

Concerning the minister of which I wrote last week and sent you notes of Mr. Harrison's accounts, I could be content your Lordship were not so far engaged as matters now are, for I apprehend it might be settled of course if we had a little patience, "it being ordered at the Council upon a general petition of those met in Dublin, about the assessments in December last, that the tithes should be applied in kind, and the ministers and parishes laid out convenient for livelihoods by Commissioners, &c., so we expect such commissions shortly to issue, and that churches be supplied by presentations." This will mean a dispute, and this man's patron, the Lord Chief Baron, will oppose me, I suppose, in all other things upon that account. If your sister could see it, we are very well in Kilwarlin every Sunday. If we have a [clergyman] in the house he may be as ill to please as many of those who came out of England.

[*Other private money matters.*] I have got the £290 from Mr. Harrison, and have lent £30 to Mr. Traill. I am getting in your rents, but the trouble increases daily of taking ryalls. The tenants complain a good deal. This quarter's cess came on us in Mr. Harrison's absence, and the troopers would take nothing but plate ryalls. Very few of these are to be seen here, so that trade is hindered and the people discouraged. Those who came from Dublin say that the convenience of returning monies over by the Treasury is denied for the time. This addition of £200,000 is perhaps part of the cause. It will ruin this poor country.

Your rents, though not low, come in as well as any rents in Ireland. You may give Mr. Currance what powers you like for receiving rents; but if he do it by the rigour of distraining them it is to be doubted there will be more waste land than there is ere long. We have some vacant farms in Glanavy parish; but I hope ere long to get someone to take them. My brother Hill has been a fortnight at Carrickfergus to get up his arrears, which are still £1,500. Your sister will tell you that she and her two boys are well.

P.S.—I have been setting out some land by the pigeon-house now to a Dutch gardener to make a brave garden as he promises, Mr. Davies having failed him. He once lived at Kensington.

Pp. 4. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers*. Dated 1656. *S.P. Ireland* 286, 151.

1657.

S.P. IRELAND 287.

1657.

- 5 Jan. POWER from JOHN LAWSON, grocer, and HENRY NORTON, mercer, citizens of London, to FRANCIS THOMPSON, of London, gentleman.

To draw for them for a province, county, and barony, for sums assigned to them by William Dick.

P. ½. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Theophilus Hanford, John Burgis (witnesses for Lawson), and by John Bradshaw and James Walley (witnesses for Norton).

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 1.

- 6 Jan. POWER from ALEXANDER HATCHETT to SAME.

To draw lots for £25 each for the money adventured by Isack Thompson, of Dorking, and his executrix and heiress.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). P. ¾. S.P. Ireland 287, 2.

- 10 Jan. MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].
Lisnegarvy.

On private affairs. My wife is as well as could be expected. My sister Hill is here. Ned is very well, and can go with a little hold, and is good company, and sits with us at meat very orderly. Our petition, signed by many officers, was read at the Council for satisfaction of arrears before 1649, and time was taken to consider it; "but I suppose it will put a stand to the disposal of the lands about the Shannon to the Irish in Connaught." I hope something may be done for us, "although the army here think it only reasonable and just they should be satisfied and none others; they having framed a petition to his Highness that since there is not land enough to pay more than 12s. 3d. in the pound for their arrears out of the counties assigned for that end, all the land in Ireland and corporate towns may be for their security till all be fully satisfied to them."

[*Details on private money matters follow.*]

The sessions for this county are to be kept here next week, and we have fitted the market house handsomely for it and the manor courts. This has occupied my time. Mr. Harrison has a grievous toothache and keeps home, so I cannot give an account of business with him. The rents come in very slowly here, and more slowly to Lord Chichester and to my brother Hill than to us.

I expect Capt. Barnett [?] from Derry here in the middle of next week, whose lot is in and about Moyragh.

Pp. 3¼. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 3.

1657.

16 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

SAME to SAME, to be left with Mr. WILLIAM LEAKE at his shop at the Sign of the Crown between the two Temple Gates in Fleet Street.

Your sister is safely delivered of another son whom we intend to-morrow, God willing, to make a Christian. My brother Hill is this day come here; also the doctor is here and Mrs. Parsons to be our gossips, when your Lordship will be remembered. The child is well and was born about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Powlett, Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Grafton and the midwife were only with her. Also Mr. Brooks was with me in the house. The same day and yesterday were the Sessions, and we had a full house, the Justices affording me their company at eating times. We were nine—Sir John Clotworthy, Sir John Skevington? [Skeffington], Lieut.-Col. Duckenfeld, Lieut.-Col. Michael Beresford, Mr. Upton, Mr. Norris, Capt. Colvill, Mr. Harrison, myself, and the Sheriff. We gave out warrants for this three months' assessment, commencing Dec. 24 last. Sir John Clotw[orthy] and I had a dispute about the dividend between his lands and yours in this barony. Mr. Davies is much offended that the keeping of the Sessions is not hereditary to Carrickfergus, but he is so used for his meddling tongue that he professes reformation.

Pp. 2½. (Hol.) Add. as above and endd.: Mr. Oldfield's house at Aldermanbury, against the conduit to the left hand. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 4.

Latest
date,
20 Jan.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF CAPTAIN ROBERT
GOOKIN.⁽¹⁾

PETITION OF CAPTAIN ROBERT GOOKIN to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

By contract with the Commissioners for Irish affairs petitioner erected at his own charge a fortification on certain Bishop's lands at Rosscarbery in co. Cork. He built a house and out-houses to accommodate 100 horse and foot. He got from the Commissioners a *custodium* of these buildings and of 17 ploughlands till his arrears should be paid.

An Act of Government has invested your Highness and your successors in all the Bishops' lands in Ireland, and consequently these, so that petitioner is unable to get his arrears.

Petitioner is lessee of the Manor of Asby Mahon and the lands of Court Macsherry, the place of his nativity, in the barony of Ibane [Ibane and Barryroe]. These are not yet disposed of to anybody.

He prays that the "Commander in Chief" and Commissioners for Affairs of Ireland may be empowered to contract with him for these lands at such rates as they think fit, allowing him for his disbursement on the fortifications as also his arrears in part of the purchase money, he paying the surplus of the purchase (if any be) in ready money. This will enable the Commissioners to do him justice.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) Robert Gookin, and underwritten: "19 June, 1654. His Highness' pleasure is to refer this petition to the Council for their speedy consideration in regard of the sudden departure of Mr. Vincent Gookin for Ireland who attends this business." S.P. Ireland 287, 5.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of CAPT. ROBERT GOOKIN to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Petitioner in 1651 did, by order of the then Lord Deputy of Ireland, raise a troop of horse at his own charge for defence of the western parts of the Co. Cork from the incursion of the Tories.

This troop was quartered at the mouth of the great "fasts" of West Carbery and Kerry, ten miles nearer the enemy than any other garrison thereabout. Petitioner kept this troop together chiefly by what was taken from the enemy, and, by his knowledge of the country, did good service.

His Excellency, not long after the raising of this troop, was pleased voluntarily to offer to Col. Phayer a commission for petitioner to command this troop. Owing to a mischance and his Excellency's death the opportunity was lost. But the troop was always treated as part of the standing army in all his Excellency's orders for clothing, &c. The Commissioners for stating officers' accounts gave petitioner a debenture for his personal arrears during the standing of his troop amounting to £389.

This debenture was, owing to the action of petitioner's enemies, called in and committed to the Commissioners-General of the Revenue, pending his Highness' pleasure.

He has done good service, and prays for delivery of his debenture to him.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 6.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of SAME to SAME.

Covers same ground as the foregoing petitions. After petitioner had contracted with the Commissioners for Irish Affairs to build the fort in Rosscarbery, and buildings for 100 horse and foot, these buildings and the lands of "Gariffmore, Garrancore, Tallagee, Creganetran, Creganferne, Ballinagyra, Lara, Coolebawne, Burgasha, Lachinrobin, Teeneele, Cahirmoore, Freehane, Gullane, Drumgonnagh, Galtrage, Knockeveige, Ringavenane, Currah-downeene, Gortnammagh, Carrigallo, Mauleregane, Ardagh, Gleby, Currane, Coolnemucke, and Coolebaune⁽¹⁾—about 2,000 plantation acres including rock and bog acres"—were granted to him to hold till he got satisfaction for his arrears.

⁽¹⁾ These names have been identified, with the assistance of Mr. William H. Grattan Flood, M.R.I.A., as follows, in order:—"Kilgariffe," Garrancore, "Tulligee," "Creggan," "Froe," "Gortnagerah," "Letter," "Coolbaun," "Burgatia," "Barley Hill," "Tinneel," "Cahermor," "Freehanes," "Gullanes," "Benduff," "English Island," "Keamnabricka," "Reavilleen," "Downeen," "Gortnamanagh," "Carrig," "Maul," "Maulregan," "Ardagh," "Glebe," "Currane," "Coolnamuck," "Maul."

1657.

The fort was very useful against the rebels, and 300 people have now settled within musket shot of it.

He has not had sufficient remuneration. He holds the lands and fort on a year to year lease from the Lord Deputy and Council; but £400 is necessary to complete it, and neither he nor anyone else will spend this money unless secured of tenure of the fort for some time. Artificers are there ready to do the work, and the plantation should not be allowed to fail, "to which, by reason of the barrenness of the soil, its vicinity to the fastnesses of West Carbery and remoteness from English towns, persons will not so easily be invited as continued there." The plantation is at present thriving as Lord Broghill, now in London, can testify. Petitioner offers to lay out £500 on completing and improving the buildings.

He asks for a tenancy of them for three lives, with power to grant leases for three lives during the first seven years; or else that he may be reimbursed for his expenses.

He prays for order to build a church there and make a burial ground, and for reimbursement for these from the profits of the lands.

P. 3. Endd.: "Order 27 June, 1655." S.P. Ireland 287, 7.

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD and JOHN [LORD] LAMBERT on the above PETITION or PETITIONS.

The petitioner should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Order 20 Jan., 1657." S.P. Ireland 287, 8.

This concludes the papers relating to this case.

24 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY, at Kensington.

The boy has been called John, as many of your family, of which he has the honour to come, have had that name.

My brother Hill, Dr. Colvill, and Mrs. Parsons were our gossips. Your sister is recovering.

I am sending you some papers and accounts of the estate. Your sister has bought cattle to graze on Ballinderry, but most part of it is set. We have been unable to set some of our lands there except at great undervalue.

Other details. Sir John Clotworthy disputes much about the "dividend" of Massereene barony.

Other estate details.

P.S.—The officers both from Dublin and Derry that have lots in Ivagh [Iveagh] are expected here to-night. "I have a pretty stock ready if I can find them reasonable, but they have high expectations till they see the country."

Pp. 23. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 9.

1657.

Latest
date,
5 Feb.DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF AMBROSE ANDREWS.⁽¹⁾

PETITION of AMBROSE ANDREWS to the PROTECTOR, showing that :—

Petitioner has served the Commonwealth well in England and Ireland, and last as Commissioner of the Revenue at Wexford. He “took to farm” a house in Wexford and some small tenements, and disbursed in building above £100.

Relying on encouragement being given to English planters he also took 600 acres of Bishops’ lands lying in co. Wexford. These require investment to improve them.

He would be undone if his improvements were handed over, without compensation paid to him, to any other lessee; and if he be “hoisted up” to a greater rent, or the Bishop’s land taken from him, he will not be able to provide for his family.

He prays for a lease of the house, land, and Bishop’s land on favourable terms and at the rent paid in the Bishop’s time.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 10.

REPORT of [the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL ON IRISH AFFAIRS] on the above PETITION.

We have read the petition [*facts given*] and have seen a warrant under the hand and seal of Lord Deputy Ireton appointing petitioner one of the Commissioners for the public revenue in co. Kilkenny, and [know] that he has done good service. We think the case should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to consider it and to grant him a lease of the premises for such term and at such rent as they shall think fit.

P. 1, in hand similar to the reports of Fleetwood and Lambert. Endd.: “Order 5 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{1}$.” To which is attached—

COMMISSION of HENRY IRETON.

Appointing Andrews a Commissioner of the Public Revenue in co. Kilkenny.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 15 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{1}$. Signed (Hol.), and with Ireton’s seal. In all, pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Ireland 287, 11.

This is the last of the documents on this case.

General
date,
10 Feb.
1657.DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MRS. JEPHSON’S CASE.⁽¹⁾

PETITION of ELLINOR JEPHSON, widow, to the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that :—

Her late husband, Lieut.-Col. Norris Jephson, served the Parliament faithfully from the outbreak of war in Ireland in

(¹) See p. 536 note.

1657.

1641, to the first cessation of arms in Sept., 1643. For this he was owed sums not yet stated. At the request of his brother, Col. Wm. Jephson, then a member of Parliament, he came over with her sister-in-law, who was in childbed. Coming with her to London, he soon after entered the Parliament's service, under Colonel Norton, under whom, and afterwards in the Hampshire County troop, he served till the end of the war. He then went over to take service in Ireland, and there, not long afterwards, he died. He was owed £790 for service under Col. Norton.

The Commissioners of Accounts refuse his arrears because he did not leave Ireland before the cessation; but this was an event which he could not foresee. Petitioner and her son are consequently poor. She prays for relief and justice.

P. 3. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: Ref. 27 Jan. 1657. S.P. Ireland 287, 12.

LIST of ARREARS DUE to COL. NORRIS JEPHSON.

Showing that he was owed £881 8s. for service as captain of a troop in Col. Norton's regiment from 14 May, 1644, to 3 Aug., 1645.

He was paid certain sums [*details given*] on May 29 at Warnford on June 20, Sep. 2, Sep. 24, and Nov. 11 at Basingstoke, on Jan. 12 at Cold Harbour, and on March 11 at Titchfield. £790 is still due to him.

This is acknowledged by Thos. Gallett. *Followed by Acknowledgement by Col. Norton that Captain Jephson served under him as a captain for this amount of time, and received this much pay.*

In all, p. 1. A copy. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 13.

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD and LAMBERT on MRS. JEPHSON'S PETITION.

We find by certificate from Col. Wm. Jephson and others that petitioner's husband was a reformado in Col. Jephson's troop from April to July, 1642, and that he served as Capt.-Lieut. to Lord Inchiquin's foot company from July, 1642, to Sep., 1643, &c. [*facts given as in the foregoing documents, except for his later Irish service and death*]. The matter should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, with power to them to have the arrears stated and provided for.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Order 10 Feb., 1657. S.P. Ireland 287, 14.

This concludes the papers relating to this case.

1657.

12 Feb. POWER from EDWARD PHIPPS, of London, to CAPTAIN ROBERT HASSELL, in Ireland.

To draw his arrears of pay for him for his service in the troop of Edmund Ludlow, late lieut.-general of the horse in Ireland. Ratification clause.

Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Edm. Ludlow, Thos. Langham, and Wm. Goodday. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 15.

14 Feb.
Lisneg[arvy].

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

Deals at length with private money matters, and adds:—

I was in England a year before the first rebellion, and unless you find an account of Mr. Tallis, do not know what he received or paid. I do not think he could get any thing out of the Treasury at Dublin that year, and that all lent to the "black band," as they called them, was never paid.

Other private affairs.

Our Assizes are not till the last of March, and the Lord Pepys comes down and will be here Saturday night and Sunday, so I cannot be in Dublin till April. Your presentation must be of Lisnegarvy, *alias* Blaris. Mr. Hamilton, who was presented to Blaris, is still alive; but doth not much look after it. I do not know what he may do. The parcel of ground is a tenement and "garden steed," adjoining the sluice water in Lisnegarvy, now in Henry Wisdom's possession, and formerly built and possessed by Mr. David Hardy. It is bounded on the west by the parish highway, and on the east by land of Geo. Welsh, gentleman.

I will let you know what I can of Mr. Woodshaw's business, but I fear there is little hope of Lord Strabane, who is under age and very poor.

Moseley has a profitable crop of tobacco. Richard Charles is making steel again on his own account.

Our new boy Jack is a fine fellow, and has an English nurse.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 16.

General
date,
17 Feb.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF LADY FRANCES BUTLER.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of LADY FRANCES BUTLER to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

The Protector, by letter of 24 Aug., 1655, directed the Council for Irish Affairs to allow her a competent part of her jointure for the maintenance of herself and her children—or else £200 a year.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

On 22 July [1656], the Council, in place of the £200 a year, granted to her the farm and lands of Ballintubber [Ballintober], in Connaught. All these lands were let last year for £24 a year, as may be collected from an order in Council, produceable in Ireland.

She prays that she may have these lands let out to her by the Commissioners for setting lands to the Irish in Connaught.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Two copies.* *Add.*: "Ref. 22 Jan. 1656-7." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 17 and 18.

ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

That Lady Francis Butler's petition be referred to the Committee of the Council for the affairs of Ireland for consideration and report.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Dated Whitehall, 22 Jan., 165 $\frac{6}{7}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 19.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL OF STATE ON LADY FRANCES BUTLER'S PETITION.

It should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, with power to them to do as they shall see cause.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Order 17 Feb." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 20.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

Latest
date,
Feb.
1657.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LORD NETTERVILLE'S CHILDREN.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of the EARL OF PORTLAND and BENJAMIN WESTON to the PROTECTOR, on behalf of the CHILDREN of LORD NETTERVILLE, shewing that:—

Petitioners' sister was married to Sir John Netterville for 30 years. She had a fortune of £3,000 at her marriage; whereupon the estate was entailed upon Sir John's sons, who have been so innocent of any part in the rebellion in Ireland, as the eldest has not been there from the age of 11 years till the time when your Highness quieted that country.

They pray that these eight children may be allowed the part which they now possess, namely, Dowth and Proudfootstown, which are worth not over £200 yearly, or be admitted to compositions for the whole estate, or such other means of subsistence as the Protector shall think fit.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

P. ½. Underwritten: Referred by the Lord Deputy to the Council for consideration. *Endd.:* "Order 28 Dec., 1656." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 21.

NOTE on the above CASE.

The eight children now living had as mother Lady Elizabeth Weston, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Portland, who, first and last gave with her above £6,000.

At the beginning of the rebellion Lady Netterville suffered much from both sides. The property which she had brought into Ireland having come into the hands of the State, she asked the Council there for support for herself and her children. The Council allowed her Dowth and Proudfootstown (being scarce the eighth part of her husband's estate. Things however got worse and she came over to England, laying her case before her kindred and friends. "Thus she pleaded here in England with much sorrow of heart for the space of many months, and with the grief and toil of going up and down and restless labour (to get some speedy relief for her children) in half a year's time she brought herself to her untimely end."

Her eight children—motherless and fatherless (for the law, through mere misinformation, had made their father nothing)—dispersed through England and Ireland, seeking relief. Those in England have lived on alms for three years, but these now begin to fail them, and if they do not get help they must starve. They pray that Dowth and Proudfootstown may be settled upon them "towards the raising of portions, as they are all grown into years": the three daughters being all over twenty-seven years old. They further pray that their father's estate may be compounded for, as has been the case with the Lord Fitzwilliams, Mr. John Grace and several others.

The younger children should have provision, and the heir, who, all the time of the rebellion, was abroad in France, should have his right reserved.

They have already complained for three years. Immediate help is necessary.

P. ¾. Endd.: "Order 29 Dec., 1656." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 22.

FURTHER PETITION of the EARL of PORTLAND and BENJAMIN WESTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL, showing that:—

In spite of the Protector's and Council's order of 5 Feb. last, allowing the children Dowth and Proudfootstown until the Council in Ireland had reported and some definite arrangement was made, the eight children, within a few days of the receipt of the order, were outed of their possession and now remain in all misery. They pray for relief.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by petitioners. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 23.

1657.

COPY of REPORT by [the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of STATE for IRISH AFFAIRS] on this CASE.

After the order of 25 Dec. [1656], came the letter of February last [Feb. 5], ordering the Deputy and Council to find means for supporting the eight children until a final arrangement was made. This order has not been carried out. They think that the children should be given some alternative means of support by the Lord Deputy and Council.

P. 1. *In hand similar to that of Fleetwood's Reports. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 24.*

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

Before
10 Mar.

PETITION of DR. HENRY JONES and CAPT. WM. SHAW to the LORD PROTECTOR, showing that:—

The appropriate tithes of the Abbeys of Athcassell [Athassel], Louth, Kells, Fore and Ballybogan, and of the appropriate rectories of Larracorre [Laracor], Kilmore, Rathmullian [Rathmolyon] and Killogonagan,⁽¹⁾ in the respective counties of Louth, Tipperary, Meath, and Westmeath, have been lately held in fee or in lease by people who have been in rebellion in Ireland. They are now in the Protector's disposal.

They pray to be admitted to possess them on such terms as the Protector thinks fair.

Signed (Hol.). Underwritten: Petition granted.

P. ½. *Endd.: "Order, 10 March, 165½." S.P. Ireland 287, 25.*

14 Mar.
Lis[negarvy].

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

Concerning private matters. Mentions that:—

I have been here for the most part of three or four years, and every term at Dublin, following suits, and recovered above £400 a year from Longford and Savage that held the four towns of Oghly, and Mr. Melvill and others.

There will be a great suit next Assizes between Mr. Davies and Mr. St. Leger, "whose servant, by Mr. St. Leger's direction (as is said) bastinadoed him and stopped his mouth with horse dung, &c., the last Assizes, the day he was sworn a Justice of Peace."

You are also to have a trial by *nisi prius* this Assizes with Ensign Richardson, who questionless cannot show any title to his farm. I have been *subpœnaed*.

Other details.

"I writt to your lordship last summer about the hawks and two wolf dogs, and received not your pleasure therein, so that I sent the goshawk to the Lord Henry and the tassell I disposed otherwise at a

(1) Possibly Killaconigan: but that parish is in co. Meath.

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venture, but I heard she lived which was a great hazard having none skilled to keep them; and Sir John Clotworthy presently after they were gone writ for them, very importunately claiming your Lordship's promise; and so he will do again if the airy be found. So I do desire your lordship if the Lord Broghill be to have one, let me know how she will be taken from me, for they are very troublesome and chargeable and dangerous to look to by any I can employ here. The dogs I have still."

I have all the fines' money ready and sealed up to go over, but I am afraid to keep it, "for we cannot subsist long with this kind of money, which every man may choose or refuse at pleasure. I have written again this post to know if upon any reasonable terms it may be transmitted, for I fear ryalls will suddenly be decried."

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 26.

20 Mar.
Limerick.

WM. HARRYMAN to ELIAS ROBERTS, of the Committee at Grocers' Hall.

I am obliged for your letting me have my writings for £100 lot in land in the barony of Puble Bryan [Pubblebrien]. Governor Engesbie, of Limerick, will not, however, let me have any soldiers to help me. Without them I cannot collect any rent. I am reviled here, arrested, and some of my houses pulled down. I pray for your help.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 237, 27.

[7 Ap.]

COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR and COUNCIL of ELIZABETH, relict of Major Robert Astley; MARTHA, relict of Captn. Wm. Rideout; ANNE PICKEN, mother and administratrix of Captn. John Picken; LIEUT. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, CAPT. WM. HART and RICHARD NORRIS, soldier, all of the Army in Ireland, showing that:—

They have arrears due to them for service done in England and Ireland, as may appear by certificates stated by the Committees of the Counties where these services were done.

Some of the petitioners were in England and some far from Dublin at the time when the declaration of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland was published, empowering the Commissioners of Accounts there to receive the demands and vouchers of those who had served the Parliament in Ireland, and had arrears due for service in England, for which they had no debentures, and to transmit them to your Highness and Council. Petitioners were thus omitted from the list, and are like to suffer unless relieved by your Highness.

They pray for an order to the Commissioners of Accounts at Worcester House to state their accounts according to the rules laid down in the Act of 24 Dec., 1647, and to certify the same to the Commissioners of Accounts in Ireland, in order that debentures

1657.

may be issued to them by the Commissioners in Ireland in accordance with the rules laid down by the order from the Protector and Council of 3 July last.

P. 1. Signed by James Morley, attorney for the petitioners, and with note that he asks the same for :—

Dame Margaret Colvill, relict of James, Lieut.-Col. Lord Colvill, Elizabeth, the relict of Capt. Adam Oatley, George Eyres and Michael Horton, troopers, and Lieut.-Col. Brime [?].

Endd. : "Order 7 April." S.P. Ireland 287, 28.

15 Ap.
Dublin.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON [to LORD CONWAY].

I will shortly send more news on the case of Richardson against your lordship, which I have come up to defend The country is in the saddest condition about the ryalls.

My brother Hill will be here next week; also Lord Chichester and Sir John Clotworthy I sent down £200 sealed up to Carrickfergus. We lost £29 on it, "which was turned brass."

The tuck mill at Glenavy is now well tenanted and two clothers planting there.

I have had no rent from Mr. Harrison, and he dare not touch the rents until he knows what course is to be taken about the pieces of eight.

I have got rid of Mr. Gravenor, who was too fond of drink to be any use. Six tons of good potashes are here ready to go to London. I wish we could get a merchant to invest in the work. The country is very poor for want of trade about Glenavy and Ballinderry

If the minister come, I hope we shall place him without trouble, "for there is a commission to issue to divide and annex parishes in all Ireland and place orthodox ministers; but if your Lordship be disengaged handsomely, we may perhaps get one here that the State will give an additional salary to more readily than a stranger." Lord Peepis [Pepys] spent Saturday night and Sunday with me at home.

Your sister and children are well at Moira, where they have retired as the small-pox rages exceedingly at Lisnegarvy.

I am sending the dogs to Mr. Alderson at Chester and pray for your orders to him as to their being sent on. I also desire orders about the hawks.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Many details given. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 29.

22 Ap.
Dublin.

SAME to SAME.

. . . . Thank you for your present to my sister Hill, for which she is grateful and will herself write her thanks. I shall send the box of pills to your sister, "but no letter coming with the boxes or any direction, when, how, and how many to take at a time, I suppose she will not adventure upon them till you be pleased to direct her."

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I have been sitting with Sir Charles Coote, Sir Hardress Waller and others on a Committee to examine the debentures for arrears before 1649, and to throw out such as got in surreptitiously.

. . . . I expect judgment for possession against Richardson to-morrow; and can prove a debt against Parkhurst, who has been empowered by the Protector and Council to purchase Kennard [Kinard?] and other rebels' estates.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Many details given. Endd S.P. Ireland 287, 30.

29 Ap.
Dublin.

The EARL of CORK to SAME.

Asking that Major Royden [Rawdon] may have leave to give him a goshawk.

P. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add. S.P. Ireland 287, 31.

[April.]

COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR of LIEUT.-COL PATRICK BRUCE, showing that:—

He commanded a foot company, first in the regiment of Col Hume [Home], and then in that of Col. Maxwell, his successor being a part of the Scottish army, then in the province of Ulster, from the time of the transportation for the service of the King and Parliament in 1642, until the change and turn of Duck [Duke] Hamilton for invading of England. Petitioner refused to serve with his men in this invasion, "being a person well affected to the interest of the Commonwealth of England, [and] the union of both nations," and was in consequence cashiered. Nevertheless, after the apprehension of General-Major Monro, petitioner returned to his former service of the Parliament, under the command of the then Col. Monke in Ireland, "where he faithfully served until which time these forces were totally broken by Major-General Monro in the year 1649." Petitioner thereby lost his charge and was ruined, and had to run into debt in order to return to Scotland. All these facts he can prove to any impartial person by certificate of the Commissioners and Governors of Ulster, also by certificates of General Monke and many godly ministers and worthy gentlemen of eminent employment, both in Scotland and Ireland.

He prays for relief.

P. 1. Endd.: "Vide Order Ap. 1657." S.P. Ireland 287, 32.

6 May.
Dublin.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

I am glad to hear you are well again. "We were all day in a Committee yesterday about remedying the desperate condition the country is in by brass ryalls, and were in the afternoon at a Committee with the Council. Many expedients were proposed but it is not yet come to a result. To-morrow we are to meet again with the Council. It is not to be believed on a sudden what a

1657.

spirit of jealousy there is in the whole land." There is no buying or selling till some order be taken in the matter . . . I hope to get the decree in the case with Richardson soon. I think he is tired of the case and I am. "I find law so tedious and chargeable that I could not believe it till I found it."

It might be well if you sent over a man to collect and bring over your rents. If he also kept the Courts and were fit for it, and Mr. Harrison willing to give it up, he would make a fair livelihood. I hope, after two or three years, if peace continues, and your tenants have settled and built, and we get a better coin in the kingdom, that your rents will come in better. The Earl of Cork wrote to you about a hawk. I should like to have your orders. Sir John Clotworthy and Col. Trevor both claim promises from you. . . . No debt owing from Lord Strabane is likely to be paid . . . My boy Ned should be weaned by now, and we have all escaped the small-pox, which still rages in Lisnegarvy and in Col. Trevor's family.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Many details given. Conway Papers. S. P. Ireland 287, 33.

13 May.
Dublin.

SAME to SAME.

I hope you and her ladyship are well of your fever by now. The quarrel about which you wrote from Ragley is now over. I hear Ireland may have to pay £10,000 a month out of the £500,000—a most unjust proportion. £7,000 is more than our share. Down and Antrim are much pressed "since our people removed with their stock to the waste counties."

We hope for a proclamation this week on the question of the ryalls. The Committee have reported to the Council on it, and the report has been approved. Meantime no payments are made except by such as have English money. I have attended the committee regularly.

Send me orders about the hawks. There is still small-pox at Lisnegarvy, and my people dare not come back there. It is violent in many places, and Col. Trevor's children have it in Rostrevor.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 34.

26 May.
Dublin.

SAME to SAME.

Your sister Hill is better for her medicine. "We all dined yesterday and took leave at the Phenix,⁽¹⁾ where we found much freedom and welcome." A brewer and porter, left at Lisnegarvy to look after things, and who is near 50 years old, took the small-pox. Many of us are going to the North now, Col. Trevor, Dr. Colvill, and the Hillsborough family.

Other details.

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 35.

(¹) Possibly Phoenix House, Kilmainham, a residence of the Lord Deputy.

1657.

Latest
date,
26 May.DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CLERKSHIP OF THE CROWN AND
HANAPER IN IRELAND.⁽¹⁾

May [?]

MEMORANDUM from CAPTAIN HALSEY to the LORD DEPUTY
presented by JAMES MORLEY.

He desires that he and his partners, Rowland Wilson and John Frost, may have an order to settle them as Clerks of the Hanaper in Ireland.

To this purpose his lordship will remember the two papers given him by Capt. Halsey. One of these was a certificate of Lord Chancellor Steele's to this effect, that he had required Carleton and Hexam, the old patentees, to deliver the place to Halsey and the rest, and that they replied that it was their freehold and they had been faithful in it and should not be unlawfully evicted. He submits this to his Highness.

The other paper is a reply of Halsey and his partners. It contends that the old patentees have not been faithful to the public, since they remained in Dublin during Ormond's defection and acted under him. Carleton, they said, came to England and remained in the King's quarters during the whole war. The other [Hexam] only claims the articles of Dublin, wherein there is no provision for their holding any office. Also there is a charge of £3,000 against them in the Exchequer, as a debt to the State. After their accounts with the Master of the Rolls have been made up, they still owe £1,000 to the State—a manifest breach of trust, and one which forfeits their patent.

The new patentees could not get justice from a jury there. They therefore pray that the matter be settled at the Council Board.

Other details.

P. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 36.

NOTE on the QUESTION of the CLERKSHIP of the HANAPER.

Declares that with regard to Carleton and Exham [Hexam], even after all deductions had been made in a settlement of accounts between them, it was found that they owed £800 or £1,000 to the State.

Other details as in the foregoing document.

P. ¾. Endd.: Delivered 14 May, 1657, by the Lord Deputy. S.P. Ireland 287, 37.

REPORT of LORD DEPUTY⁽²⁾ FLEETWOOD and LORD LAMBERT [as
a COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS] on CAPT.
HALSEY'S CASE.

They recommend that the matter be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, and that if they find the facts—as given above—true, they expel Carleton and Hexam, and put in Halsey and his partners.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536, note.

⁽²⁾ Lord Deputy, Aug., 1654—Nov., 1657.

1657.

If they find any difficulty in the case they are to report to the Protector and Council. Meantime Carleton and Hexam to be restrained from taking action against Halsey, and that Halsey, Wilson, and Frost to quietly enjoy the office.

The order of the Protector and Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of 4 Dec., 1656, to stay all proceedings in the case of offices claimed by patent of the late King until such cases are certified and stated here, and decided by the Lord Protector and Council—this order should be renewed.

Pp. 1½. Endd.: Order 26 May, 1657. Signed (Hol.) Charles Fleetwood and Lambert. S.P. Ireland 287, 38.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

Latest
date,
May 26.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LADY SPOTSWOOD'S PETITION.⁽¹⁾

COPY of PETITION of LADY SPOTSWOOD, widow, to the LORD PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that:—

She was deprived of her property by the rebellion in Ireland and was compelled to fly to her native country. She has had only about £100 in fourteen years, "although the garrison of Inniskilly in the co. Fermanan [Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh] hath [been] detained from her since the beginning of the rebellion £200 per annum by reason it being an inland garrison could not be relieved but by the islands."

The garrison of Dundalk used £300 worth of her timber, all that was left her by the rebels, without which the garrison could not have been kept from the enemy, as Sir Henry Tichborn has certified.

She prays for support for herself and her five children.

P. 1. Underwritten with note in Lady Spotswood's hand: I have got an order from the Protector for £100 out of any discovery; but must have relief in the meantime or I shall perish. Endd.: "Order 5 Feb., 1656." S.P. Ireland 287, 39.

COPY of PETITION of LADY SPOTSWOOD'S CHILDREN to the SAME.

Recites facts as in foregoing. Lady Spotswood had got the order for £100 from any discovery in 1656, but it had profited her nothing. Before her death the Protector and Council ordered them a small weekly allowance; but they have got nothing from this.

They pray for relief.

P. ½. Endd.: "Order 30 Ap., 1656." Followed by—

(1) See p. 536 note.

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CERTIFICATE by SIR HENRY "TUCHBURNE."

He had used £300 worth of Lady Spottwood's timber for fortifying Dundalk. She was at charges to bring it from "Washford" [Wexford?] to Dundalk by sea.

Attached to foregoing. In all, p. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 40.

PETITION of LADY SPOTSWOOD'S CHILDREN to the LORD PROTECTOR.

Similar to the above petition of the same to the Protector and Council. They pray for a hasty remedy.

Signed (Hol.). Richard Spotswood, Grizeld Spottswode, Jane Spottswode. *Underwritten*:—(1) 19 Ap., 1657. Whitehall. Referred to Mr. Jessop for report on the sums allowed to Lady Spottswode. (2) 16 May, 1657, Hampton Court. Referred to the Privy Council to make an addition of £20 a year to petitioners' former allowance. *Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 41.*

REPORT of JESSOP on the foregoing.

I find that the order for payment by the week to Lady Spottswode advised by the Privy Council of 5 Feb., 165 $\frac{2}{7}$, was not perfected by Privy Seal before her death; so that unless payment should be reckoned as from the date of order she was owed nothing. In any case it is only 4 or 5 marks. The Council ordered £20 to be paid to the children on 30 April, 1657.

P. 2/3. Dated 5 May, 1657. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Order 26 May, 1657." *S.P. Ireland 287, 42.*

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

20 June.
Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY.

I have heard from Lord Broghill about the hawks, and have given them in charge to a man sent for them, who will give them to Capt. Busby. The dogs have been ready to go to Chester for six weeks, "but the pirates on the coast have hindered our petty merchants from adventuring to Chester fair or any barques going thither of late. . . . I have sent almost all Ulster over for moss of slain men's skulls, and have got none yet but two. They have been "cahard" [?] also, but I expect better accounts shortly of the matter from others. There is enough in churchyards, but these are not valued as to my lady's purpose by our chirurgeons.

1657.

"Your sister and the children are very well at Moyra. I am to meet her and my sister Hill by and by at the loughside to eat a broiled sallmon, and Capt. Roma, Capt. Spence, and other neighbours: where your lordship will be remembered."

I made a brave way to the fishing last year, and the islands will now pay £43 rent, which, in time of peace, were not half so much. But alas, our cess is still going up. "I dare not tell your lordship the misery and distraction the country here is in. You cannot believe it. No money stirring. None will trade or take ryalls. No rents paid. Mr. Atkinson has given me up Glanavy [Glenavy] mill at £20, though we considered it worth £30. The troopers lie upon free quarters, because the cess cannot be gotten in most places."

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers*. Add.: to the *Sign of the Crown* between the Temple Gates in Fleet Street. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 43.

[29 June.] NOTES on the ACCOUNTS of OFFICERS and SOLDIERS now in the PARLIAMENT'S SERVICE within this nation.

By an Act of 28 May, 1649, intituled an Act for the present examining and stating the accounts of the officers and soldiers now in the Parliament's service within this nation:—

The preamble shows an intention to take the accounts of officers and soldiers in the Parliamentary service in England and Ireland, other than in the late new model under Lord Fairfax, and prescribes how this is to be done.

Three lists were made up. The first consisted of those who were in actual service in the same troop or company at the time of disbanding the supernumeraries in 1647.

Another list of those who were in actual service in any other troop or company.

Another of such as were not in actual service at that time, but were so at the making of that Act.

The accounts so stated were to be returned to such Committee as the Parliament should appoint, who were to give debentures.

By another Act, of 23 Nov., 1649, the Committee is appointed to receive the lists and to give debentures.

By another Act, of 25 Aug., 1652, a Committee is appointed to take the accounts for the arrears of pay due to the officers and soldiers in service in Ireland, for their service there and in England, and to give debentures which are to be satisfied out of the rebels' lands.

By another Act of Aug., 1653, this Committee is empowered to state the accounts for the arrears of pay due to the officers and soldiers in service in Ireland for their service from the passing of that Act up to 23 Oct., 1653.

By the Act (26 Sept., 1653) for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the adventurers, all arrears for service done in Ireland are to be stated by the Commissioners for accounts in Ireland, according to the Act of 25 Aug., 1652.

1657.

The arrears for service done in England not being then already stated are to be stated by such persons and in such manner as Parliament should afterwards direct.

Pp. 1½. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 287, 44.

June.

COPY of PETITION of the COMMITTEE of the ADVENTURERS for LANDS in IRELAND to PARLIAMENT, showing that:—

Parliament, in the 17th and 18th years of King Charles, published the condition of the Protestants in Ireland, and passed several Acts for paying in forfeited lands those who would come forward and subscribe for the reducing of the rebels. Having this highest security, numbers of people came forward and subscribed large sums.

“Notwithstanding that highest security and solemn contract so made with them upon valuable considerations above 15 years since; yet when Ireland was reduced and the said adventurers expected their lands should be set out to them by the State, surveys were returned from thence of lands forfeited and not forfeited, profitable and not profitable promiscuously, which, not being known to the Adventurers, they cast lots thereupon. By which uncertain surveys and the multiplying of others, the putting of unprofitable lands on them for profitable, the denying of the woods formerly granted them, the composition of delinquents and grants [of lands] which particular persons do pretend to within the Adventurers’ proportions, as also by the not determining the claims and other obstructions, the plantation of Ireland hath been and still is very much retarded, and the Adventurers greatly damnified.” Many of them have got no lands at all, others are “referred to lands of such uncertain condition both in quality and title that though many of them have gone over more than three years since, yet few or none of them can to this day find any such settlement as will admit them with security to build plant or bestow their industry upon their proportions.”

They have not got lands worth what is due to them.

They have been informed that endeavours are being made to get the remaining lands in Ireland, upon which the adventurers have the first charge, appointed to other uses. Petitioners have presented a bill to Parliament against this.

They pray that as they came forward at the time of England’s necessity and Ireland’s distress, this bill may be passed before the present Parliament is prorogued.

Pp. 2½. Signed by R. Deacon, secretary. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 45.

3 July.

POWER from JOHN HAWES.

To George Copping to draw for him for province, county and barony in Ireland.

P. ¾. Signed (Hol.) and witnessed by Jo. v[on] Broukhonen [?] and Paul Doune. S.P. Ireland 287, 46.

1657.

11 July.
Moyra.
[Moirra.]

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY.

We are unfairly cessed here. In Antrim and Down the cess is so severe that our tenants and their stocks leave us, yet the cess does not follow them. The cess here is more for a barony than elsewhere for a county, and Down pays almost as much as the rest of Ulster. The Commissioners [for County Assessment] are to meet at Carrickfergus next Tuesday, and get estimates and surveys from each barony. Ours for Killulta will be $56\frac{1}{2}$ great towns, and I foresee we shall have trouble both with the old properties and the new soldiers and adventurers.

Details on estate matters.

I sent two brave hawks to Dublin last week, one to Col. Busbridge for Lord Broghill, and one to Col. Trevor. He was displeased with you and me, and he and Sir John Clotworthy claimed promises. I fear a contest with Sir John about the adventure lands, "which now upon the new survey of Masseryne (I have so long expected), as I am informed, will hold out for me, and may probably fall next Muckamore."

"I have at length got a good proportion of moss, and this morning had them put up in a box (the skulls or part of them with it), and send it on Monday to find the first passage to Chester; also the dogs which it is pity to send out of the country, especially one of them. They have been about 'the Collen' and above Mr. Doynes this six weeks, and had some courses at wolves which exceedingly infest this country."

Many people came to Lisnegarvy fair yesterday, but the trouble about ryalls was so great that very little was bought or sold. Harrison waits to get in the May rents till the ill ryalls have vanished. The coinage gives incredible trouble. "We appointed six of the knowing men in the town to be triers, and not one dollar is offered in payment but is brought to them, and they were so wearied and abused yesterday that they came up to me and protested they would be in prison ere they would meddle any more in that business." No English money is to be had in these parts.

Other details.

P. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 47.

Latest
date,
14 July.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF COL. ROBERT SAUNDERS.⁽¹⁾

PETITION of COL. SAUNDERS to the LORD PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that:—

Petitioner's regiment has been disbanded. He has held for seven years in lease from the Commissioners for Ireland the ruined castle of "Ballymartre" [Ballymarter], bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, with about nine ploughlands. Also the house now in his possession in the town of Youghal and certain lands in the liberty of that town. The lease is to expire next May. The rent is £237 10s.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

Petitioner has disbursed on the premises nearly £1,000 on buildings, reparations and improvements above what he is obliged to pay by his lease, hoping that his arrears (which amount to £800) due for his service ever since his first engagement in the service of the Earl of Essex, would be allowed out of the premises by a lease to him of them for 51 years "allowing the great disbursements, reparations and improvements as a fine in the rent paying an acknowledgment to the Commonwealth as your Highness shall judge meet."

He has lost blood in service and desires consideration.

P. 2/3. Signed. (Hol.). Endd. : "Re[ceived] of the Lord Deputy 12 May, 1657." S.P. Ireland 287, 48.

COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the COMMONWEALTH
in DUBLIN on the same CASE.

Recommending that if the petitioner is removed from the premises at the termination of his lease, due compensation be first made to him for his disbursements of money above his contract by the Commonwealth, or by his successor in title.

P. 1/2. Dated Dublin, 3 May, 1654. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 49.

COPY of REPORT on the same CASE by the "PROTECTOR'S COUNCIL
for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND."

The petitioner has the Castle of Ballymartre with the lands thereto adjoining with the half ploughland of "Ballymurrishreen," all in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, and the houses, &c., in the liberties of Youghal for one year. They order that petitioner continue in possession of these premises as tenant to the State till further order. The Commissioners that are or shall be appointed to let the Commonwealth lands in that County to take notice of this.

P. 3/4. Dated Dublin Castle, 24 Oct., 1655. Signed by Thos. Herbert, Clerk of the Council. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 50.

COPIES of REPORT of FLEETWOOD and STRICKLAND on the same.

They have considered the case and that his seven years' lease expires in May, 1657.

His Highness by his letter of 10 May, 1655, to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland ordered that petitioner should have the preemption of those houses and lands which he holds from the State, and that his arrears, &c., should be allowed on his purchase. The Council of Ireland on Oct. 24, 1655, ordered *see [above, S.P. Ireland 287, 50]*.

1657.

The Lord Deputy and Council should be empowered to give petitioner a fresh lease of 31 years, from 1 May, 1657, freeing him from rent till he is reimbursed for his charges for building, &c. His arrears for service in England to be satisfied in the way usual for the Irish army.

Two copies, pp. 1½ and 1½; one signed (Hol.) by Fleetwood and Strickland, and endd.: Order 14 July, 1657. S.P. Ireland 287, 51 and 52.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

21 July. ORDER by HENRY CROMWELL to JOHN BLACKWELL and RICHARD DEANE, Treasurers at War.

To pay Dr. Petty £56 as physician to the army for 56 days according to the establishment; the days commencing 8 June last.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) and endd. with signed receipt by Petty. Further endorsed. S.P. Ireland 287, 53.

PETITION of SIR GEO. WENTWORTH to the "LORD PROTECTOR of the COMMONWEATH of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and the DOMINIONS thereunto belonging," showing that:—

He served the Parliament as captain of a troop of horse before and from the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland, till June, 1647, when he was reduced.

He also served the Parliament as Provost-Marshal of Leinster for the same time.

He prays that his accounts may be stated for these offices, and for pay of such men as he maintained at his own charge.

[14 Aug.] *P. ½. Signed. (Hol.). Underwritten: Referred to the Deputy and Council in Ireland, who shall state petitioner's account and give him satisfaction. Endd.: Ref. 14 Aug., 1657. S.P. Ireland 287, 54.*

Latest
date,
27 Aug.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF THOS. HOOKE.⁽¹⁾

PETITION of THOS. HOOKE to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Parliament by ordinance in 1642 allowed interest to those who subscribed for the provision for the Protestants in Ireland until their money was paid.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

By a particular ordinance of Parliament made in 1642 there is due to petitioner £948 4s., for provisions of victual delivered in Dublin for the Protestant army there.

By the Protector's order of 6 May, 1650, the estate of Philip Hore of Kilsalghan [Kilsallaghan], co. Dublin, was granted to petitioner to be held till this interest was paid.

After deducting the profits received from this estate, there is still due to petitioner £1,537 9s. 8d.

Petitioner has been out of his money for 15 years and is in consequence unable to follow his vocation—which is trade.

He prays for a grant of the sum due, or else for a lease of part of Hore's estate not yet disposed of "and being in all not above 1,400 acres of land lying in the counties of Meath and Dublin, scattered in several small parcels, distant from Dublin, some sixteen miles, some twelve miles, some eight miles, and not above twenty acres of it nearer than six miles to Dublin, with some ruinous tenements in the liberties of the City of Dublin formerly belonging to the said Hore" for 99 years.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed.* (Hol.). *Endd.:* "Ref. 6 Aug., 1657." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 55.

COPY OF LORD DEPUTY HENRY CROMWELL and COUNCIL to the
ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL.

By your letters of 8 July last you ordered us to discover how much money Thos. Hooke, of Dublin, merchant, had raised from the estate of Philip Hore, of Kilsalghan, co. Dublin, since he got possession of it, and how much interest is still due to him from the state. We have made inquiries and find that by order of His Highness of 6 May, 1650, Mr. Hooke was to have this estate till £948 4s. together with interest to that time was fully paid. The whole sum with interest for $7\frac{1}{4}$ years was about £1,635.

The result is that £806 18s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. is still due to Mr. Hook. He has been paid almost all the principal debt, but interest at 10 per cent.—Feb., 164 $\frac{2}{3}$, to May, 1650—makes the remainder large.

"And for as much as the said debt was for provisions, and that the principal is already almost satisfied, considering likewise that there are many other public faith debts for which debentures have been given whose satisfaction in forfeited lands are postponed to adventurers and soldiers, observing also that no interest hath been allowed in any Court of Justice here during the rebellion (it being thought well—the times considered—if the principal were secured)," we think fit to inform you of this fact before acting in the matter.

Signed (not Hol.) Hen. Cromwell, Wm. Steele *Canc.* R. Pepys, Miles Corbett, Robt. Goodwin, Mat. Tomlinson, Wm. Bury.

P.S.—Alderman Hooke is now in possession of the lands for a year. As they are worth £200 a year, he will at the end of that time have got back his principal.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Council Chamber, Dublin, 10 June, 1657. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 56.

1657.

REPORT on the SAME of LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD [and others of the COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS].

They recite the facts mentioned in the petition. The interest offered to Adventurers by the ordinance of 30 Jan., 1643, was 8 per cent.

On 10 May, 1653, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland found £1,537, including interest at 10 per cent., still due to petitioner, and ordered his continuance in the estate till he had been paid his debt and a reasonable sum for forbearance.

On 4 Aug., 1653, these Commissioners referred the matter to the rest of the Commissioners for the Revenue at Dublin to continue the petitioner in possession, he paying all country charges and the yearly rent of £103 15s. 6d., but keeping this rent in hand as an indemnity. This order was to run from 4 May, 1653, till further order.

Then came the letters of 8 July, 1656, from the Council in England to the Lord Deputy and Council, and the Lord Deputy and Council's reply of 10 June, 1657 [*see above, S.P. Ireland 287, 56, details of which are here repeated*].

The matter should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council with order to see that Hooke is paid his principal sum and such interest as they think fit.

Pp. 2. Signed by Fleetwood only. Endd.: Order, 27 Aug., 1657. S.P. Ireland 287, 57.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

29 Aug.
Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to LORD [CONWAY and KILLULTAGH].

"There are Commissions sent into every County for uniting and dividing of parishes through Ireland to lay them convenient and compatable [?] in value to the minister of £100 or at least £80 per annum, and yet not so large in extent as any part to be above three miles from the Church." It is a great work, requiring much time and pains. It has lost me a week at Down, and great part of this week at Antrim with Sir John Clotworthy and the rest of the Commissioners. "I think we shall have but three or four parishes at the most in your Lordship's land, vizt.: Lisne[garvy], to include Maghergall [Magheragall], or the most part of it, and Derriaghy [Derryaghy] and Lambegy [Lambeg]; and Glanavy [Glenavy] to be as it is, including Tullorusk [Tullyrusk] and Camlin; and Aghalee church stands in a fit place for to have Aghagallon included and the great part of Ballinderry; and I suppose about Capt. Dunbarr's we must have another for Maghermesk [Magheramesk] and part of Ballinderry and part of Maghergall. But none of these will yield so much maintenance because of the impropriations."

A marginal note here adds:—Your title of presentations to Glanavy and Aghalee and Lisnegarvy is more clear than to Ballinderry or any of the rest to be dissevered [?] except Aghagallen.

1657.

Other details.

We and these two counties are very much dissatisfied with the late act of dividend of our assessment, in which we cannot acquiesce. If it had been left to the Council here we should certainly have had a more equal distribution.

My brother Hill, Lord Claneboy, and your lordship are soon to settle the boundaries of your lands.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 58.

Latest
date,
18 Sep.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PETITIONS OF THE OFFICERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS CONCERNED IN THE ARREARS OF THE ARMY OF IRELAND BEFORE 5 JUNE, 1649.⁽¹⁾

COPY OF PETITION of the ABOVE, showing that:—

Parliament by their resolve of 26 June last referred it to the Council to take order that the four counties of Wicklow, Longford, Donegal and Leitrim and the forfeited lands within the mile line next the river Shannon and the sea in the province of Connaught and County of Clare should not be disposed of to any other use, but towards satisfaction of petitioner's arrears.

Though the intent of Parliament was clear, they have only got three counties, without Leitrim, which are only worth £400 a year.

They pray for admission to the rents of Leitrim as well.

"And whereas the said county of Leitrim and the mile line are not admeasured upon the late surveys, as the rest of the lands within the soldiers' security have been, by reason whereof it cannot be certainly known how far the said four counties and the mile line will extend to satisfy your petitioners' debt, though they have ground to doubt the same will not reach to more than the one-fourth part;"

They pray for a new admeasurement of these territories, that they may be put in possession, and have a certain ground for any address they may have to make for supplementing defects the next Parliament.

P. 1. Signed, James Morley, agent. Endd. Followed by—

NOTE by the ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL on this PETITION.

Referred to the Deputy and Council of Ireland. The lands in question meantime not to be disposed of.

S.P. Ireland 287, 59.

FURTHER PETITION of SAME to SAME.

Similar to the foregoing, but asking that petitioners may be put in possession of the forfeited lands in all four of the Counties and in the territory mentioned.

P. ½. Signed, Wm. Cadogan, Chidley Coote and Jonathan Edwards, agents. Endd.: "Ref. 15 Sep., order 18 Sep. 1657." S.P. Ireland 287, 60.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 536 note.

1657.

ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Referring the above petitions to the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Ireland.

P. 1. Dated: Council at Whitehall, 15 Sep., 1657. *Signed by* W. Jessop, clerk. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 61.

COPY of PETITION to the LORD PROTECTOR and COUNCIL of COL. SHELBORNE and others whose names are subscribed, showing that:—

Petitioners faithfully served the public interest in Ireland. Arrears were due to them for their English service, but were not claimed at the time limited by the Council in Ireland, as the papers containing certificates of them were then—and still are—in England.

They must therefore rely on the goodness of the Protector and Council.

They pray that the Committee for soldiers' accounts sitting at Worcester House may be ordered to examine and state their accounts according to such instructions as are contained in the order of 3 July, 1656; and that that Council shall observe the instructions in the said order.

The petitioners are:—

Capt. Sam Moody.
 Capt. Andrew Ruddock.
 Capt. John Morris.
 Major Robert Cuppage.
 Major Peter Crispe.
 Ensign Wm. Surton.
 Lieut. Thomas Wood and
 Hannah his wife, relict
 of Capt. Wm. Hill.
 Capt. Hugh Beeston.
 Lieut.-Col. Edw. Allen.
 Lady Colville, relict of Lieut.-
 Col. Colville.
 Edward Cooke, surgeon.
 Richard Norris.
 James Jones.
 Richard Noris.
 John Gwilliams.
 James Wade.

Wm. Price.
 Rich. Penny.
 Thos. Chicke.
 John Stent.
 John Barnet.
 Henry Foster.
 James Atkinson.
 John Moseley.
 Abraham Harding.
 John Greenaway.
 John Dracott.
 John Baskerfield.
 James Rosse.
 Wm. Pye.
 John Slaughter.
 Edw. Jones.
 John Pemberton.
 Wm. Nix.

P. 1. Endd. Followed by—

REPORT [of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for IRISH AFFAIRS] on the foregoing.

They recite the facts and names given in the foregoing, and add that the like order is requested for Judith Hawkshead, the relict of Capt. Richard Hawkshead, who was killed in service in Ireland. They endorse the requests made in the petition.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Order 18 Sep., 1657." Attached to foregoing. In all, Pp. 3. S.P. Ireland 287, 62.

1657.

27 Sep.
Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to LORD CONWAY.

I am glad you are well. There is little sickness here, but the trouble about the ill ryalls continues, and there is also great scarcity of bread, although the harvest is good. All the mills here have wanted water this three months. Now that the leases of your mills at Lisnegarvy are running out I should tell you that these mills are very decayed. The tenant, widow Taylor, is helpless and impoverished: so that I have been at some care to put in a new tenant, and uphold the rent, which is £60, and was £70 before the war. But the mills are decayed, and too low to be of any use. I have had workmen to inspect them, and had levels taken, and find that if it were removed below the town, near the place where the old churchyard was, in the little meadow, it might have a fourteen foot fall, and would never want water, and, I believe, be worth £80 a year.

The removal will cost £100.

Other details.

Lord Claneboy is slow to restore his encroachments upon Ballyskeagh. There may be a friendly lawsuit.

I have been busy on our Commissioners of uniting and dividing parishes. I was through Killulta, and Lisnegarvy parish will have Derreaghy [Derryaghy] added to it and Lambeg and part of Magheregall.

Glenavy [will have] $\frac{1}{3}$ of Ballinderry besides Camlin and Tullarouske [Tullyrusk] and Aghalee Church [is] to be for itself, half or one third of Ballinderry, and Aghagallen [Aghagallon]. A new church will be built about Captain Dunbar's for part of Magheregall, part of Ballyderry [Ballinderry] and Magheremesk. These livings will be small. Lisnegarvy will be near £100 a year.

Pp. 4. S.P. Ireland 287, 63.

Latest
date,
28 Oct.DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ACCOUNTS OF CAPTAIN
JOHN PICKEN.

CERTIFICATE OF JAMES MORLEY.

Being empowered to get the accounts of the late Captain John Picken stated by the Committee of Accounts at "Worster" House, which cannot be done unless the vouchers formerly delivered in at Grocers' Hall are transmitted thither, and as the Grocers' Hall Committee have delivered these vouchers to me, I acknowledge the receipt of them and engage forthwith to deliver them to the Committee at Worster House.

P. 3. Dated 28 Oct., 1657. Signed (Hol.) and followed by—

FURTHER CERTIFICATE of the SAME.

To the effect that the Grocers' Hall Committee have ordered the stating of Captain Picken's account.

Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of G. Gough and Geo. Copping. The latter part crossed out. S.P. Ireland 287, 64.

1657.

NOTE by WM. TIBBS.

That Capt. John Picken by his last will, bearing date 19 July, 1650, made Captain Richard Roe his executor. The will was proved 16 August, 1650.

P. 2/3. S.P. Ireland 287, 65.

CERTIFICATE by SAMYELL BOUGHEY.

That the person expressed by the name of Richard Eardley in a Letter of Attorney from Anne Picking, late of Alston, in Staffordshire, now appearing before the Committee for clearing of claims for lands in Ireland in order to satisfy the arrears of Capt. Picking, married the daughter of Anne Picking and is the person of whom Major Eardley to-day certifies his knowledge.

P. 1/2. Dated 3 Mar., 1655. Signed (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 287, 66.

COPY of POWER of ATTORNEY from ANNE PICKIN.

The estate of her son, John Pickin, late a soldier in Ireland, has now come to her. She appoints her son-in-law, Richard Eardley, of Eardley End in the parish of Audley in Staffordshire, to take out letters of administration of all the goods and chattels of John in Ireland and get the property in. Ratification clause.

Dated 10 May, 1654. *Signed (with mark), sealed and delivered in the presence of Francis Blomer and Robert Picken.*

With note by Willm. Eardley.

That it is this Richard Eardley who is now attending the Committee for claims.

Dated 3 Mar., 1655. *In all, P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 67.*

ASSIGNMENT by RICHARD ROE, of Balloh [Ballough], Co. Dublin.

He assigns his rights as executor of Capt. Picken to Richard Eardley, of Audley, in Staffordshire, to the use of Anne Picken.

P. 1/2. Signed (Hol.), sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. Shaw, John Young and John Tunstall. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 68.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

6 Nov.
Lis[negarvy].

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON [to LORD CONWAY].

Details on private and estate matters. Some people who had leases are petitioning to give them up, having no money to pay the rent. You cannot think what misery is caused here by the ryalls.

1657.

The Treasury and soldiers will take no cesse but English money, or "plate ryalls," of which there is little; and "proves are so disputable" that none will take them now. There are many distresses which have lasted for a month; and the poor people can get no money to stop them. Corn and cattle bring in nothing; any trade there is is in butter.

Other details. Your little paddock supplied fat venison to the neighbours. When the Lord Harry [Henry Cromwell?] was here Lords Chichester, Ards and Claneboy shared in the five bucks we killed last summer. I have got a good keeper, a Cheshire man named Dumville. I have promised him £10 a year for keeping the game and looking to the woods. "A good gardener might make the ground within and without the Castle wall very pleasant."

We have near ten tuns of good potashes and should get £40 a tun for them; but I fear we shall have to sell them at £35.

Other details.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 69.

Latest
date,
12 Nov.,
1657.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF THE EARL AND
COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE.

PETITION to the COUNCIL of the EARL of CLANRICARDE and St. ALBANS, showing that :—

Petitioner upon laying down his arms had articles and a pass on them on Dec. 6, 1652, whereby—amongst other things—it was ordered that he should be free from any suit or molestation in person or goods, or for any debt due by him before his articles.

His pass has been renewed on the same terms as formerly, as he has not been able to get in certain money owed to him. £200, parcel of this money, being returned to him by Col. Stubbers, Governor of Galway, and charged upon one Samuel Wilson, merchant, by bill of exchange, one Anne Throgmorton has caused the said monies to be attached in London, refusing to obey the Protector's pass.

He prays that it may be discharged.

P. 3. Signed. (Hol.) Endd.: "Ref. 24 Aug., 1655." S.P. Ireland 287, 70.

ANSWER of ANNE THROGMORTON to the PETITION of the EARL of CLANRICARDE.

The Earl pleads his pass. Anne replies that the pass did not give him leave to come to or enjoy any freedom in England unless he were driven in by contrary winds. As he came to England under no such compulsion the respondent thinks that her attachment of his money was not contrary to his articles.

The terms of the articles with the Earl do not justify his contention that his goods, &c., were to be free from molestation or arrest while he was passing through England.

1657.

Though the Earl's horses were protected from seizure, nothing was said about his money.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland had no power to explain the meaning of the articles. These exempted him only from liability on the particular engagements which he had before passed "for his public." These words undoubtedly excluded the idea that he is to be exempted also from liability for private debts.

Articles of this kind with an enemy cannot be held to have intended to take away anything from a friend.

The extension of the time of his pass does not enlarge its scope.

In conclusion she prays that she may be dismissed to her proceedings at common law.

Pp. 3 and pp. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. Endd. Two copies. S.P. Ireland 287, 71 and 72.

COPY of PETITION of [Mrs.⁽¹⁾ THROGMORTON] to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Seventeen years ago Ulick, Earl of Clanricarde, borrowed £200 of petitioner. He gave a bond for principal and interest, but both remain unpaid.

Four months ago the £200 was returned by bill of exchange and was made payable by Sam. Wilson, a merchant in London.

According to the custom of the City of London for recovery of debts in London petitioner had £200 of the Earl's in the hands of Wilson attached "within your Highness' court before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London."

Wilson pleaded that he had no money of the Earl's in hand, but a jury found that he had £200 belonging to the Earl.

The Earl, however, pretending that this was money returned to take him beyond seas according to articles, obtained an order from the Council whereby the proceedings on petitioner's attachment on the sums are staid.

She prays that as she is poor and has proceeded legally, &c., and as Lord Clanricarde's money was not protected by the articles given him, she may have leave to proceed with her attachment.

P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd.: "Mr. Throgmorton." Followed by—

COPY of SIR CHARLES COOTE and COMMISSARY-GENERAL JOHN REYNOLDS to the COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT for IRISH AFFAIRS.

On the capitulation made by us with Lord Clanricarde we undertook "effectually to mediate your honours" that his lordship might receive some satisfaction in lieu of the £2,000 due to him from this nation by assignment from their Assembly, and also that Mrs. Lettice Burke, *alias* Sherly, might have the benefit of a mortgage of £2,000 in lieu of her portion, which Lord Clanricarde had received.

(1) See above, S.P. Ireland 287, 70.

1657.

“In consideration of which our engagement (taking into consideration the great benefit that hath redounded to the interest of the State by his Lordship’s agreement, most of the enemy’s forces in this province, then in arms, having thereupon likewise submitted themselves) and that we are likewise assured by very good testimony that his Lordship in the beginning of this rebellion was a great reliever and preserver of the poor English within the limits of his command; and further considering the present sad condition his Lordship is reduced unto, and the civil demeanour of his Lordship ever since his agreement;” we hope you will endorse our action.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Portumna, 14 Nov., 1652. *Endd.* *In all*, p. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 73.

COPY of ORDER of PARLIAMENT of 20 Sep., 1653.

That £1,200 be given to the Earl of Clanricarde, &c.

P. 1. *See House of Commons Journals VII.*, 321. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 74.

COPY of FURTHER ORDER of the SAME of 7 Oct., 1653.

£600 to Lord Clanricarde.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *See House of Commons Journals VII.*, 331. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 75.

COPY of PETITION of the EARL of CLANRICARDE and ST. ALBANS to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

He has been paid £600 on the order of 7 Oct., 1653, but wants the remainder ordered to him on 20 Sep., 1653.

Prays that it may be paid.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Underwritten*: 5 Ap., 1654. “Referred to the Council who are to see him paid.” *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 76.

REPORT of MACKWORTH and LAMBERT (as a COMMITTEE on IRISH AFFAIRS) to the COUNCIL of STATE on the EARL of CLANRICARDE’S PETITION.

He was by the order of 7 Oct., 1653, paid £600 out of the £1,200 ordered to him by the earlier order of 20 Sep. The time for payment of the second £600 (six months) is long since elapsed. It should be paid.

P. 1. *Signed (Hol.) by Mackworth and Lambert.* *Endd.*: “Order 3 May, 1654.” *S.P. Ireland* 287, 77.

1657.

COPY of ORDER by the PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND.

The Earl of Clanricarde to be allowed to pass, in accordance with the articles signed at his laying down arms, across the seas and through England to countries in amity with the Commonwealth. He may transport himself with eight servants, their horses, travelling arms, goods and necessities.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (not Hol.)* by Charles Fleetwood, Edmund Ludlow, J. Jones and Miles Corbett. *Add.*: "To the Officers and soldiers and all commanders of ships, and all officers of the customs, &c."

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Dated Dublin, 6 Dec., 1652. *Followed by*—

ORDER of the HOUSE of COMMONS for the EARL of CLANRICARDE.

That he have leave to stay in England for six months now coming. 29 Sep., 1654. *Attached to foregoing. See House of Commons Journals VII., 371.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd. in Clanricarde's [?] hand. In all, pp. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 78.*

COPY [?] of PETITION of ULICK, EARL of CLANRICARDE to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

His licence for stay in England was by order of the late Parliament of 29 Sep. last continued till the 29th of this inst.

He is too busy and too feeble to go away within the time limited by this order, and prays for an extension of time.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (Hol.?). Endd.: Order 22 March, 1654. S.P. Ireland 287, 79.*

ORDER of WALTER STRICKLAND and PHILIP JONES.

Lord Mulgrave to report on the petition and papers concerning the Earl of Clanricarde's business.

P. $\frac{1}{10}$. Nov. 2, 1655. *Followed by*—

20 Sep.,
1653.

ORDER of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. (*Attached to foregoing.*) *Endd. in Lord Clanricarde's hand. See House of Commons Journals VII., 321. par. 4. In all, P. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 80.*

REASONS tendered to the reference of the PRIVY COUNCIL, justifying the attachment by ANNE THROGMORTON of £200 belonging to the EARL of CLANRICARDE.

Similar in substance to *S.P. Ireland 287, 71 and 72, q.v.*

P. 1 and *p.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.: [Order 5 Dec., 1655.] Two copies. S.P. Ireland 287, 81 and 82.*

1657.

COPY of ANNE, COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE'S PETITION to the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL, showing that:—

The Council in Ireland on 18 Aug., 1656, directed the Commissioners sitting at Loghreagh [Loughrea] to reserve 4,000 acres out of the estate lately belonging to petitioner's husband for her maintenance during his life.

This order was confirmed by the Council in England on Oct. 16, 1656, and performed. When it was found later that 1,000 of the 4,000 acres belonged to other persons not forfeited, this 1,000 acres was made good to her; and the step was approved by the Council in Ireland on 23 June, 1657.

She prays for confirmation of this order.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 83.

COPY of ORDER of the PROTECTOR'S COUNCIL for the AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

4,000 acres to be reserved, with a convenient house, out of the Earl of Clanricarde's late estate, till further order.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Dublin, 18 Aug., 1656. *Endd.* [*See the foregoing document.*] *S.P. Ireland* 287, 84.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL OF STATE in ENGLAND on the COUNTESS of CLANRICARDE'S CASE.

She should be put into possession of the 4,000 acres. The Council in Ireland should be authorized to order this to be done.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed (Hol.) by* Lord Lisle and Walter Strickland. *Endd.*: "Order 12 Nov., 1657." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 85.

COPY of ORDER by the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL of STATE.

The order of the Council in Ireland of 18 Aug., 1656, awarding 4,000 acres out of Lord Clanricarde's estate to Lady Clanricarde, should be confirmed. The Commissioners sitting at Loughrea to act accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Whitehall, 16 Oct., 1656. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 86.

COPY of REPORT of the COUNCIL of STATE in IRELAND on the COUNTESS of CLANRICARDE'S PETITION.

The Commissioners at Loughrea have given the possession to Lady Clanricarde of 3,004 acres, and if this Committee approve, of "Rinegelline" [Ringeelaun], "Killine" [Killin?], "Clonley" [Cloonlee?], "Sissingarby" [Shessanagirba], "MacMuniscribo,"

1657.

“Crosway” and “Ballybranigan” [Ballybranigan] three-quarters, “Dawrus” [Dawros], “Corboy” [Corbole?], “Kinturly” [Kinturley] and “Lissinduffe” [Lisduff?], which contain 996 acres. We approve of this, and order these lands not to be disposed of without our direction.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated Council Chamber, Dublin, 23 June, 1657. *Endd.*
S.P. Ireland 287, 87.

This is the last of the documents relating to these cases.

1657.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to [LORD CONWAY].

9 Dec.

From my
Lodging at
Mr. Bushe's
in
Castle Street,
Dublin.

Since I came to town no great sums of money have changed hands, as it is hoped that all pieces of eight may be decried.

The proclamation came out to-day, and “will not give much satisfaction or remedy, I fear, to the disease. Perues are continued at 4s. 6d. and, to distinguish, the pieces with little beads about the King are allowed to pass, those with great beads decried wholly.” There are some other distinctions.

Other details regarding private money matters.

We have thought of sending a special agent from Antrim and Down to protest against our unequal dividend. Sir John Clotworthy and others hope you will give it your assistance. I am asked to be the agent, and offered £200, but your sister, I know, will not consent, and I cannot be away so long.

We have had such a flood as no man alive ever knew in the north. It broke away many bridges and lost me £100 worth of coals. My sister Hill came to sermon and dinner on Saturday, 28 Nov. (our Thanksgiving day), when Mr. Walford preached, and the waters rose so suddenly that she stayed till Tuesday.

I have your lordship's two wolf-dogs still and must send a messenger with them, as no one will take charge of them on the journey. I have two more “that are kept to hunt the wolf upon every occasion where he commits spoil; and then the people come still to borrow them out.”

Pp. 4. (Hol.) *Conway Papers.* S.P. Ireland 287, 88.

COPY of PETITION to the PROTECTOR of GERALD WESTLEY, an orphan, *aet.* 18, by DR. HENRY JONES, his guardian, showing that :—

Petitioner's grandfather, Valerian Westley, in consideration of the marriage of Wm. Westley, his son with Margaret Hemp (petitioner's father and mother), and of a great marriage portion paid, did, by feoffment in June, 1637, convey the manor of Dangan [Dangan] and all his other lands, &c., in Meath, to the following use, viz., part

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of the lands to Wm. and Margaret for their lives, and the remainder with the residue of all the lands to Valerian for life; remainder of the whole to William and the heirs males of his body with other remainders over.

Petitioner's father died in 1637, the petitioner being then in his mother's womb, and his mother died in 1646. He was about five years since committed to the tuition of Dr. Jones, who has since educated him in the College of Dublin.

The said Valerian being under question for delinquency, petitioner made his claim to the premisses before the Commissioners for Claims sitting in Dublin.

They allowed his claim, but petitioner could never get it entered. After some time the estate was given to Col. Axtell as a delinquent's estate.

Valerian (petitioner's grandfather) died in May, 1655, whereupon petitioner, according to law, sealed an ejectment lease for trial of his title. Col. Axtell preferred a bill for staying of this in the Exchequer in Dublin, and obtained an injunction in bar of petitioner's suit; so that petitioner may lose his right for want of a fair trial. His settlement, being made before the rebellion, is properly triable at law.

He prays that he may be allowed to proceed to trial.

20 July.
Whitehall.

P. 2. Underwritten:—(1) Referred by the Protector's pleasure to all the judges of Ireland.

(2) The judges of Ireland, on reading the petition and reference, order that all who wish to be heard in the case, and especially Daniel Axtell, appear in the Exchequer Chamber of the Four Courts, Dublin, on Jan. 1. They intend there to proceed according to the reference. *Signed (Hol.)*, Ja. Donnellan, Gerard Lowther, R. Pepys.

14 Dec.
Dublin.

With a note: Served on Col. Axtell, 14 Dec., 1657.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 89.

16 Dec.
Dublin.

LORD MONTGOMERY to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

I am glad to hear that you may come here next summer and hope to prevent you with a visit there next spring. I am here paying my first gale and begging time for the second. I hope to pay the £150 soon, but rely on your generosity.

P. 1. Hol. with seal. . . . Add. to Lord Conway, "at Mr. William Leack's, a stationer at the Crown between the two Temple Gates in London." *S.P. Ireland 287, 90.*

PETITION to the PROTECTOR of COL. DANIELL AXTELL, showing that:—

Petitioner was reduced from his command in Ireland in 1656, and was to get compensation for his arrears in land in Ireland. His lot fell in the barony of Moyfenragh [Moyfenrath] co. Meath, and he got possession of lands by special order from the Lord Deputy

1657.

Fleetwood and Council. He set long leases to English Protestant tenants in order "to maintain your Highness' title and interest in that nation." Shortly afterwards Dr. Jones, who had lately pretended to be guardian to Gerard Weasley, sealed a lease of ejectment upon this estate, on which we came to trial. At the trial before the Lord Chief Baron Corbet, Baron of the Exchequer, it appeared that Gerald's grandfather, Valerian Weasley, was proved to be a rebel, to have fought against the Parliament, and to have kept his house at Dangan [Dangan] as a place for a rebel garrison. Gerald was proved to have been brought up in the rebel quarters; and his mother, being a Papist, married a grand rebel, Lt.-Col. Rochford, whom your Highness took prisoner by Duncannon in Ireland. Also Gerald was at mass in Ireland when he was 17 years old and only pretended the Protestant religion upon politic grounds; and no decree was given for him in the Court of Claims. Title was at length found for the State, and petitioner had a decree for quiet possession. The matter is now revived and to be tried again on 1 Jan.

He prays that the case may be postponed to May next, and that then the Lord Chancellor Steele and Lord Chief Baron Corbet be the judges.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: "Order 22 Dec." S.P. Ireland 287, 91.

COPY of PETITION to the PROTECTOR of COL. DANIEL ABBOTT, on behalf of the Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, showing that:—

The day after the taking of the Castle of Kiltinan [Kiltinan, co. Tip. ?] by your Highness, after your going to view Glonmel, where some of petitioner's soldiers brought off some horse from near the walls of that garrison, you were moved by the then Lord Deputy Ireton to allow petitioner horse-pay for his regiment, and promised to allow it.

Your Highness came for England before petitioner, who was in a distant part with Sir John Reynolds, could attend you. The promise to petitioner's regiment has in consequence not been performed.

Petitioner's horse are as well mounted as most in Ireland.

Petitioner's regiment has also lost many months' pay by their continual motion, and has lost other sums [*details given*]. He prays that the aforesaid pay may be settled on them.

P. 2. Endd.: "Order 29 Dec., 1657." S.P. Ireland 287, 92.

Addenda.

1657 ADDENDA.

PETITION to LORD DEPUTY FLEETWOOD of JOHN BLIGH, merchant, on behalf of himself and others, showing that:—

He has traded for Ireland constantly in the last five years and has lately shipped several goods and merchandises useful for the country on board the *Convert* of Chester, John Young, master. These were ready to go from Chester Water, but, by reason of the late embargo, were hindered.

He prays that the ship may be freed from this restraint.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 93.

1658.

1658.

5 Jan.
Dublin.

MAJOR GEORGE RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

We cannot get satisfaction for our '49 arrears till an Act passes for it. Such an Act is now drawn here and "recommended over." We hope you will use your influence to get it passed.

Other details. The Lord Deputy is very favourable to me upon all occasions. I am uncertain whether or not to go over on the '49 business and assessments. [*See above, S.P. Ireland 287, 85, p. 655.*]

P. 1. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add. as above No. 90. S.P. Ireland 287, 94.

COPY of the COUNCIL of IRELAND to the ENGLISH COUNCIL of STATE.

We have considered the report made by the Attorney-General in pursuance of the reference from his Highness' Council on the petition of Robert Parkhurst, Esq., in the case between him and Major Rawdon concerning Sir Phelim O'Neill's estate of "Kinard, *al. Mounterberne*,"⁽¹⁾ co. Tyrone.

[*Details given of the lands, &c., claimed by each litigant.*]

The Council have ordered that before anything is done in the matter it may be shown upon what valuable considerations the statutes and other encumbrances [of which either party claims the benefit] were entered into, and by whom, besides the persons aforesaid; what estates there are liable thereunto; what has been paid towards discharge of them; what remains due; how long Mr. Parkhurst has been in possession, and what is the full as well as the extended value of the estate. For this purpose Mr. Wilson, agent of the Commonwealth, is to report to the Attorney General. If Major Rawdon, on behalf of the Commonwealth, satisfies to Mr. Parkhurst what is justly due by any encumbrance on Sir Phelmy O'Neill's estate, he shall be fully reimbursed and

(1) Identified by Mr. T. Grattan Flood as "Minterburn," near Caledon, Co. Tyrone.

1658.

recompensed. Mr. Parkhurst is meantime not to be disturbed. His desires regarding his lands, lately possessed by John Finglas and Neil Mackenneth in Dublin and Monaghan, to be referred to the Commissioners for letting the Commonwealth's lands, upon whose report the Council will take action.

Pp. 1½. Dated Council Chamber, Dublin, 1 June, 1657. *Followed by—*

COPY of AWARD of ARTHUR ANNESLEY and ARTHUR HILL, Esquires, in the above CASE between PARKHURST and RAWDON.

They have considered the case and state the various claims upon the "Kinard" estate of 33 townlands in Tyrone (*details given*). Mr. Parkhurst's interest is worth in all not less than £2,500.

If the State grant all the lands to Mr. Parkhurst they shall remain in his hands liable to all the other encumbrances chargeable on them; and shall also on behalf of the State satisfy to Major Rawdon [£]1,163 within two years, if the Lord Deputy and Council so order. A rent of 1½*d.* an acre shall be reserved to the Lord Protector.

P ½. *Signed &c.*, on 30 Dec., 1657, by Annesley and Hill, in the presence of Francis Aungier and Wm. Dixon. *Followed by—*

11 Jan.
Council
Chamber,
Dublin

COPY of the DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the COUNCIL of STATE.

We have considered Mr. Parkhurst's case, but have no power to settle Sir Phelim O'Neill's estate on him.

We have approved the award of Annesley and Hill in the dispute between Parkhurst and Rawdon.

P ½. *Signed (not Hol.)* by Hen. Cromwell, Wm. Steele *Canc.*, Richard Pepys, Miles Corbett and Wm. Bury. *In all, pp.* 3. *Conway Papers. Endd. in Rawdon's hand. S.P. Ireland* 287, 95.

18 Jan.
Carrickfergus.

CERTIFICATE for MR. EVAN VAUGHAN.

Testifying to his diligence. He has in five years settled post-masters in all the stages within Ulster from Carrickfergus towards Dublin, which were then paid by the country. His efforts have given us quick delivery of our letters, have saved money, and eased the horses of the army. He is the best man to prosecute the work.

Signed (Hol.) by:—

John Orpin, Mayor [of Carrickfergus].	Chichester.
John Clotworthy.	Roger Lindon.
Geo. Rawdon.	Jos. Davies.
Robert Stearne.	Arthur Upton.

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Bry. Smith.
 Joseph Mosse.
 Stephen Cuppage.
 Jo. Galland.
 Michael Newby.
 John Duckenfield.
 Thos. Morris.
 Alex. Colvill.
 Hercules Hilman.
 Anthony Hall.
 Will. Hills.
 Wm. Leithes.
 Thos. Manning.
 Geo. Marley.
 John Clugston.
 George Macartney.
 John Bigger.
 Josiah Martin.
 Wm. Bigger.
 Alex. Tinkler.
 John Rodger.
 Thos. Hodgkinson.
 Lewes Thompson.
 Robert Kitt.
 Francis Garnett.
 Robert Jackson.
 Robert Machett.

John Donaldson.
 Michael Tompson.
 Fr. Braghan.
 Fra. Moore.
 Thos. Theakerd.
 Arthur Hall.
 James Faith [?].
 John Wadman.
 Jo. Harris.
 Jos. Harris.
 John Leithes.
 Richard Peërse.
 Wm. Stacley.
 Richard Wall.
 Will. Moore.
 Rob. Niven.
 Wm. Thornes [?].
 Hugh Eccles.
 Wm. Smith.
 Geo. Williamson.
 Gorg Markin.
 Thos. Galay [?].
 Nicholas Garnett.
 Andrew Johnson [*who signs
 with mark*].
 Peter Pro ———.

In all, pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 96.

23 Jan.
 Lisnegarvy

MAJOR RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

I am busy with Quarter Sessions at Antrim and Down and with settling the assessments of the Counties. As to the settlement of the cesses the soldiers that are now in possession of three or four baronies (being many of them Commissioners) would not be satisfied that we had proceeded equally before; but that their baronies were overburdened, about which there was no small stir. We decided to be at the charge to measure every barony and beforehand voted the rates per acre. We are wasting under our burden. We pay almost as much as Yorkshire and shall be ruined if it goes on. Trading falls and money is scarce, for the cesses take it up. There are few soldiers here, and the overplus goes to soldiers, who fetch it away monthly to Dublin, Drogheda and other parts of Ireland.

I do not think I shall come over now. On 19 Feb. we are to have a meeting for considering the presentation of grievances to Parliament. Your sister does not want to go and I am about trading with the soldiers to buy a piece here and there near one of their lots. Please use your influence with the House to get our bill [for our arrears to '49] passed. It is sent over by Mr. Raphe King, an honest gentleman and a friend of mine.

1658.

Your sister and I are very glad to hear of your purpose to Dr. Taylor; but I cannot bring him to leave Ballinderry before May, 1659. He has set his new farm near Coleraine.

Mr. Parkhurst will probably now be in England with the Deputy and Council's letters to the Council at Whitehall for procuring him the fee of Sir Phelim O'Neill's lands. This done he is to pay me £1,163.

Other details.

Colonel Traill is ill. People here are not satisfied with him, and he is to blame for our unjust assessment. The dividing of the Ulster cess was left by the rest of the Parliament men of Ireland, to Col. Cooper and him.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 96a.

24 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

DOROTHY RAWDON to her brother VISCOUNT CONWAY.

"My Lord."

I pray for your health and my dear lady sister's. We hope soon to present our respects to you. Our boys are well. "Ned begins to be good company, and, I hope, will be able to beg a blessing of you in reasonable good English by that time he hath the honour to come into your presence. We remembered your lordship's health to-day at dinner (Capt. Roma, Mr. Evans and others of your tenants being with us) in new white wine, a hogs-head being just then come into the cellar, which Mr. Rawdon thinks he has won of Mr. Davies upon a wager." The bet is about the relative sizes of Massereene and Belfast baronies, Mr. Rawdon wagering that Belfast is the bigger. "Your most sincere affectionate sister and humble servant,
Doro. Rawdon."

P. 1. (Hol.) Add. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 97.

30 Jan.
Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR RAWDON to [VISCOUNT CONWAY].

I send copy of the transactions in the case between myself and Mr. Parkhurst. I hope the Council at Whitehall will see that the judgment of the Court is executed.

I have at last got part of the 2,000 acres of adventure land (which I took at London) laid out in Massereene barony, and, it falls out, next Muckamore at Crokedstone [Crookedstone] in the middle of Sir John Clotworthy's lands. He makes difficulties about giving me quiet possession.

Other private matters.

Pp. 4. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 98.

1658.

5 Feb.
Same.

SAME to SAME, at Kensington.

We are well and have frost, "but the winter here is nothing so piercing as in England." We have had my brother and sister Hill here for the wedding of Nan Whitby to Mr. Bryars. The husband is here with Dr. Colvill.

Other private and estate matters.

I thank you for your news. It is feared this Parliament will not sort so well as is necessary.

P. 1. (Hol.) Add. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 99.

13 Feb.
Same.

SAME to SAME.

I have got your letter sending the Earl of Winchilsea's request for a dog and will send Diamond with one through Dublin to Ragley for London. "I hope he shall bring the fairest dog in Ireland. The other I gave to Dr. Clerges (Gen. Muncke's brother-in-law) for the French Ambassador." He is in Parliament and promises to help our bill for '49 arrears. He is taking up his little daughter, Pen, who is sick, to Dr. Fennell.

I am trying to get Capt. Roma to give up to 180 Ir. acres he holds of you, at 2s. 6d. an acre, in Ballinderry. The rest is set at long leases in three separate farms. The tithes of the country belonging to you—beside what you allow to the ministers—are not £80 and will not rise. I did my best this year to increase them. The country is very poor, and there is no trade. "I have been thinking our troublesome neighbours the Scots' presbetry may malign this worthy gent., though he live privately and out of their quarters. . . . They are very troublesome, and under pretence of their being godly men, get encouragement at Dublin which they make not that thankful use of they ought to do. They esteem me one of the horns against the Kirk."

Other details.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Conway Papers. Add. as No. 90 on p. 656. S.P. Ireland 287, 100.

Latest
date,
16 Feb.,
1658.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PETITION OF SIR BRYCE COCHRANE,⁽¹⁾
as follows:—

Petition of Sir Bryce Cochrane to the Lord Protector, showing that:—"Your Highness' Council in Ireland have often endeavoured to transplant some of the Scottish natives from Ulster to the South: and, finding the inhabitants altogether unwilling, have since endeavoured the same by their own consent." John Levoston, minister, and petitioner heard the view of the Council that their idea "was the advantage of the Gospel and the planting of that vast and desolate country." They made propositions to the ministry in Ulster, who desired Mr. Hart, minister, to inquire into the matter

(¹) Also spelt Cochron.

1658.

further. They found some “precious men of the ministry” ready to follow, whereupon petitioner offered himself and his brother and some fifty or sixty other families to be the first in this work.

The Council in Ireland had at the time no power to let lands above seven years, and so recommended the matter to His Highness.

Petitioner prays that the matter may be discussed and furthered; and that he and his brother may be allowed to state their accounts as others did who remained in service in Scotland after Dunbar.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.). Endd.: “Ref. 12 Feb., 1656.” S.P. Ireland 287, 101.

Copy of Order of the Council of State. The above petitions referred to Committee of Council for Irish Affairs. Dated Whitehall, 12 Feb., 1657.

P. ½. Followed by—

Copy of Report of the above Committee. They advise that Sir Brice and his brother be allowed to state their accounts, notwithstanding their action before 3 Sep., 1650. Dated 6 March, [1657?].

In all, p. ½. S.P. Ireland 287, 102.

Copy of further petition of Sir Brice Cochrane and Lieut.-Col. Hugh Cochrane to the Protector and Council. Similar to the petition of Sir Brice above.

P. 1. Endd.: “Order, 6 Feb. 1657.” S.P. Ireland 287, 103.

Report of the [Committee of the Council of State for Irish Affairs] to the Council [on the foregoing or a similar petition]. Recommending that the petition be granted and that an order accordingly be sent to the Lord Deputy [about Feb., 1658].

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 104.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

1658.
23 Feb.

POWER from RICHARD ECCLESTON to MR. TURNER.

To draw for him for £600 for Lady Hoyle in Limerick, and for £400 for Isaac Gould in Eastmeath.

P. ¼. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 105.

1658.

Latest
date,
17 Mar.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF FILIZER, EXIGENTER, AND
CLERK OF THE WARRANTS IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
IN IRELAND, as follows:—

Copies of Petition of [Lieut.-Col.] Isaack Dobson and James Morley, appointed by His Excellency the Lord Deputy of Ireland to be filizers, exigenter and clerks of the warrants of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, showing that:—

They appreciate the Lord Deputy's goodness in conferring these offices upon them. They were intended to give petitioners a means of subsistence. But the places are of small value. Their whole profits last year were only about £14 each. The Clerk's fees do not cover the expenses of his office, though it brings much into the Exchequer by certifying fines, &c., out of the said office.

Formerly there was a fee of £20 a year issuing out of the Exchequer to the Clerk of the Warrants and an allowance for parchment, ink and paper necessary for the same. Payment of this has lately been refused and the office is now unprofitable.

They pray for the fee of £20, out of the fines estreated into the Exchequer, for the allowance of ink, &c., and for further employment.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ and p. 1. Two copies. One endd.: "Re. 17 Mar. 1657" and "Lieut.-Col." Dobson. S.P. Ireland 287, 106 and 107.

Certificate of John Bevans, of Dublin. He is for the present Clerk of the Warrants in the Court of Common Bench in Ireland for and by appointment of Lieut.-Col. Dobson and Mr. Morley, Clerks of the Warrants. The "labour and care" of fulfilling his duties are so great that his perquisites hardly defray them. His duty is to make up the estreats of fines into the Court of Exchequer.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 28 Jan., 165 $\frac{6}{7}$. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 287, 108.

Copies of Certificate of Patrick Tallant. He is secondary to the protonotary of the Court of Common Bench in Ireland.

A search in the table of fees of the offices of the Court of Common Bench in Ireland (established about 1636) shows that a fee of £20 was due to the Clerk of the Warrants. He also received an allowance of parchment, &c. These fees are now subtracted and the office is not lucrative enough to maintain a clerk.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ and p. $\frac{1}{3}$. Two copies, one signed. (Hol.) The other followed by copy of Certificate of John Bevans. Identical with S.P. Ireland 287, 108, but dated Jan. 26, 165 $\frac{6}{7}$.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Ireland 109 and 110.

1658.

Report. [of the Committee and of the Council of State for Irish Affairs] on the above Petitions. Recommending that they be granted.

P. 1. *Endd.* : "Order 10 Nov. 1657." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 111.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

20 Mar.

Lisnegarvy.

MAJOR RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

Diamond should be with you with the wolf-dog now, and is to bring back three asses for my sister Hill.

Other private affairs.

We are endeavouring to do something with the tenants who have no money. To seize their cattle is to ruin them. The hard winter has made cattle die apace. I never saw money so scarce, corn and cattle so cheap, and the market so dead. The Receiver for these two counties is here, and I have persuaded him to have a troop and company also quartered here, which may do the place some good.

Other details.

Pp. 3. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland* 287, 112.

2 Ap.

Carrickfergus.

SAME to SAME.

I have been busy with Assizes, last week at Down and this week here at Carrickfergus. The Lord Chief Baron goes with me to-night to Lisnegarvy, and thence to Armagh by Magherelin [Magheralin]. I cannot well be absent any part of the time at those meetings, "especially now the soldiers are in their new lands. There is so much dispute and jealousy about taxes and other matters, and more than half this county is possessed now by soldiers and adventurers. We are surveying the bounds of each barony, and have agreed of the rates proportionably how to tax each upon the return of the number of acres."

We hear our cousin, Major Harley, is committed to the Tower upon suspicion to have spoken with the Lord of Ormond. I am sorry there should be any occasion given by him to bring that trouble to himself and his friends.

"On the 23rd of this month the ministers of these parts are appointed to attend at Dublin to be placed and receive their maintenance in tithes and not by salaries; but I hope that is only where the Commonwealth hath the patronages."

I am told that you have assured Dr. Tailor £200 a year for his own life and his children's. You should not be mistaken in your expectations. Captain Roma's part of Ballinderry and Portmore yields now £22 10s. at 2s. 6d. an acre; and if let as 4s. an acre as the rest is, would amount to no more than £36 a year. The cess is

1658.

paid by your Lordship for those tenants that pay 4s. Sam. Dawson and four English farmers have the rest of the lands of Ballinderry in leases for 41 years. The tithes do not come to above £80 a year.

Other details.

Pp. 3. (Hol.) Add. as above No. 90, p. 656. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 113.

1 May.
Lis[negarvy].

SAME to SAME.

The horse and asses have come. We are trying to send over money, but the poverty is terrible. "Yews" and lambs unshorn are sold for £3 a score.

Other details.

I cannot get Sir John [Clotworthy] to part with some land which I have got by admeasurement near Antrim after three years' patience, so we are going to law. "All the eyes of the country are upon us and the issue of our contest."

Other details.

Sir John Clotworthy claims the fishing at Tunny by his grant of the lough fishing. I heard the Londoners demanded 40s. rent when they had it, but never knew it paid.

Other details.

Pp. 3. (Hol.) Add. as foregoing. Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 114.

PETITION of GREGORY CLEMENT, of London, to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

£2,193 2s. 11d. principal debt is due to him for goods, artillery, &c., supplied in 1644-6 to the ships employed for supply of the Parliamentary forces in Munster. This has been allowed by the Committee for Claims of lands in Ireland appointed by the Council of State of England on June 1, 1653. This order was afterwards confirmed by Act of the succeeding Parliament. He has got none of the money, and it is doubtful whether the lands appointed for that purpose will be sufficient to satisfy the adventurers and soldiers.

He prays for a grant of such concealed lands as he shall discover in Leinster, and shall pay him what is due to him. As he has waited so long for his money he prays that "the old and waste Corporation of Banagher lying upon the Shannon near Streamstown in the barony of Carrow Castle [Garrycastle] in the province of Lempster [Leinster] containing 350 acres," which is near the lands now in his possession, may be granted to him at the fee farm rent formerly payable to the Crown.

10 May.
Whitehall.

P. ¾. Underwritten: Referred to the Council; and with signature of the Protector. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 115.

1658.

26 May.
Dublin.

MAJOR RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

Mr. Hyrne, Diamond and the gardener, have arrived and gone to the North. I have furnished the gardener down^{with} a horse. The ground about the house at Lisnegarvy is not yet enclosed. The best course would be to set a pale about it; and it is no use to make a ground unless it is secured.

I cannot yet settle with Sir John Clotworthy.

"I am not sure yet of finding the Ayry: yet a probability the wolves did so haunt and undo the tenants in those islands by the loughside that their noise, hunting and horning, were very like to have skarred the hawks." Col. Sancky is very importunate with me, and so was he with Mr. Hyrne for a hawk for Lord Fleetwood.

I have withheld the tithes (of Lisnegarvy) from Mr. Wyke, and took the land from him, and petitioned the tithes might go towards building a free school at Lisnegarvy.

He, hearing of this, went up with the Lord Chief Baron and was importunate in my absence, but prevailed not, and now does not make account he can stay at Lisnegarvy.

The ministers—4 or 5 out of each province—have had a long contention about Church matters, and I suppose none but such as have been ordained will be admitted to livings.

If you should see Dr. Petty, you will find him a man of great parts and a friend of mine. He is trusted here.

I hope to send by long sea to London eight or ten tuns of potashes. They will I trust fetch £40 a tun, and yet we shall be losers.

I have had the ill way paved from the mill at Ballinderry to the house, that Dr. Taylor may pass in winter.

Other details. Pp. 3½. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 116.

2 June.
Dublin.

SAME to SAME.

Details on estate and money matters.

The ayry of hawks cannot be found. I have ordered inquiry to be made of the tenants and keeper in the islands, "for now the Irish are to remove and be transplanted" I apprehend some knavery.

Other details.

The idea of Dr. Taylor coming over is much disliked by all the ministers in their assembly here lately. At dinner on Saturday at Chappellisard [Chapelized] Dr. Harrison, who sat next me, told me what offence it would give. There is great crossness among the ministers, but they are all agreed in this. If, therefore, he comes, he must be well provided with His Highness' pass or some other that he be not subject to the trouble of petulant spirits. The ministers are now settling "to receive their tithes themselves and not salaries."

I am now called upon to assist Dr. Loftus and others commissioned to establish ministers in our county; and attend to it to prevent mistakes in our small parishes in Killultagh.

Pp. 3. (Hol.) Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 287, 117.

1658.

5 June.
Loughnans-
town.

JOHN LAMBERT to GENERAL EDMUND LUDLOW, in London.

I should like to know whether Loughnanstown is settled on your honour or not. If it is, I shall await your orders as to the disposing of it.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 287, 118.

14 June. ——— to ———.

Discusses leases and disputes about land. Mentions Philip Toogood and Sir Chas. Barkly. "I pray remember a fleshing course for your dog and his keeper. You may have it for either for speaking to my Lord of Salisbury or Pembroke." There is rumour of discontent against you in the country by some of the Davis, and old soldiers. They say you were given £40 a piece for them and that some you paid and willed them to say nothing about it, whilst you did not pay others.

P. ½. A fragment. S.P. Ireland 287, 119.

Latest
date,
15 June.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF VISCOUNT MOORE OF DROGHEDA, as follows:—

Copy of Petition of Henry, Viscount Moore of Drogheda, to the Protector, showing that:—

Although discharged of a part of his composition he still has to pay large sums. He cannot do this without power to sell part of his land, and desires that the process of the Court of Exchequer may be staid until he has had time to get an act through Parliament enabling him to do so.

P. ½. Signed. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 120.

Copy of further Petition of the Same to Same, showing that:— His father served the State well against the Irish. Petitioner made a short delinquency when 1,000 foot and 1,000 horse came before his house at the time when the nation was almost entirely brought under the control of the Earl of Ormond. His debts are £20,000. He submitted himself immediately on the Protector's declaration issued whilst he was in Ireland. He prays for favour.

P. ¾. Underwritten: "19 Ap., 1654. Referred to the Council." Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 121.

Copy of Report of the Lord Deputy and Council to the Protector, on the Lord Moore's case.

Obeying an order of 16 Sep. last, we have considered Lord Moore's case.

Lord Moore has only a life estate in the lands for which he has compounded as his inheritance.

1658.

These are, by the deed of settlement, liable to considerable payment, and are afterwards to come to his children; so that remitting £3,600, we have ordered that he pay the remaining £3,349. He desires an Act of Parliament to enable him to sell part of his land. We submit this desire.

P. ¾. Dated Dublin, 24 Dec., 1656. *Signed (Hol.)* by Henry Cromwell, W. Steele (*Canc.*), R. Pepys, Miles Corbett, Math. Thomlinson, Rob. Goodwin, Wm. Bury. *Endd.*: "Ref. 10 Feb., 1657." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 122.

Copy of further Petition of Henry Viscount Moore of Drogheda, to the Protector and Council, showing that :—On 24 Dec., 1656, acting on an order of 16 Sep., 1656, the then Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland certified that Lord Moore's estate was encumbered by many debts (£20,000 and upwards) contracted by his father in carrying on the war against the Irish rebels (wherein he lost his life) and that as Lord Moore had an estate for life he could not pay his composition without an act of Parliament enabling him to sell. This certificate is in the hands of Mr. Jessop.

Thereupon, petitioner exhibited a Bill in the last Parliament, which was twice read, committed, and ready for a report, but was hindered by public business.

He endeavoured, in vain, to do something at the time of the last Parliament, but its sittings closed too abruptly for anything to be done.

He prays that in regard his composition was set at full two years value of his estate, as it was let in the year 1640, your Highness will be graciously pleased to take so many of the lands within the Bill mentioned lying within and adjoining to the walls of Dublin and will satisfy his composition at the valuation of 1640; and that his bill for this purpose may pass at your Highness and the Council's pleasure. Otherwise he desires time to pay his composition.

P. ½. *Signed (Hol.).* *Endd.*: "Ref. 22 Ap. 1658. Order 15 June 1658." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 123.

Report on the above Petition [by the Irish Committee of the Privy Council]. They state the facts as above and recommend that the fine for his delinquency be two years' value of his estate, as it was in 1640. The Commissioners for Ireland to set out, if necessary, so much of his land as will pay this fine. Consideration to be had of the charges on the estate for the father's debts and children's portions.

P. ¾. *Endd.*: "Order 19 May, 1654." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 124.

Copy of further Statement of Henry Lord Moore's case. Charles Lord Moore his father conveyed the manors of Mellifont Ballymescanlan [Ballymascanlan] and St. Mary Abbey to feoffees

1658.

in trust for several uses, vizt. to the use of the now Henry Lord Moore for his life, the remainder to the use of his eldest son and the heirs male of such eldest son, with divers reminders over ; and of the priory and cells of Duleek and Colpe, &c., and of the tithes of Platin [Platin], &c. and all the lands mentioned in an indenture bearing date 22 Feb. 1634 to be in the co. Westmeath and the manor of Ballymescanlan (except the house thereof) and demesne lands thereof—for payment of his debts, and [devised that] after they were paid, all his sons except his heir and second son at the time of his death, should have £200 a year out of these premises and all his daughters £50 a year till they were sixteen and then £300 Every daughter who should marry with the consent of Henry Lord Blayney, Sir Edward Loftus and Nicholas Barnwell, or the survivor of them was to have £2,700 in addition to £300. Charles Lord Moore had four daughters unpreferred at the time of his death, vizt. Mary, late wife of the Lord Ards, Sarah, wife to the Lord Caulfield, Anne and Lettice. These portions amount to £12,000, no portion of which appears to be yet paid. Henry Lord Moore has also produced certificates showing that Charles Lord Moore had debts of £8,390 8s. 8d. The lands so charged are valued by the auditor at £836 1s. a year.

P. 34. Underwritten: Exam. per Thos. Herbert, cl. concil., 27 Dec. 1656. Endd.: "Drawn by William Basill, His Highness Attorney General in Ireland." S.P. Ireland 287, 125.

This is the last of the documents relating to this case.

15 June. COPY of PETITION of LORD LAMBART to the PROTECTOR, showing that:—

Before the Irish rebellion he mortgaged some lands there to people who, during the rebellion, were found to be active in it. Thereby these lands fell in to the State. As he has arrears due to him he prays that the mortgaged lands be allowed him as compensation for them.

P. 1/2. Endd.: "Order 15 June 1658." S.P. Ireland 287, 126.

23 June. The EARL OF THOMOND to [GENERAL LUDLOW].

From my
lodging in
Ship Street,
Dublin.

Concerning the engagement of a groom. I pray that the Lord of Lyncolns' groom may be sent by Chester carriers. I will allow him £10 a year, two suits and a coat and 6s. a week for board wages. I pray you tell him to bring with him "twelve good moosells⁽¹⁾ for here the sadlers know not how to make them, to keep your horses from feeding through them, two good moving [?] whips, 3 pair of running spur."

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd.: "Ludlow." S.P. Ireland 287, 127.

⁽¹⁾ Muzzles. See Skeat's Dictionary s.v. muzzle.

1658.

20 July.
Council at
Hampton
Court.

ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

A letter to His Highness from the Lord Deputy and Council was read setting forth the great prejudice caused to the trade of that nation by pirates and praying for a competent guard of ships, "and that for the summer guard of the seas a squadron of about ten nimble frigates though (for the most part) small may be ordered thither, and that two at least of His Highness' ships of greater force be appointed thereunto." Several reasons were also given for considering Kinsale a better place for victualling ships than Milford Haven.

Ordered—

That Kinsale be the base for ships guarding the Irish coast, and that the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy take order accordingly. The same Commissioners are "to put it into a way" that such and so many ships be designed for guard of the Irish coasts as shall be found necessary, and that they consider of that part of the said letter which moves the sending of small vessels to ply on the South and West parts of Ireland.

That it be referred to Lord Disbrow, Lord Jones, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Secretary to speak with the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy upon that point of small vessels, about the best way of putting the resolves before mentioned into effect "as also to consider with them whether it may not be for the State's service to contract for a certain sum to be yearly allowed in money to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland for defraying the naval charges requisite for the securing of that coast; and what sum may be conveniently pitched upon in that behalf." They shall consider and report on the whole condition of the Irish guard.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Jessop, clerk of the council. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 128.

27 July. REPORT by FLEETWOOD [and others] on LIEUT.-COL. JOHN NELSON'S PETITION.

The petition shows that in 1652 there being above 1,000 Irish soldiers to be transported to Spain by order of Lieut.-Genl. Ludlow by some merchants. They desisted from doing this because the King of Spain did not perform certain conditions, whereby these soldiers were put into the condition of running again into rebellion.

Hereupon the petitioner who commanded for the Parliament "in the Counties of Kerry and Desmond" paid for their transportation; in order that the country might be cleared of such notorious rebels. This cost him £2,700 at least. The sum should be made good to him out of the estates of delinquent Protestants in Ireland. Letters should be written accordingly to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

P. 1. Endd.: "Order 13 Aug., 1658." S.P. Ireland 287, 129.

1658.

3 Aug.
Council at
Whitehall.

ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

A letter of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, dated 18 June, was read, suggesting the erection of lighthouses on the Irish coast. It was referred to the Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy for practical hints.

P. 34. Signed by Hen. Scobell, Clerk to the Council. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 130.

COPY of PETITION to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of JOHN CLERKE, Apothecary-General to the Army in Ireland, showing that:—

He is engaged in several lands set out to the adventurers and soldiers. These are charged with such encumbrances as ought to be reprimed out of the co. Kildare, and which are to be valued by such as your Highness and Council shall appoint—as appears by the ordinance of 23 June, 1654, and also by the state of the case of the co. Kildare, hereunto annexed.

Petitioner asks that fit persons may be appointed to rate the encumbrances above mentioned, that reprisals may be given for them according to the above ordinance, and that, when these valuations are made, lands may be set out to petitioner for these reprisals.

P. 13. Endd.: "Referred 1 July, 1658. Order 5 Aug. 1658." S.P. Ireland 287, 131.

About
Same.⁽¹⁾

NOTES on the CASE concerning KILDARE.

By an ordinance of His Highness and Council of 23 June, 1654, entitled "An ordinance for further encouragement of Adventurers in land in Ireland and of the soldiers and other planters there," it is ordained that in the case of every rent, service-charge, &c., issuing and payable out of any lands, &c., granted or intended for the soldiers or adventurers, to any person who has duly claimed the same under this ordinance [such person] shall have such charge allowed. The soldiers, &c., who have to make good such charges out of the rent allotted to them were to be compensated by lands given them in the co. Kildare. Persons for computing and certifying the amount of such charges were to be appointed by the Lord Protector with consent of his Council.

No such appointments have however been made; and the co. Kildare has in consequence not been set out. It is desirable that this matter be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Details given.

P. 13. S.P. Ireland 287, 132.

⁽¹⁾ See foregoing.

1658.

15 Oct.
Hillsb[orough].

MAJOR RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

The dividing of controverted lands is going on. My brother Hill has done much for you in the matter. Dr. Taylor preached excellently this morning. Mr. Tandy is also considered a rare preacher, and is liked in the parish.

Your sister is not well. "I suppose it is breeding, though she confesses it not."

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. as the former letters from same to same. S.P. Ireland 287, 133.*

20 Oct. ELIZA KEMPSTON to her brother, GENERAL LUDLOW.

Details.

Hurlston is gone to London, his surety says to pay £100. There is an "exsugution" out against him. Mr. Swaine writes that he will send you the rents as soon as they come in; but they may not come in till a month after they are due. My husband is at Dublin trying to get the tithe of "Bolock" [Bullock, co. Dublin?], which the property paid in former time; but the Council will let none have it now that will not rent it, except he have an order for it specially from the Council. Lord "Renolons" [Ranelagh] says he will give £100 a year for Bolock rather than that you should have it. His "melaces" [malice?] is great. The tenant of Ballicoris [Ballycorus], a farm held by my husband of the State, has run away and sold his lease. There is a great deal of fish this year at Bolock. If there are any forest lands to be sold, get a convenient place if you can for my husband and me to live in when we come to England. Present our respects and love to my dear mother, to you and my sister, to my uncle and aunt Oldworth.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. to: "Her dear brother Lieut.-Genl. Ludlow at Dorchester House near the Scholle behind the Abbey in Westminster, London, England." Badly spelt. S.P. Ireland 287, 134.*

30 Oct.
Combe.

VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY to HENRY ALDRIDGE.

Asks for money to be obtained from Lord Conway and for a full account that he may show the Council that his incapacity to perform is not his fault.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers. Add.: For Mr. Henry Aldridge "at the end of the bowling alley in Westminster." Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 135.*

COPY of PETITION of VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, of Ards, to the LORD PROTECTOR [RICHARD], showing that:—

Petitioner's father at the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland raised and kept a regiment of foot and three troops of horse to

1658.

serve against the rebels. He served well and made a march on Dungannon in Sept., 1642, which saved the garrison of 300 from the rebels. In this march he contracted the illness of which he died. He also got into debt by serving.

By a deed executed 9 Oct., 1639, and by his last will of 22 Oct., 1639, he made certain charges on his property for his wife, children, and for payment of his debts. [*Details given.*] Until all these debts and portions were paid, petitioner was only to have the manor of Newtown, worth about £700 a year.

Petitioner succeeded to his father's commands, and maintained his troops, &c., for seven years against the rebels, by whom he suffered the most barbarous close imprisonment; "and when all the nation were in so great a probability of being reduced and brought under the command of the Earl of Ormond that your petitioner had no other visible hopes left for preservation of his estate, he was constrained to join with them." He afterwards surrendered, and was admitted as a delinquent Protestant to compound, and his fine set at £3,000 without any abatement in regard of the legacies and debts. These debts, together with those contracted by his former good service, and with the sequestration of his estate for seven years, have made it impossible for him to pay that sum.

He prays for a suitable abatement.

Two copies. One late. Conway Papers. Pp. 1½ and ¾. S.P. Ireland 287, 136 and 137.

3 Nov. HEADS of a PETITION to "HIS HIGHNESS."

Similar in substance to the foregoing.

P. ¾. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 138.

7 Dec ORDER by the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS for LANDS in IRELAND.

The Committee have considered the order and desires of the Committee of Adventurers and resolve to proceed to the execution of such powers and authorities as they are entrusted with for supply and satisfaction of the adventurers.

In order that this Committee may have an abstract of all the lots and divisions drawn by the Committee of Adventurers for the Adventurers, and all surveys &c. taken of the ten appropriated counties and the Co. Louth (except Atherdee) [Ardee].

Ordered:

That Alderman Erasmus Smith, Alderman Edward Smith, Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Clarke, sen., or one of them, report their resolutions to the Committee of Adventurers.

P. ½. Signed by Wm. Tibbs, clk. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 139.

1658.

Latest
date,
7 Dec.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO COL. LE HUNT'S CASE.

Copy of Petition to the Protector of Col. Richard le Hunt, showing that:—Derby Ryan and Wm. Ryan, his son, Irish rebels, were seized of certain lands called Cordungen [Cordangan] Rathkevenryan [Rathneaveen Ryan] Solloughottmore [Solloghod Mor?] and a moiety of the lands called Kilsalagh [Kilsallagh] and Clonbrick, part of Glunyguffoe,⁽¹⁾ and also part of Solloughotbeg [Solloghodbeg] in co. Tipperary. Being so seized they did before their rebellion (1641) acknowledge a debt of £600 to Simon Cardiffe, of Dublin, merchant, late deceased.

After Cardiffe's death the administration of his goods was in due form of law committed to Wm. Anyon⁽²⁾ and Mabel, his wife, daughter of the said Cardiffe, who, for non-payment, sued out a *scir. fac.* upon the said judgment against Derby Ryan and Wm. Ryan, and thereupon obtained your Highness' writ of *elegit* against the said lands. The Sheriff of Tipperary to whom the writ of *elegit* was addressed, seized and delivered the said lands in extent to Anyon and his wife.

Petitioner has lately bought of Anyon and his wife their interest in the lands, and is now in full possession thereof. He has spent £1,000 on fortifications in them, and must spend more in making them habitable, the place being woody and boggy and dangerous for travellers from Cashel to Limbrick [Limerick].

Petitioner is also seized of several houses and 20 acres of burgage lands in the city of Cashel, by a lease from the state, of which several years are yet to run. The extent in the lands extended will last about 40 or 50 years before the debt is paid, and the rent on the burgage lands and houses is £30. On the last he has spent £400 in repairs.

The reversion on all these is in your Highness. As petitioner is owed £850 for services, he prays for a grant of these lands in fee farm at the rent prescribed to the adventurers for lands in Ireland.

P. 2. *Endd.*: "24 Sep." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 140.

Further details (given by Captain le Hunt) in support of his Petition, which has been referred to the Council.

Gives details and list of documents produced by petitioner.

Amongst other things he produces Dr. Petit's [Petty's] survey to certify the quality and quantity of the lands. He produces receipts, muster-rolls, &c., to show what is due to him.

He produces the testimony of the Masters of Requests that he raised men in the Eastern Association. Other evidence is offered of his march first to Chester and then to Bristol, of the delay in his transshipment owing to jealousies between the Parliament and the Army.

[*Other details given.*]

⁽¹⁾ Identified by Mr. T. Grattan Flood, M.R.I.A., as Clonfinglas

⁽²⁾ Also spelt Anyan,

1658.

The whole sum due to him is £1,880. The lands and houses in or near Cashel for which he asks will be worth £1,391 in capital value. The latter are let at £33 10s. a year, and are worth six years' purchase—£201.

"He will also build a church and provide a godly minister to preach to the people, it being a place where never English lived before, with other good advantages for an English plantation." The inappropriate part belonged to the Earl of Ormond and is sold to an English proprietor. He shall purchase it and settle it on a godly minister.

He desires the right to have a market, and to have two fairs in the year. There is no market within ten miles.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 141.

The Case of Col. Richard le Hunt upon his Petition to His Highness. Contains detailed notes of the substance of the two foregoing papers, and of the expenditure to which petitioner has gone.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.*: Order 7 Dec. 1658. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 142.

This concludes the papers relating to this case.

LIST of WRITS issued for the SUMMONS of a PARLIAMENT in IRELAND.

One summons direct to the Lord Lieutenant.

One to the Lord Chancellor.

One to Lord Broghill.

One writ also issued for the following :—

For the City of Dublin.

„ the Co. Dublin.

„ Cos. Kildare and Wicklow.

„ Cos. Carlow and Wexford.

„ Kilkenny and the Queen's Co.

„ Meath and Louth.

„ Westmeath.

„ Longford and King's Co.

„ Tipperary and Waterford Cos.

„ Waterford (City) and Clonmel.

„ Co. Cork.

„ Limerick, Kerry and Clare.

„ City and Co. of City of Limerick and Kilmallock.

„ Galway and Mayo.

„ Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim.

„ Down, Antrim and Armagh.

„ Cavan, Monaghan and Fermanagh.

„ Derry, Donegal and Tyrone.

Underwritten with note by Thomas Herbert, Clerk of the Council.

1658.

28 Dec.
Council
Chamber,
Dublin

The writs above mentioned being for the election of members of the ensuing Parliament, were delivered by Cornet Bradley (attending the Council at Whitehall) to His Highness and Council at Dublin and were despatched forthwith to the respective sheriffs according to the directions appearing upon the several labels.

P. 1 and p. 1. Two copies. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 143 and 144.

30 Dec.

REPORT by LORDS DISBROW and JONES on the PETITION of
JEROME ALEXANDER.

He took a lease in 1634 from Nicholas Lord Barnewell of the manor of Kilmainham beg, Co. Meath, for 41 years. In 1655 Lord Barnewell granted him a fresh estate therein, and in some additional towns for 99 years. He has suffered much. The Lord Lieutenant and Council in Ireland should be ordered to discuss the case and give relief as they think right.

P. 1. Endd. : "Ord. 30 Dec." S.P. Ireland 287, 145.

Before
Sep., 1658.

REPORT [of the COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of STATE] on COL.
HERCULES HUNCKS' PETITION.

We have considered his petition on the case between him and Captain Edward Godney, formerly a captain in the regiment of foot in Ireland, under Col. Huncks' command. We find that Godney was reduced at the general reduction which took place in Dublin while Lord Ireton was Major-General of the forces in Ireland. His company was disposed of by "your Highness'" commission to Captain John Muncton. He now sues Huncks at common law in Ireland for being reduced. We do not think the matter, which relates to martial affairs, is cognisable at common law, and recommend that a letter be written to Lord Henry Cromwell and the rest of the Council in Ireland to stay the proceedings on that ground.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 146.

1658 ADDENDA.

Addenda.

Circ.
1658.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS made by the PLANTERS.

The petitioners further ask that the co. Kildare may be divided by lot between the adventurers and soldiers, in order to their respective reprisals as the ordinances made in that behalf direct. They ask that such part of it as falls to the adventurers may be set out unto them by lot and string from time to time as occasion shall require for the reprise of encumbrances by leases and otherwise.

Addenda.

They ask that your lordships will accept A.B.C. as Commissioners for management of the premises; and that petitioners may have power to recommend others in their places if they either die or refuse to serve.

All who have received rents and profits of surplussage lands shall account for and pay them to such persons as those lands are allotted to, their reasonable charges being first deducted.

That people who are removed from a deficient barony to a surplusage barony may have the same "precedure" and priority in the second as in the first.

Pp. 1½. Followed by—

ORDER [of the COUNCIL of STATE?]

Directing certain changes to be made in the foregoing suggestions.

[The foregoing are merely a fragment, and are the 9th–12th points of a series of which points 1–8 are missing.]

P. ½. In all, pp. 2. S.P. Ireland 287, 146a.

1659.

1659.

Latest
date,
8 Jan.

COPY of PETITION to the PROTECTOR of THOMAS MORRICE, and the rest of the persons concerning the farm of the Customs and Excise in Ireland, showing that:—

Petitioners, according to the late Act for improving the revenue, contracted with the Committee in that Act mentioned for all the duties of custom and excise payable in Ireland at a yearly rent of £70,000, or £44,000 more than was formerly yielded by them. Before taking any action therein they paid £175,000 to the State. In pursuance of this contract "his late Highness your Royal father" constituted petitioners farmers and commissioners of these duties in Ireland by letters patent under the Great Seal of England.

Since their entry into the business they have demanded and received for English commodities and manufactures, *vizt.* cloths, stuffs, hides and other manufactures, when imported into Ireland, the duties which by the Act of 17 Sept. 1656 were appointed to be paid for foreign imported goods. Counsel having advised that these were due by law, they would break their trust if they took anything less.

Nevertheless the revenue of Ireland is now drawn into question not before the Court of Exchequer, which is the competent court, but before "your Highness' self in your Court of Upper Bench there" by a combination between Ridgley Hatfield and some other discontented persons of the City of Dublin. Petitioners have been indicted and your Highness' name used. Had they sued in their own name, petitioners could have claimed your prerogative. The revenue has never been inquired into by the method of indictment. Petitioners wish to state the facts in hopes of obtaining relief.

1659.

By an act of the Parliament which assembled on 17 Sept., 1656, *cap.* 19, it is provided that the rates therein stated shall be raised in England, Wales, Berwick and Ireland, &c.

The rates are as follows :—

Details of the enactment follow for foreign and for native goods.

They find by inquiry that goods imported from Ireland into England and *vice versa* have always paid full custom “in like manner as to any foreign part of the world.”

“The several importers of such cloth stuffs and the buyers of hops conceiving themselves to be thereby much prejudiced and that they ought not by the intent and meaning of the said Act first above mentioned to have paid those sums for those goods in regard (as they pretend) England and Ireland are one Commonwealth, have put the farmers in suit to their great prejudice.”

They pray that the matter be referred to the Council.

1658.
28 Dec.
Whitehall.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Underwritten*: Referred to Mr. Serjeant Earle, Mr. Serjeant Maynard, Sir Edward Prideaux, Bart., Attorney-General; and Sir William Ellis, Bart., Solicitor-General.” *Signed*, J. Scott[?] Fr. Bacon. *Followed by*—

1659.

7 Jan.

OPINION of the REFEREES on the ABOVE.

They find that English goods imported into Ireland should pay the same rates as foreign goods.

We think a *non proce* should be entered on the case by the Irish Attorney-General.

8 Jan.
Whitehall.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (hol.) by the referees. Underwritten*: Referred to the Privy Council. *In all*, pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). *S.P. Ireland* 287, 147.

11 Jan.

PRESENTMENT by the GRAND JURY [of DUBLIN].

They present that Thos. Morris, late of the City of Dublin; Wm. Ridges, late of the same; John Blith, late of the same; Thos. Tucker, late of the same; Wm. Muschamp, late of the same; Valentine Dobbins, late of the same; Wm. Martin, late of the same; and Robert Hughes, late of the same, on Aug. 6, 1658, by colour of their office, as farmers of the Excise, injuriously took from Ridgley Hatfield, of the same, Alderman, £11 4s., for 224 yards of stuff, commonly called Norwich stuff, at the custom house in the parish of St. Andrew, in the ward of St. Andrew in Dublin.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ and *p.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Two copies. One endd.*: “Order 11 Jan.” *S.P. Ireland* 287, 148 and 149.

14 Jan.

METHUSALEH TURNER, THOMAS HUBBERT, ELIAS ROBERTS, ROBERT HAMMON and NATHANIEL MANTON to the COMMITTEE of ADVENTURERS, sitting at Grocers' Hall.

In answer to yours of the December 14th last:—the abstract of all such lots as have been drawn and made by you on behalf of the adventurers, together with the duplicates of the surveys and of all

1659.

such other books and papers as have been taken of the moiety of these ten counties appropriated towards the satisfaction of the adventurers and also of the co. Louth (excepting Atherdee), are so essential for the work you desire should be done by us that without them we cannot act. We shall be glad to assist you in any way we can.

P. ½. Signed (hol.) by the above. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 150.

Latest
date,
25 Jan.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD
STEPHENS OR STEPHENS.

Copy of Petition of Lieut.-Col. Stephens to the Protector Oliver, showing that:—Petitioner had an account of £1,624 19s. due to him for his service in England stated by the Grand Committee of the late Parliament sitting for petitions. Of this, Parliament ordered £100 to be paid to him at his going over into Ireland by the Treasurer at Haberdashers' Hall. This sum he got. They also ordered him £500 more of such delinquents' estates as he should discover. He has endeavoured to get satisfaction for this, but, by reason of the act of general pardon, has found his endeavours in that way altogether fruitless. Since the rebellion broke out in Ireland he contracted a great debt for the maintenance of himself and his family, where he lost the whole estate and maintenance, together with the customers place of Ross and Waterford. Since then the Commissioners of the Commonwealth have otherwise disposed of it.

At his going to Ireland petitioner received a commission to be major of horse to Col. Dingley, who was then assigned Major-General Lambert's regiment of horse. He did much work in enlisting in London, and listed over 100 men. The regiment was not sent over, and he had to spend further time in enlisting foot men at his own charge. Nevertheless he cannot get his accounts stated, from the date of his commission, by the commissioners for stating accounts in Ireland, without special order from your Highness. He has many debts, and prays that:—

(1.) His English arrears may be satisfied in part by payment to him of £500.

(2.) He may be compensated for loss of his post at Ross and Waterford.

(3.) A statement may be made of his accounts by the Commissioners in Ireland from the date of his commission by your Highness.

(4.) He be assigned, instead of the £500 and compensation for the loss of his office of customer, the house of Balliguner [Ballygunner, co. Waterford], and with it half a ploughland (160 acres), Ballywilliam [Williamstown?] and a ploughland of 312 acres. Of these he and his father have a demise which is still to last for several years, or else:—

1659.

(5.) Drakesland and Clancore in the City Liberties of Kilkenny, or else some other satisfactory compensation.

P. 3/4, 3/4 and 3/4. Three copies almost identical, one underwritten: 1654, 3 May. Referred by the Protector to the Council. Two endd. S.P. Ireland 151, 152 and 153.

Order by the Council. Lieut.-Col. Stephens' petition—referred to the Council by the Protector—to be referred to Majors-General Lambert and Disbrow and Col. Fiennes.

P. 1/4. Dated 1654, 8 May, Whitehall. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 154.

Petition to the Protector Richard of Lieut.-Col. Steephens, showing that:—He had in his lot for satisfaction of the arrears of himself and his company in Ireland, upon Dr. Petty's survey, 29 acres of land in the town of Kells, in Eastmeath. This was "before the rebellion a poor town, but totally ruined and left as an heap of rubbidge, and therefore was surveyed and returned as forfeited waste lands," and allotted to the petitioner, and by his and other people's industry, it is become a hopeful plantation. Petitioner and his tenants fear they may be hereafter outed of their possessions "upon account it hath been formerly at the time of the rebellion a corporation town, and to the beginning of the rebellion for the preservation of it from utter decay maintained by a company of the country gentry for the antiquities' sake only, and an inducement unto the society they in those times frequented."

Before the rebellion petitioner lived at Ross and was customer of Waterford and Ross by letters patents. He and his father enjoyed this place for 30 years, but were thrust out at the beginning of the rebellion, and he never recovered the place. The favourable reception of his petition by the Protector Oliver and his Council led to nothing.

He prays for confirmation of his lot to him, and for satisfaction for the place he has lost, either in forfeited lands or in houses in Ireland.

Pp. 1 1/2. Signed (hol.). Dated "Order 25 Jan., 1658[-9]." S.P. Ireland 287, 155.

Report of Lord Fleetwood and Lord Disbrow on the above Petition.

They recite the facts and add that Steephens now asks for a grant of the two houses now in his possession in Kilkenny, one standing within the walls in the High Street, near [St.] Mary's church, which before the rebellion belonged to Robert Shee and of which he has a lease to him for three years yet to come at £14 a year. The other is in the suburbs in Johnstown, and the petitioner has held it for four years at £12 a year.

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They recommend that petitioner be confirmed in the possession of his lot of 29 acres. The other points they leave to the Council.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*: "Order 25 Jan., 1658[-9]. *S.P. Ireland* 287, 156.

The humble claims of Lieut.-Col. Steephens.

Asks for a grant of the two houses mentioned in the foregoing.

Other details. Adds that when he went over to Ireland Lord Ireton placed him and his men in Ross and made him Governor of the town. At first the town lived in security but after Lord Ireton had removed Col. Steephens and left a captain in command, the enemy took the town and plundered and ruined all the poor inhabitants, and ruined Col. Steephens' house. Lord Ireton was sensible of his losses, and promised reparation; but he died before anything was done for Col. Steephens.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* (Hol.) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 157.

Mrs. Joan Stephens to Wm. Jessop, Clerk of the Council in Ireland. I received your letter and the Council's order at Bristol; but heard from you that they would direct the accounts to be stated from 10 July, 1649, to the date of the commission as lieut.-colonel of foot, and so forward till he was mustered in Ireland. But because it is not expressed, so the Commissioners for stating accounts are so strictly bound up by rules that they say they cannot proceed upon that order. I therefore send back the order interlined with the necessary corrections and beg you to have it redrawn. I pray the thing may be done soon as the land is now being divided among the soldiers and their officers.

P. 1. Dated 1654, 18 Oct., Dublin. *Signed* (Hol.) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 158.

Same to same. "Dear Sir: whom I much honour in the Lord." I have had an anxious time thinking the business would fail; but I trust in God. I have not yet got the redrafted order from you and pray you, if you have not got my last letter, to redraw one for me and add after the words "to state his accounts" the words "*till he was mustered in Ireland.*" Please do this as soon as may be.

Other details.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated 1654, 13 Nov., Kilkenny. (Hol.) *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 159.

Certificate by [Col.] Goffe. Lieut.-Col. Steephens in March, 1649, was ordered to assist Capt. Nathaniel Goffe, who was sent over with some others from Col. Axtell in Ireland to raise and bring to Ireland 500 recruits. I also helped in the work about May, 1650. Lieut.-Col. Steephens and my brother, Captain Nathaniel

1659.

Goffe went from London into Devonshire where, by the assistance and local interest of Lieut.-Col. Steephens it was expected the work would be carried on, they being not then able to raise many men about this town.

P. ½. Dated 1654, 16 May. Signed (Hol.) Endd.: "Order 8 June, 1654." S.P. Ireland 287, 160.

Certificate by Thos. Boulton, Wm. Leigh, Robert Fawcett, and S. Wade. They have examined the following lands, and find them to be of the following acreage, allowing 21 foot a rod or perch :—

	Acres.
Balliguner [Balligunner] House, ½ ploughland, contains	160
Ballywilliam [Williamstown], town and ploughland, ,,	312
Kilroughan, ½ ploughland, ,,	116
Kilst Lowrance [Kill St. Laurance], ½ ploughland, ,,	192
Kilibiry, 1 ploughland, ,,	356
Knockmating, ⁽¹⁾ 1 ploughland, ,,	486
Total 	1,622

P. ½. Dated 8 March, 1654. Signed (Hol.) by the above. S.P. Ireland 287, 161.

Copy of Order of the Committee of Council to whom Lieut.-Col. Richard Steephens' petition is referred. Ordered that the part of the petition which concerns service alleged to have been done by Lieut.-Col. Steephens in England after he received his commission in Ireland (for which the Commissioners for stating accounts in Ireland refuse to audit his accounts) be referred to Col. Goffe, Lieut.-Col. White, Mayor Haynes and Scoutmaster-General Downing.

P. ½. Dated 12 May, 1654, Whitehall. Followed by—

Report of Goffe, Haynes and Downing on this Petition. We have spoken with Mrs. Stephens, wife of the petitioner. She produced a commission dated 10 July 1649 whereby the petitioner is appointed major to Col. Dingley's horse. She gave other evidence as to her husband's service. [Similar in substance to that given in the foregoing documents.]

P. ¾. Dated 17 May, 1654. Signed (hol.) by the Committee: on back of foregoing. In all, pp. 1¼. S.P. Ireland 287, 162.

Copy of order of the Council of State. The report from the Committee on Lieut.-Col. Steephens' petition being presented :

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Grattan Flood identifies Kilroughan as Killatteran, Kilibiry as Kilbarry, and Knockmating as Knockanpaddin.

1659.

Ordered:—

That the report be agreed to. The commissioners for stating accounts in Ireland shall state Lieut.-Col. Steephens' accounts from 10 July, 1649, when he was commissioned to serve under Col. Dingley.

The £500 allowed to him shall be granted to him out of the discoveries of such delinquents' estates as are not pardoned by the Act of General Pardon and Oblivion. The trustees for sale of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth are empowered to judge any discoveries he may make, and out of the same to satisfy the sum of £500.

The Committee for the affairs of Ireland to consider the petitioner's claim to the customership of Ross and Waterford and to do what is just in the matter.

P. 1. Dated 8 June, Whitehall. Followed by—

Report of the Committee, mentioned in the foregoing. Making the recommendations accepted in the foregoing.

P. 3, attached to foregoing. Dated 1654, June 8. In all, pp. 13½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 163.

This concludes the papers relating to this case.

1659.

[Jan.]

MEMORANDUM ON the CESS OF KILLULTAGH.

The whole territory of Killultagh in the barony of Massereene, co. Antrim, according to the survey thereof of arable pasture, woodland, mountain moss and bog, amounts to 29,984 acres.

Of this there is, in three great mosses by the loughside wherein no beast doth pasture but is quite unprofitable, 2,038 acres.

There are other mosses on the mountains to the extent of 1,922 acres.

The unprofitable land on the mountains that does not yield 6*d.* an acre is 4,820 acres.

Other mountainous land set under 12*d.* an acre amounts to 3,120 acres.

In woodland, by the loughside and set at the same rate, there is 4,417 acres.

There remain 14,166 acres.

The cesses charged on Killultagh come to about 6*d.* an acre yearly taking in those unvaluable mountain lands, so that some of these lands are now charged yearly with 10*d.* or 12*d.* an acre cess. This is done, although some lands in Ballinderry parish and about Lisnagarvy that are best improved are not set dearer (both for rent and cess) than 3*s.* or 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly the acre. Only part of the town of Ballinderry yields 4*s.* and some small parks about Lisnagarvy 5*s.*

1659.

an acre yearly (out of which the landlord pays all cesses, both the tenants' part and his own) ; so that a full third part of the rent and profit of this whole division is paid for cess, and in some towns more than a third part.

The forfeited profitable lands in Killyleagh amount to 9,799 acres.

Mr. Langford has in Killinkevitt by est[imation?] 4,000 acres.

Muckamore and Massereene ($\frac{1}{2}$ town) come to 1,700.

Charges of the baronies in co. Antrim for the three months ending 24 Dec., 1658, and for the three months ending March 24, 165 $\frac{8}{9}$:—

BARONY.	Sep.—Dec., 1658.			Jan.—March, 165 $\frac{8}{9}$.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Belfast...	396	12	3	329	0	0
Massereene ...	236	12	11	294	0	0
Antrim...	195	11	0	220	10	0
Toome ...	199	1	6	175	0	0
TOWN AND CO. OF						
Carrickfergus ...	80	0	2	87	0	0
BARONY.						
Kilconway ...	73	12	7	80	0	0
Dunluce ...	252	13	0	249	0	0
Glenarm ...	187	15	3	167	0	0
Cary ...	168	0	10	161	0	0
	£1,763	0	0	£1,763	0	0

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *With additions in Major Rawdon's hand. Conway Papers.*
Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 104.

1658.

HENRY HYRNE to VISCOUNT CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH.

19 March.

Lisnegarvy.

Mr. Fortescue hopes to be able to pay Mr. Finch the £30 soon.

Mr. Breeres does not care for your proposition for enlarging his farm [*details*]. I do not quite like Mr. Tandy, and hope you will get Dr. Taylor's opinion on him before you grant him what I hear he desired in his letter.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Conway Papers.* *Add. as S.P. Ireland* 287, 90.
S.P. Ireland 287, 165.

26 March.

ORDER by HENRY CROMWELL.

£84 to be paid to Capt. Francis Shane out of the monies appointed for payment of officers in Ireland. He is to pay this sum to Lord Broghill for 84 days pay for him as General of the Ordnance according to the establishment of 20 Dec. last.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, *imperfect.* *Endd. with receipt by Capt. Shane. S.P. Ireland* 287, 166.

1659.

10 Ap.
Yearnfield.

RICHARD STENT to SIR HENRY LUDLOW, Kt., "at his house in Holborn next door to the Red Lion."

Concerning hedges and gates on his farm.

Details given.

Your deer have stood up this bitter, snowy winter as well as ever they did. A great many conies died in the snow. It was the deepest I ever knew. I have been to Hinden and spoke with some people there. They are constant still and say they will give their voices for Mr. Edmond only. We did not speak with "that homebred clown Perrie." I hear he would not give his voice for Mr. Edmond, because he stood so much against the Bishops.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) Add. as above. S.P. Ireland 287, 167.

11 Ap.

LIST of the OFFICERS and MEN of HORSE and FOOT sent into ENGLAND with COLS. SANKEY and AXTELL.

The list gives the number of horse mustered on 11 April, 1659, and at a later muster under :—

Col. Sankey.	Capt. Asks.
Major Boulton.	Capt. Disborrow.
Major Godfrey.	Capt. Walcot.
Capt. Stroud.	Major Meredith.
Capt. Loughlin.	

In all 474 horse.

It gives also the number of foot under :—

Col. Clark.	Major Rawlin.
Capt. Woodward.	Captain Mould.
Capt. Jeacock.	Capt. Bridges.
Capt. Hanway.	Capt. Radford.
Capt. Alex. Barrington.	Capt. Quelch.
Capt. Shepherd.	Major Bonell.

In all 845 foot.

*A note adds :—*Of these there returned late Major Rawlin's and Capt. Barington and Radsfords.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 168.

22 Ap.

CERTIFICATE of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and BURGESSES of COLERAINE.

About five years ago Mr. Evan Vaughan settled postmasters in all the stages in Ulster on the road between Coleraine and Dublin, which were then paid by the country. About two years ago he contracted with these postmasters for a constant weekly correspondence to and from Dublin. We find ourselves greatly eased and inconvenienced by the result of the work. The Commonwealth gains thereby and the horse of the army are eased.

Public business receives better attention and merchants' needs are considered.

1659.

He could not be removed without risk of loss.

P. ½. Sealed with the seal of the town of Coleraine and signed (Hol.) by—

Michael Beresford, Mayor.	Wm. Galt[?].
John Galland.	Rich. Fisher.
B. Beresford.	Will Adams (2).
Robert Pierce.	Edward Godfrey (2).
R. Sheild.	Pr. Beaghan [?].
Tris. Beresford.	Steph. Cuppage.
Sam. Williams.	Ri. Hilman.
Joshua Brookes.	Richard Cooke.
G. Vaughlen.	John Hughes.
Hugh Miller.	

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 169.

23 Ap.

LIST of the GARRISONS which are thought fit to be constantly kept if any invasion should be made into Ireland by a foreign enemy.

In Leinster there should be the following Garrisons at :—

Drogheda 18	Duncannon 60
Dublin Castle 100	Philipstown 60
Carlow and Loughlin	Maryborough 60
[Leighlin] 100	Ballyleague (co. Longford) 30
Wicklow Castle... .. 20	Kilkenny Castle 60
Wexford Castle... .. 60	

In Munster the garrisons should be as follows :—

Waterford 100	Bantry fort 100
Passage 20	Mallow 60
Cappoquin 20	Limerick City and the
Clonmel... .. 60	three citadels 200
Cashel Citadel 30	Kilmallock 40
Cahir Castle 30	Valentia and Dingle ... 60
Cork fort 60	Ross [co. Kerry] 40
Shandon Castle 40	Listowel 40
Halbolin [Hawlbowlne]	Carrig Ifoye [Carrigafoyle] 40
and Cork beg... .. 40	Carrighoult [Carrigaholt] 60
Kinsale fort 100	Clare 40
Crookhaven 30	Killaloe 40

In Connaught they should be as follows :—

Galway 200	Banogher and Mellick
Arkin [Arkin, co. Galway] 100	[Meelick] 60
Enisboffin 100	The Black Castle at
Athlone 100	Portumny [Portumna] 18
Termonbarry 20	Ballymote 20

1659.

Ballytenaugh ⁽¹⁾	20	Broadhaven	40
Roscommon	20	The new fort at Sligo ...	60
Ballyneslow	20	Ballaghey [Bellaghy, co.	
Jamestown, for the Bride-		Mayo]	100
well	40	Turmonaghan	30
Ballymoe	60	Carrickdromrusk [Carrick-	
		on-Shannon]	20

In Ulster they should be as follows :—

Derry citadel & Culmore	100	Enniskillen	100
Ballyshannon and Castle		Carlingford and the block	
Doe	80	house	60
Charlemont	100	Carrickfergus	60
Newry	20		

Total, 57 garrisons and 3,356 men.

Pp. 3. Endd. with date. S.P. Ireland 287, 170.

28 May. J. BETTISON to COL. THOMAS GOWER, near Woolchurch,
Dublin. London.

I send you a petition which should be speedily shown to the Lord Chancellor. The diligence of the other party allows of little delay.

P.S.—Do not inquire from whom this comes. It is from a friend of the English Protestant interest.

Signed (Hol.), J. Bettison. Add. as in title. S.P. Ireland 287, 171.

4 June. CERTIFICATE by the EARL OF HUNTINGTON, SIR CHARLES COOTE, and other gentlemen of Connaught.

Testifying that Mr. Evan Vaughan four years ago settled a weekly correspondence from the City of Dublin to Connaught. *The certificate is similar to that given by the Mayor, &c. of Coleraine for which see above, p. 686.*

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by the Earl of Huntingdon, Sir Charles Coote, and the following gentlemen of Connaught :—

M. Mason.	John Allen.
Thos. Butler.	John Miles.
A. Edwards.	Edmond Pelly [?].
R. Manners.	Ben. Smith.
Ed. Palmer.	Allen Power.
Jo. Wall.	Pat. Lynch.
Robert Russell.	Jose Walker.
Robert Rayner.	Hen. Greenway.
Edward Harris.	Rowland Jones.
John Burchinshaw.	Sam. Edwards.
Jo. Chow.	William Edwards.
Henry Bargary.	Will Spenser.

(1) Identified by Mr. Grattan Flood as Newtown Forbes, co. Longford.

1659.

Richard Fraem [?].	Edward Handcock.
Tho. Knowles.	Peter Power.
Math. Quirk.	Thos. Lynch.
John Peirce.	Chr. Power.
Archibald Williamson.	Thos. Spencer.
Ulick Wall.	Andrew Price.
William Willemsen.	Will. Blore.
Charles Hugins.	Ed. Haies.
Alex. Bingham.	Fra. Burk.
Will. Hardy.	Will. Keighray.
Rich. Smith.	Fra. Mutton.
Will. Douglas.	Wat. Diernia.
Will. How.	Paul Serjant.
Will. Dane.	James Bentley.
Robert Tutton.	Rich. Colier.
Francis Vardy.	Thomas Gouth.
Paul Horby.	Sill Bodecott.
Abraham Chaster.	Will. Lowkly.
Edm. Harris.	Will. Mecock.
Br. Kinlie [?].	James Clapham.
Ed. Adams.	Robt. Light.
John Adams.	James Wartingtons.
John Bevis.	Gab. Cheste[r].
John Stout.	Edward Stringer.
Flew[Llewellyn?] Davis.	Will. Harris.
Geo. Davis.	Robt. Roche.
Walter Dier.	James Badnigh.
Robert Macraft.	Robert Potter.
Thady Smith.	Jo. W[illia]ms.
Richard Grims.	Thos. Gutty.
Robert Higin.	Sam. Wise.
John Greene.	Will. Hide.
Richard Sumer.	

In all, pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 172.

4 July. EDWARD SALISBURY to HENRY LUDLOW[?].

I send my best thanks for your kindness to myself and my son. I pray you to command my son that he be "no gader about the street or a keeper of lewd and idle company," but to follow his book[s?] and do such business as you command him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 287, 173.

6 July. ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the PETITION of the ADVENTURERS for LANDS in IRELAND which was presented by MR. HAWKINS.

The petition heard and referred to a Committee.

For details see House of Commons' Journals (Eng.) VII., 706.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 174.

1659.

- 8 July. RESOLUTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed for nomination of COMMISSION OFFICERS of the ARMY.

That Lieut.-Col. John Nelson be nominated and humbly presented to the Parliament for their approbation to be lieut.-col. of the regiment which he now commands.

That Major Thomas Davies be major of the same regiment of foot.

That Major Wm. Moore be nominated to Parliament to be major in Sir Charles Coote's regiment.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 287, 175.

- 9 July. ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

That Lieut.-General Ludlow, after he has put the affairs of the Army in Ireland in good order, may have leave to come over here.

P. ⅙. Signed by Thos. St. Nicholas, Clerk of the Parliament. Endd. See House of Commons Journals' (Eng.) VII. 710. S.P. Ireland 287, 176.

- 14 July. FURTHER ORDER by the COMMITTEE for NOMINATION of COMMISSION OFFICERS for the ARMY in IRELAND.

That Lieut.-Genl. Ludlow use the best means he can to inform himself of the captains and lower commissioned officers of the Army in Ireland and to present to this Committee the names of such of them as he shall think worthy to serve the Commonwealth.

P. ½. Signed (Hol.), H. Vane [?], Art. Hesilrige, Charles Fleetwood, W. Sydenham, and Thos. Scot. S.P. Ireland 287, 177.

- 17 Aug. COPY of the COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT in IRELAND to the
Dublin. COUNCIL of STATE.

The enclosed will show you "how insolent and numerous the Tories are of late in this poor country, the robberies they commit, and the affrightment they put upon those of our nation, not only proving their ruin, but such a terror is withal put upon them as wholly discourages the late hopeful plantation of this country." The news of these robberies comes from many parts, and as our efforts to stop them are frustrated by the great advantage they have through woods, bogs, &c., and they will increase unless we take strong measures, we propose this expedient:—"That, whereas very many robberies are daily done by Tories and other Irish rebels upon the English, and the same persons are relieved by the Irish that live in those parts, and being of their own party are no ways robbed or damnified by them, power may be given to your ministers to cause satisfaction to be made unto the persons so robbed, maimed, or wounded by the Irish inhabiting in the same barony or within five miles of the same." This course has been taken with success in previous times.

P. 1. Signed (not Hol.), by Steele, Corbet and Jones. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 178.

1659.

14 Sept.
Dublin.

SAME to SAME.

We hear that you have ordered us 500 barrels of powder to this port. There is the same need for 300 cases of pistols and holsters, 500 snaphance locks for muskets, 1,000 barrells of shot, and 6,000 heads and sockets for pikes. We pray you to send them, and we shall send back some defective arms and powder.

P. ½. Endd.: "From the Commissioners of Parliament."
Signatures missing. S.P. Ireland 287, 179.

30 Sept.
[Clonmel.]

CERTIFICATE by the SHERIFF [of co. TIPPERARY] and the MAYOR, BAILIFFS and others of CLONMEL.

Information has been made that Lieut. Peter Flower, of Capt. James Stopford's company, is a common tippler and has been seen often in drink and leads a scandalous life. We certify that during the three years that he has been quartered in Clonmel we have not known him to live under any such scandal, but have known him to be "a person of very civil deportment and a constant frequenter of the public worship of God."

P. ½. Signed (Hol.) by Jo. Booker, sheriff; Richard Lehunt, Tho. Batty, mayor; Robert Lovelace and Richard Perrott, bailiffs; Charles Blount, J. Foley, Ja. Halsey, William Almons and Richard Moore. *S.P. Ireland 287, 180.*

14 Oct.
Dublin.

COPY of RESOLUTION by the COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT in IRELAND.

Parliament has been pleased to summon Lieut.-Genl. Ludlow to England. They approve the selection of Col. John Jones to command the forces in Ireland during the absence in England of the Commander-in-Chief.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 287, 181.

17 Oct.
Dublin.

The SAME COMMISSIONERS to MR. SPEAKER LENTHALL.

As you require General Ludlow in England we could no longer detain him here. We have discussed the expenses, &c., of the army, and hope that when he puts the case before you you will be able to provide for our difficulties.

The administration of justice in this kingdom has been a total failure since Easter term last; and by the omission of the Midsummer term and of the beginning of Michaelmas term (which should have begun last week) all pleas and suits formerly depending are now discontinued.

This is a private and public evil "although the justices of the peace that have acted in some parts of the nation, as also the Sheriffs, have done it upon account of your declaration authorising them so to do."

1659.

The Lieut.-General will represent all these things to you.

P. 34. Signed (Hol.) by Wm. Steele, Miles Corbett, J. Jones and Matthew Thomlinson. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 182.

Same. DECLARATION of the SAME.

Parliament by order of 16 July, 1659, declared that in regard to such commission officers of the army as are already passed or hereafter shall pass the Parliament's approbation and are absent or in remote parts, whose commissions are not nor cannot conveniently be delivered to them in the usual way in the House, their commissions shall be delivered by the commissioners for the Government of Ireland, the said officers signing the engagement imposed by the Act of Indemnity. Pursuant thereto, we certify that the undermentioned officers, having signed the engagement, have been given commissions here:—

Thos. Cooper, col. of horse, and Edward Warren, major to that regiment.

Daniell Abbott, col. of Dragoons, and John Desbrow, major to same.

Nicholas Kempston, major to Lieut.-General Ludlow's regiment of horse.

John Godfrey, major to Col. William Allen's regiment of horse.

Francis Bolton, major to Col. Pritty's regiment of horse.

Elias Green, major to Col. Sankey's regiment of horse.

Joseph Dean, major to Col. Wallis' regiment of horse.

Solomon Richards, lieut.-col. to [the] Lieut.-General's regiment of foot.

William Rawlins, major to the same.

Frances Wheeler, lieut.-col. to Col. Phayre's regiment of foot.

John Denison, major to same.

Bryan Smith, lieut.-col. to Col. Axtell's regiment of foot.

John Barrett, major to same.

Simon French, lieut.-col. to Col. Lawrence's regiment of foot.

Richard Jonson, major to same.

Henry Jones, lieut.-col. to Col. Markham's regiment of foot.

John Bennett, major to same.

Wm. Walker, lieut.-col. to Col. Sadleir's regiment of foot.

Isaac Dobson, major to same.

Wm. Low, major to Col. Brafield's regiment of foot.

Wm. Purefoy, lieut.-col. to Col. Barrow.

Edward Tomlins, comptroller of the train.

Henry Porter, Provost-Marshal General.

P. 34 (large). Signed (Hol.) Wm. Steele, Miles Corbett, Matthew Thomlinson, Jo. Jones. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 183.

Oct. STATEMENT of PAY of the ARMY in IRELAND.

Giving the daily pay of the following:—

The commander-in-chief and lieut.-general of the horse.

(The pay of these is left to Parliament and not stated.)

1659.

The quartermaster-general.
 One adjutant of foot and horse, who has no other command.
 A commissary general of the musters, one deputy, one clerk,
 and ten assistants.
 A provost marshal and eight men.
 An advocate-general.
 One preacher.
 One physician.
 An apothecary and two men.
 A surgeon-general.
 An auditor general and two clerks.
 Ten chaplains for the army to be disposed where the commander-
 in-chief shall appoint.
 A secretary to the council of war and his clerk.

The regiments of horse, foot and dragoons, with the loose troops and companies, to stand for the present as they did.

For the train of artillery, the following receive pay :—

A comptroller and one clerk.
 A chief engineer and his assistant.
 A firemaster and pettardier.
 One gentleman of the ordnance and two gunners.
 Ten gunners and twenty mates in several garrisons.
 Two carpenters.
 A master wheeler and three other wheelers.
 A master gunsmith and mate.
 Six waggoners.
 Four matrosses.

Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 184.

30 Nov.
Dublin.

COL. JOHN JONES to LIEUT.-GENERAL LUDLOW.

I have not much news here. Last night I sent out summonses to all the colonels and captains of troops and companies in Ireland to meet with the officers of their respective regiments to choose members for the general council mentioned in the third article of the Agreement. We could not proceed sooner with the matter as the Agreement did not reach us till the 26th by Mr. Payne. "Here be many symptoms of an unquiet spirit endeavouring to bring us into trouble, Ards, Trevor and many others (among whom Dr. Gorge was) had their meetings in the North from house to house beginning at Hillsborough for about 14 days, Scottish papers industriously scattered, such of our army as were formerly cavaliers or New Royalists and were positively against the restoring of the Long Parliament and would have hindered it if they could, run much into that frame of spirit for dividing of us and setting us in opposition to the army in England, under the notion of being for a Parliament; the sense whereof and the scope of the design is in all probability but the same that Sir Geo. Booth and his confederates endeavoured to carry on, which, although crushed in England, is kept entire in Ireland waiting for an opportunity."

1659.

I regret that you should censure me without hearing my defence. I do not care for this employment, and only accepted it out of a desire to please you. If I fail it is not from want of loyalty, but from want of strength. I have done my best to maintain the honour of the Parliament and cannot think that I deserve criticism. The letter to Scotland was sent by the officers as a whole, not by me, and I can see no disrespect to the Parliament in it. "It cannot stand with the honour of Parliament or public safety, which is above Parliaments, that our armies should engage against one another in blood. It is the grand design of our common enemy and the ready way to the utter ruin of these three nations and of the interest of Christ in them; and to be silent in such a case was to be wickedly sinful. The letter pointed at any other as well as Monk that should attempt such a design. It could not be for the honour or interest of the Parliament that so many godly officers should be taken from their commands and imprisoned."

You wrote to me when you were on your way to London that "if those now in power would resolve to establish honest, righteous things, you would join with them, if not you would take your retirement. I have had no other intimation from you which might be an example for me to follow," which I want to do. I shall be willing to leave this command and serve you in a humbler one.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 185.

10 Dec. A PROPOSAL for SETTING UP the KNITTING of JERSEY STOCKINGS, &c., in the NORTH PARTS of IRELAND.

Wool being plentiful and good there, and sold under 6*d.* per lb., it is conceived that if any person of experience in those commodities would bring over some combers and a washer with some poor families to knit, it would prove a great advantage to them. There is no doubt of a market: for a great deal might be vended in Ireland or sent to Scotland, which is only three hours' sail from us. Also shipping goes to Bordeaux almost every month, and when there shall be peace with Spain it will be easy to send thither. If any such persons adventure, and have not sufficient stock thoroughly to carry on such a trade, they shall receive a loan of £200 or £300 *gratis*, upon security, and those that are to be employed in the manufacture shall be accommodated at Hilsborough and Lisnegarvy, two market towns within seven miles of Belfast and Carrickfergus.

Tanned leather is also plentiful here; the plenty of woods and cheapness of hides offer great facilities for tanning.

A note adds:—This country being well planted with English inhabitants that use knitting of coarse ware, they would quickly learn to make better work.

P. 1. Conway Papers. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 186.

23 Dec. COL. PETER WALLIS to ———.
Cork.

"I think it not amiss to give you a brief account of the posture things are in here and of those difficulties we have been exercised in.

1659.

Greater, I may truly say, I have not been acquainted with since first I drew a sword in this quarrel. Those that having long waited for our divisions, judging this unsettledness their opportunity, have strongly endeavoured to foment jealousies and misunderstandings amongst us, which so far took effect that the foot soldiers were in great disorder for two days, and without some money, and the officers' engagement to put those their extraordinary actings in perpetual forgetfulness, could not be brought to their obedience." God has however helped us out of our difficulty and has shown His mercy and unchangeable love.

At the first notice of your action in Dublin we thought it well to draw my own troop and Captain Griggory's to this town and most part of Captain Coakley's company and part of Captain Fenton's for the better safety thereof, and ordered Captain Goodwyn's company entire to Kinsale fort. I think these orders will be of good service to the Parliamentary cause in this country. Many gentlemen, among whom are old officers of the army or men who have fought in Ireland or England for the King are drawn together at Mallow and Youghal; but it is said they declare a concurrence with your late declaration. If this is true I hope for peace in the country, but I have reason to fear the opposite, "we not well understanding the reason of so many gentlemen of the country drawing themselves together and forming themselves into troops, appointing officers with other preparations of hostile manner, surprising the block-house of Youghal and keeping that town as a garrison, and all this for the Parliament's service and interest." Some of the officers and men here have refused to obey the officers appointed by Parliament to command them and have joined them [the gentlemen aforesaid] as Col. Axtell's company at Mallow and part of Capt. Fenton's, with his ensign [at] Youghal. The strong places in the country should be put into the hands of those whose loyalty to the Parliament is undoubted.

Pp. 134. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 187.

26 Dec.
Dublin.

RESOLUTION passed by SIR CHARLES COOTE and other officers
at a COUNCIL of OFFICERS held at DUBLIN.

Present:—

Sir Charles Coote.
Col. John Bridges.
„ Edmund Temple.
„ Wm. Warden.
„ John Cole.
„ Theo. Jones.
„ Thos. Long.
Lieut.-Col. Warren.
Capt. John Francke.
„ Ben Lucas.
Major William Meredith.

Major Edward Warren.
Commander Leigh.
Ensign Manwarring.
Capt. Abel Warren.
„ Daniel Lysle.
„ Robert Cooke.
„ Sandford.
„ Geo. Ingoldsby.
Lieut. John Thompson.
Cornet Robert Fitzgerald.

1659.

Question. Upon a full debate concerning the several actings of Lieut.-General Ludlow since the interruption put upon the Parliament on October last :—Whether the said lieut.-general has given just cause for suspicion that he is no friend to the Parliament.

Answer. Resolved in the affirmative ; *nem. con.*

Question. Whether if the said Lieut.-General Ludlow should return to Ireland, it is safe to admit him to the command until Parliament, the Council of State or the Parliamentary Generals at Portsmouth (who have had information from hence of his actings) signify their pleasure therein.

Answer. Resolved in the negative ; *nem. con.*

P. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 188.

[About
Dec. 31.]

[GENERAL LUDLOW] to the OFFICERS, about Dublin.

After Ireland had been, by the Lord's blessing upon your endeavours, brought into a position to be serviceable to the public, the general council of officers unanimously and freely, in the address which they entrusted me to present to the Parliament, owned the great things the Lord had done for the people by their means, bewailed the guilt of those who interrupted them, and their own [guilt] so far as they had done anything that obstructed their return. They made it their request that the Gospel worship might be recontinued and maintained according to the Word of God, that the law might be suited to a commonwealth constitution, and that when their deputy [ship ?] should be devolved on others [? ?] the sword might be fixed in the hands of such as were fitted [?] for the work the Lord had upon the wheel, and—declared they would adhere to this [?]. In the prosecution of these things I repaired into England to give an account of the state of affairs there and of what in particular the Parliament had entrusted me with. No sooner had I come to the other shore than I heard the unwelcome news of the second interruption of the Parliament. This was what I had feared before I came for Ireland. To prevent such an occurrence was the object of my return. The Lord having brought me thus far on my way, and observing in the letter that was sent me from the General Council of officers sitting at Wallingford House to be commu[nica]ted to the officers in Ireland, that there was only a stop put to their sitting for the present, I looked upon that as a door of hope [?] opened to encourage me to hold on my course, in order to the endeavouring a reconciliation between old friends, who, when united, had been a terror to their enemies and encouragement to their friends, but when divided, had lost that assisting presence of the Lord. And as formerly, so now the Lord hath seemed to darken counsel for the army till they returned to their proper stations; which once more they have done, and on Wednesday week last resolved to invite them [the Parliament] to the exercise of their authority, and to that end Sir Arthur Haselrig is come to London with the rest of the members in order to their sitting on Monday last. All things being in a readiness to that purpose, the army *rendezvoused* in Lincoln's Inn⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ See *Ludlow's Memoirs* Ed. by C. H. Firth, II., 203; and *Id.* Appendix, pp. 449-50, for a different draft of this letter.

1659.

Fields, marched to their quarters by Chancery Lane, the Rolls, [and] the Speaker's House. There he and several members met them and with great acclamations the soldiers called on them to return to the exercise of their authority. I am glad to find that you [?] have so truly declared yourselves [?] for this restitution and think it will be remembered to your [?] credit in the future. I always thought it a great unhappiness that the subscriptions to the agreement of the officers about London for the conduct of the army were tendered to the army in Ireland. It must easily have been foreseen what a bone of contention it would prove. I suppose the restraint they have put on Col. Jones is to prevent him from obstructing this design, which I do not think he would have done, as I hope his principle and interest is to promote civil authority in both nations. It is obvious that no authority but this you have declared for could have saved you from the common enemy. I feel sure you will obey the civil authority established and allow Col. Jones his liberty of action there; the rather because his military commission being by my return put to a period, the jealousy that might be formerly conceived of has been likewise removed. For my own part I will adhere to the Parliament of England in prosecution of the good cause of which they have been eminently instrument[al] in carrying on.

Pp. 2. Very badly written and punctuated. Unfinished. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 189.

Addenda.

1659 ADDENDA.

WM. COLES to ———.

On private estate matters. The dissenting tenants are becoming more pliable.

Other details.

P. 1. (Hol.) S.P. Ireland 287, 190.

NOTES of EVIDENCE in a CASE to SUPPORT the CONTENTION that the INHABITANTS of GILLINGHAM had the RIGHT of COMMON in the FOREST of GILLINGHAM.

Short notes of the evidence of several witnesses are given.

The petitioner prays to be left at law.

The defendants desire to enjoy the benefit of equity and to have their decree confirmed by Parliament.

P. 1½. S.P. Ireland 287, 191.

NOTES of a SPEECH by some PERSON [probably GENERAL LUDLOW] PRESENTING the PETITION from DUNCANNON.

I am to offer the petition from Duncannon.

1. To desire their continuance there.

Addenda.

2. That they who were in it may be continued in their respective commands and paid up with the rest of the army.

3. That they and all who have adhered to them may have satisfaction for what has been taken from them in a violent manner.

4. That those gentlemen, whether soldiers or others, that have been imprisoned upon these last differences, may be either set at liberty or sent over to answer before such as the Parliament shall appoint; and that all officers commissioned by the Parliament may continue in their commands till legally evicted.

That some speedy cause be taken for the composing of differences there and setting of such in power, military and civil, as shall preserve the English and public interest.

Two of those already appointed are not suitable to that end.

Their interest and relations are not English, their estates are large, but they try to make them larger.

You may yet secure your interest here if you please. Be true to yourselves and your servants and others will serve you. I have discharged my duties. The Lord direct you to do yours.

I look upon it as my happiness as well as my duty that I have this occasion to lay before you the state of affairs in Ireland.

Fragmentary details follow explaining and defending the action of [General Ludlow?].

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 287, 192.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST INCREASING the ASSESSMENT of IRELAND and for CONTINUATION of SUPPLIES from ENGLAND for the SUPPORT of the ARMY in IRELAND.

If the welfare of England be not very much concerned in the preserving and maintaining the English interest in Ireland (both so as to keep out a foreign enemy from there and to enable England to draw help from Ireland if necessary) why was so much blood and treasure spent in purchasing the recovery of that country?

“If it be granted that England may well be without Ireland, if it were not, but not want it⁽¹⁾ whilst it is, and so consequently hath been justly and reasonably at the expense of blood and treasure aforesaid to obtain it, and prevent foreigners possessing thereof: then it will be considerably the best husbandry to keep and preserve that (of necessity) to be held for England’s own safety at the least charge for the future.

“If the nation of Ireland by reason of the general devastation and depopulation thereof (occasioned by the long and late war therein) hath been so heavily pressed as in the bearing the tax of £9,000 *per annum*, it hath groaned and bowed under the same, so that the plantation thereof hath already suffered the discouragement as that the same hath been for some time past not only at a stand but daily sinking into a greater degree of poverty, will not the excrease thereof bring it to an utter degree of ruin?” In six months all the

⁽¹⁾ i.e., but may not go without it, or allow it a separate political existence.

Addenda.

work of six or seven years will be undone. This leaves only the alternative of a great and long lasting drain on the English Exchequer or of the desertion of the English who were sent there to reduce Ireland. It is not wise to reduce the forces in Ireland and at the same time "excrease the tax upon her."

If England and Ireland are to be one, Ireland should have all the privileges which England enjoys. Whilst we [the English in Ireland] are one Commonwealth with England, we are treated as foreigners to our own country, as witness the heavy tax on all our exports and imports.

The proportion of the taxation of Ireland to the whole is too high. Ireland pays £9,000 per month and England £35,000. "It is not only with humility but modesty asserted" a third of the revenue has been required upon this tax of £9,000 per month in some parts; and on the whole, a fourth or more than one-fourth.

In proof of this it may be said that the co. Cork, the greatest part of which is mountainous land, and the co. Tipperary—these two being only half peopled and planted—pay monthly £1,656 19s. 4d. out of the £9,000. Whereas the whole of North and South Wales, "containing 13 counties and several of them equal in value to either (at least to one) of these" only pay £1,839 7s. 1d. of the £35,000.

The five northern counties of Ireland, vizt. Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Donegal and Tyrone, which were wholly destroyed in the late war by fire and sword and thereby as much depopulated as possible (except a peninsula called Inishowen of some 20 miles in length and about or near 10 miles in breadth near Londonderry, and another of the Claneboys in the co. Down of about the like extent), pay towards the £9,000, £1,979 6s. 8d. The five northern counties of England, vizt. York, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland, together with the town and county of Kingston on Hull, the city of York, Newcastle and Berwick pay but £1,885 14s. 3d. The city of York and Yorkshire, with the town of Kingston [upon Hull], alone exceed not only the rents and revenue of the aforesaid Irish counties but also the next seven adjacent to them, vizt. Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Louth and Longford."

The co. Dublin which has about the length and breath of Middlesex, together with the city of Dublin pays £600 a month towards the £9,000; whereas the co. Middlesex with the city of Westminster and all its liberties and the rest of the suburbs of London reputed of London, pays only £894 8s. 11d. At the very least Middlesex is ten times as rich as Dublin.

The City of Dublin itself, "though known to be a poor and inconsiderable city," pays towards the £9,000, £240; whereas Norwich, Bristol and Exeter (either of which is supposed to equal, if not to exceed, Dublin), pay only £232 11s.

The counties of Kent, Essex and Devon, with their cities, pay £5,079 13s. 4d. a month; Cork, Galway and Eastmeath pay £2,441 7s. This does not seem so strong an instance as the others, but really is so. Any two of these English counties equals, if it does

Addenda.

not exceed, all Ireland in point of revenue. A rate easily borne by England may be a burden in Ireland. Ireland cannot pay these great sums. She will be ruined and England will suffer thereby.

Pp. 4½. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 193.

LIST of the OFFICERS of COLONEL PETER WALLIS' REGIMENT, with alterations humbly proposed for the completing of the regiment.

The officers are divided as follows [probably as officers of the different companies]:—

1. Col. Peter Wallis, Lieut. Wm. Rowles, Cornet Gravely Claypoole and Quartermaster John Wiborow.

2. Major Joseph Deane, Lieut. Jonathan Friend, Cornet Henry Munk and Quartermaster Francis Armitage.

*A note adds:—*Cornet Richard Whaley should be restored as cornet to Major Deane. He was put out for refusing to sign an address to his late Highness⁽¹⁾ and to appear at proclaiming of him, and Munk placed in his room.

3. Capt. John Friend, Lieut. John Whaly, Cornet Thos. Fairfax and Quarter-Master Jason Whiterow.

*A note adds:—*Cornet Tilly (now under Col. Temple) to be lieut. to Capt. Friend, Lieut. Whaley being displaced for "deboistnesse."

4. Capt. Wm. Meredith, Lieut. Geo. Toogood and Cornet Thomas Throgmorton.

5. Capt.-Lieut. Samuel Shere, Cornet Cannon and Quarter-Master Wm. Mills.

*A note adds:—*Capt.-Lieut. Shere to be captain.

6. Capt. Edmund Temple, Lieut. Thos. Knox, Cornet Jonathan Tilly, Quarter-Master Wm. Hammond.

*A note adds:—*Quarter-Master Wiborow, now quarter-master to Col. Wallis, to be cornet to Col. Temple's troop.

P. ¾. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 194.

LIST of the OFFICERS COMMANDING COMPANIES in SIR HARDRESS WALLER'S REGIMENT.

They are:—

Sir Hardress Waller, Lieut.-Col. Nelson, Major Wilson, Capt. Ormsby, Capt. Wade, Capt. Purefoy, Capt. Lucas, Lieut.-Col. Ebserie [Ebbsworth], Capt. Fenton.

P. ½. *Endd.: "A list of regiments."* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 195.

INDEX of IRISH and ENGLISH NAMES.

Mentions several names of persons, eminent in the Confederate Catholic Government, such as "Richard Belling, secretary," Lord

(1) Possibly Oliver Cromwell.

Addenda.

Mountgarret, Lord Muskerry, and others. Probably the index to some Confederate Catholic papers or entry book, with references to pages.

About pp. 17. S.P. Ireland 287, 196.

MR. ERASMUS SMITH'S OBJECTION to the DECLARATION of the
LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND.

The offer of Erasmus Smith to the consideration of the Committee is that the words in head 2, art. 2, "a barony shall be divided into quarters," have not been carried out. The words mean that all the land profitable and unprofitable in a barony, whether forfeited or not, should be divided into four equal parts by lines either running north and south or running both north and south and east and west. This means that the baronies should be divided, as our certificates promise, into four quarters.

The 2nd article of the 3rd paragraph refers the quartering of the barony to the quartering of the money, which, I affirm, makes null all former distributions. This is not practicable, the money differing 15% [from the division by territories], and is contrary to the rule of our certificate: and the charge of many baronies being three times as much as the contents, and the contents of some twice as much as the charge.

My suggestion is that there be no contradictions of this kind and to that end that the words in the last article of the third paragraph be left out, which are "answerable to the four proportions or quarters of money respectively which appear by the book of lots to have been drawn upon them." This will make the rule consistent with the rule in the certificates.

It is further desired that provision may be made for the "lotting" [allotting] of Kildare to make good charges which those soldiers and adventurers find to be attached to the lands which they receive; and I move that a clause to this end be inserted.

Provision should be made that the trustees in case of refusal, death or removal, may be replaced by others elected by the Committee.

Other details.

Two copies. Pp. 1½ and pp. 1½. Endd. as in title. S.P. Ireland 287, 197 and 198.

DRAFT of an ORDER of the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL for
SETTING OUT LANDS to ADVENTURERS.

Directing the Commissioners of the Revenue for the precinct of _____ in the co. _____ to set over to _____ or his assigns a piece of forfeited land in a safe and well inhabited part of the barony competent to satisfy his debt.

Clause follows providing against waste by the holder of the land, and that if the holder assigns or allots his lands to any other

Addenda.

he shall in six months give up all estate and interest in the holding to that person. If however ——— has ploughed the lands before notice given to him, he and his assignee shall continue in possession until the crop is gathered in.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 199.

PROPOSALS of LANCELOT STEPNEY, on behalf of himself and others, who transported the Irish into Spain, to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND, showing that:—

The Deputy and Council were pleased to lend petitioner two frigates fitted and victualled in consideration of their sufferings in their employment, they giving security for the non-embezzlement of them or their appurtenances. This they acknowledge to be a great favour, but find that their security will not be taken for the fulfilment of the contract. They cannot get any other or procure seamen to defray their wages or petty charges.

They therefore ask that to save the Commonwealth money they may be licensed by an order in Council in Ireland to cut as much timber in the woods within the barony of Muskerry as will build them two small vessels of burthen from 70 to 100 tons and as much timber as will make them 500 “tunne of caske.” This they will dispose of to help to buy rigging for these vessels. They also ask that they may have two months’ victuals out of the stores of Kinsale and other ports of Ireland “they giving their bonds to pay for these things out of the first monies they surprise and receive of their dues from the King of Spain.”

They also ask for a lease for 51 years for the fishing places of Beare and Bantry, and the seventeen or eighteen ploughlands belonging to it, and also for eight or nine ploughlands which belong to the Commonwealth in the barony of Courey, and twelve ploughlands in the liberty of Kinsale, they paying yearly for them as shall be judged fit by the appraisors or surveyors-general for the Commonwealth.

P. 2. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 287, 200.

FRAGMENT CONCERNING the ADVENTURERS in IRELAND.

Mentions:—

An ordinance to empower such persons as “the soldiers of Ireland shall authorise to subdivide lands in their respective lots according to their real value, keeping in the gross to the Act rates for the several provinces.”

An ordinance to satisfy arrears of pay due before 1649, as arrears are to be satisfied which came due after 1649.

An ordinance to empower Commissioners to satisfy maimed soldiers, helpless widows and orphans whose arrears amount not to above £150 and which became due before 1649, in the same way as persons are satisfied whose claims date from later than 1649.

Addenda.

An ordinance to make over the co. Galway as further security for satisfying arrears due before 1649 in case there are lands enough in the rest of Connaught and Clare to satisfy Irish proprietors who claim any land there by virtue of an Act for the settlement of Ireland.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Lord Broghill." *S.P. Ireland* 287, 201.

CERTIFICATE by EDWARD SHORT.

At the request of Edward Roberts he has examined the books kept by James Standish and Wm. Blackwell, Esquires, deputies to the Treasurers at War, as well of the money paid to the said Treasurers at War in England and by them charged upon particular persons in England, as also of the bills of exchange for monies received into the Treasury here and charged on the Treasurers at War to be paid in England. He finds that there have been paid in England and sent by bills of exchange out of Ireland for the use of Lord Fleetwood the following—

List follows of:—

(1.) The bills charged by the Treasurers at War in England being for money paid to Mr. Thos. Sandford there and charged on particular persons to reimburse the soldiers.

(2.) Money sent into England by bills of exchange payable to the several persons hereafter expressed for his Excellency, Lord Fleetwood's use.

The total of (1) is £10,975 13s. 11d., and of (2) £9,778 12s. 0d.

The last date mentioned is October, 1657.

P. 1 (*large*). *Signed* Ed. Short. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 202.

PETITION of PHILIP JOHNSON to LORD LISLE, showing that:—

Your Lordship's favours to me in 1646 when I was master of the *Bonaventure* moves me to address you now.

I have for many years past "related to the Navy," had many commands and, since the troubles broke out, have faithfully adhered to the Parliament. In 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ the post of Master of Attendance of Ireland was conferred upon me by the Earl of Warwick, then Lord Admiral. I have since been occupied in repairing and fitting of ships "upon all occasions" at Kinsale or elsewhere, though I have had no salary therefor.

The enemy being now beaten out of Munster there will soon be a necessity for repairing the fleet on that coast and in consequence for a Master of Attendance at Kinsale. As I am now master of one of the State's ships designed for the southward and cannot therefore without prejudice to the public appear in London, I ask that the Lord Lieutenant may be moved to see that none supplant me while I am away.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* (Hol.). *S.P. Ireland* 287, 203 *ad. fin.*

END OF S.P. IRELAND 287.

1660.

S.P. IRELAND 303.⁽¹⁾

1660.

1 Jan.
On board the
Oxford frigate
in
Mounton
[Monkstown]
Bay.

[DRAFT of a LETTER from GENERAL LUDLOW] to the CAPTAIN
of the GUARD at MONKSTOWN.

I see your name appearing as one of those who wish to see the restoration of the Long Parliament. I have endeavoured the same thing. It is now accomplished. I hear that you keep a good guard on my house at Mounton [Monkstown], and that some, by your order, have seized four persons who went from this vessel ashore to Dunlareim [Dunleary]. I do not know by what warrant you have done this: but would have you know that, by the authority of the Parliament you have declared for, I am to command all the forces in Ireland. I order you hereby to return to me the four people whom you have arrested, and withdraw the troop of my forces under your command to Dublin. You are to allow my servant to have any such provisions as he thinks necessary.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "A letter to the Captain of the Guard at Monkstown." *S.P. Ireland* 303, 1.

[About
Same.]

[DRAFT of] LIEUT.-GENERAL LUDLOW to ———.

I presume you have heard the declaration of the officers about Dublin after they had first seized the Castle and secured the Commission of Parliament and Col. Jones and others who were commissioned by Parliament and had long been faithful assertors to the public cause. These officers plainly want to set up for themselves or for some other single person as occasion shall be offered. I desire you to avoid coming into their snare, and to send as many horse and foot towards Munster as you can after making your garrison secure. I am now in the Bay of Dublin, whence I writ a friendly letter⁽²⁾ acquainting them with the sitting down of the Long Parliament on Monday last. They, however, said I was unfaithful to the Parliament and refused to receive me as their commander until the further desire of Parliament were known. I hope I need not deny this to you who know my character. I intend to make [?] down towards Duncannon, Waterford, Wexford, Cork and Kinsale, whither I hope you will draw down any forces you can spare.

I cannot tell you particularly who are the officers implicated in this affair, but leave it to your discretion on the place.

The officers who have declared against my admission as above are:—

Sir Charles Coote.
Col. John Bridges.
„ Edm. Temple.
„ Wm. Warden.

Col. Chidley Coote.
Capt. John Irones [?]
„ Abell. Warren.
„ John Thompson.

⁽¹⁾ The Volumes S.P. Ireland 288-302 contain papers relating to the "Adventurers" for lands in Ireland, which will be calendared in a future volume.

⁽²⁾ Possibly the letter dated conjecturally Dec. 25, 1659. See above pp. 696-7.

1660.

Col. John Coke.	Capt. Wm. Bond.
„ Theophilus Jones.	„ Robt. Cook.
„ Thos. Long.	Cornet Sam. Leys.
Lieut.-Col. Warren.	Ensign John [?] Manning. ⁽¹⁾

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Probably Dec. 31, 1659, ⁽²⁾ Dublin Bay. *Followed by—*

Jan. 2.⁽³⁾ COPY OF SAME to [the OFFICERS who refused to accept him as Commander-in-Chief].

Gentlemen,

I cannot but wonder that so heavy a sentence should have been passed upon me without mentioning one particular of charge. Your consciences cannot but witness that I have tried to serve the Parliament. You profess obedience to the Parliament's orders. One of those orders is that I should command in chief in Ireland. It is my duty to obey this order and I cannot plead guilty to your accusations. I shall hold you responsible for any consequences which may result from your disobeying my authority. I trust that God will guide me to discharge a good conscience towards God and man in this affair.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *In all, pp.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland*, 303, 2.

6 Jan.
Waterford.

COLONEL and GOVERNOR WM. LEIGH to GENERAL LUDLOW⁽⁴⁾ at Duncannon fort.

I have received yours from Duncannon fort of the 5th inst. I have taken advice with the chief of this town: and they advise that, as the late distractions have put affairs out of an ordinary course, and as we are but weak in force, and the people generally poor, we cannot think it our duty to make this place a seat of war. For what you say of the pretences of those at Dublin we cannot judge of men's hearts; but by their declaration and dealings they profess that they are only for the old Parliament's cause, and I have been assured that they intend no prejudice to honest men.

There is some ground of jealousy concerning yourself, who have been with the Lord Fleetwood, as we have heard by public and private intelligence that your name hath been put into the number of such as were to be conservators of the peace and member[s] of the Senate. How far you are guilty we know not. We heard that there were several Parliament men in Portsmouth. We have not heard of your being with them where there was eminent occasion of service for the Parliament. Neither [did you] endeavour to assist any that appeared for the Parliament. Your coming without new authority of Parliament, with what we have heard reported of

⁽¹⁾ This list differs from that given in doc. dated Dec. 28, 1659, *q. v.*

⁽²⁾ See *Ludlow's Memoirs Ed.*, Firth, II., 190. This is apparently the letter referred to in the first half of that page.

⁽³⁾ See *Ludlow's Memoirs Ed.*, Firth, II., 191.

⁽⁴⁾ See *same*, 194.

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you, fills us with jealousy. We desire to hope the best as having known you formerly, but we are resolved not to engage in war against those in Dublin who continue faithful to the Parliament; neither would the soldiers fight without being ascertained of the authority of Parliament, if we would.

I speak plainly, but I and this garrison are faithful to the Parliament.

Pp. 1½. Add. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 3.

6 Jan.
Duncannon.

[DRAFT of a LETTER by GENERAL LUDLOW] sent to Waterford.⁽¹⁾

Gentlemen:—I received your answer to the letter sent from on board the *Oxford* frigate. It is only in generals and does not reflect your mind. It is not my principle that the law should be begot in the breast of men, but that we should have a known law to walk by, and derive it from the consent of the good people of the nation * * * * For the engagement for the owning of the conduct of the army, as it was against my interest, so it is against my principle, and I have been publicly eye-witness formerly and of late against the entrusting any single person with the power of this nation, either military or civil. There are several in Ireland that can produce the letters I sent you, which testify my dislike against this subscription. Amongst these are Sir Hardress Waller and Major Warren. In answer to these they sent me importuning my interest, repairing [?] hither to protect from those in possession

* * * * *
[The Parliament will probably be] restored by the officers of Ireland and Scotland who were not engaged in such unhappy undertaking; and that a general council of the army consisting of two officers of each regiment would be more a course to be desired than a general council consisting of * * * ⁽²⁾ officers of each regiment, as was lately petitioned for. I do not understand, especially seeing it was a probable means to restore the Parliament to their session without the expense of blood, which I heartily wish may yet be avoided. I knew not that ever the Commissioners of Parliament did summon every city and barony to send members to consider of applotments, and those to meet on the same day a Parliament in England was to meet [*an interlineation here is unreadable*]. But, blessed be [the] Lord, the old Parliament has met again and has sat since Monday was seven-night, to the grief I am persuaded of many of those who cry them up. I have owned I came over before they sat, on the news of this extraordinary eruption, and I took leave of Mr. Speaker, with whom I left the address of the army in Ireland. I took leave of as many of the members as I could meet and have heard from them of their proceedings since. I am commissioned by them to command in chief in Ireland, and shall carry out my commission

⁽¹⁾ See *Ludlow's Memoirs Ed.*, Firth, II., 194.

⁽²⁾ The word "two" is here, but erased, and the words "one of" written above it.

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until I hear from them. I cannot allow their authority to be trampled underfoot by a company of discontented persons. I expect your obedience.

Other details.

Pp. 2³/₄. Endd. Very badly written: in parts illegible, partly in Ludlow's hand and with alternative phrases interlined. S.P. Ireland 303, 4.

6 Jan.
Waterford.

GOVERNOR WM. LEIGH and JOHN HOUGHTON, Mayor of Waterford, to the COMMANDER of the *Oxford* frigate.

As many untrue reports are stirring, you may be doubtful of what principles this city is, and so either want the refreshments which we can give you, or stop ships coming to or going from here, which would damage us. We have thought fit therefore to acquaint you that this city is secured for the Parliament lately interrupted by that part of the army quartered lately in and about London. We shall adhere to that cause. We have in this matter the concurrence of all the Navy under Vice-Admiral Lawson; London, Portsmouth and many considerable places in England, and all Ireland, unless it be the forts of Duncannon and Passage of whom we are willing to hope the best. The Parliament are now sitting and we doubt not but that in a little these clouds of destruction will blow over. In the mean time what we have and what you want is at your service.

P. 1, with seal. S.P. Ireland 303, 5.

6 Jan.
Ross.

CAPT. JOHN PUCKLE to GENERAL LUDLOW.

The full of your command to secure this garrison for the Parliament now sitting has been executed and we are ready and resolute for the Parliament orders. I wonder you are not at headquarters at Dublin where orders are duly to be issued, and where I doubt not but the Parliament's authority will be most welcome. "Duncannon is a garrison that refused to declare for the Parliament but the other day: and therefore, honoured Sir, your being at such a place doth at the present render your Honour something a disturbance to the county [country], which hath known the backwardness of that garrison to own the interrupted Parliament's restored authority." I advise you to go to Dublin at once, that your conduct may be above suspicion. Your commission from Parliament, if dated since 27 December last, will be obeyed by all.

I shall be grateful to hear what orders you have from the Parliament since it again began to sit, and what are your intentions or resolves.

P. 1. Add.: "To General Ludlow at Duncannon," with seal. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 6.

6 Jan.
Waterford

GOVERNOR WM. LEIGH and JOHN HOUGHTON, Mayor, to GENERAL LUDLOW, on board the *Oxford* frigate in Waterford harbour.

We have received your letters dated aboard the *Oxford* frigate. "We who through Providence being cast into a remote corner of

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this nation, and who had little hand in any public transactions only the faithful discharge of our duty, have cause to stand in admiration to see how strangely God left poor men to act in their own spirits and wisdom to hazarding our cause and the interest of good peace. Our hearts could bleed when we consider the dishonour brought on the name of God; and as this day is dark we have the more need to look well to our ways and walk by the light of God's words, and to cast ourselves upon the Lord who will take care of those as truly fear Him." We are faithful to the old Parliament lately interrupted and anxious to follow such as seem to be good. Yet these seem to lead us the other way, "witness their actings lately endeavouring to set up a *juncto*, to wit two officers chosen out of every regiment which in conscience and judgment we could not join with our own." I think that the sending papers about the army for the owning the Lord Fleetwood, Lambert, [and] Desborow, general officers without the authority of Parliament and the endeavouring to choose a military Parliament contrary to all men's rights [is] the ground of all these troubles. We shall labour to vindicate the authority of Parliament as the only lawful authority over this nation. We hope that those in Dublin are also for the old Parliament. The assembly which they have called to Dublin on the 24th inst. is not, we understand, a Parliament, but a convention such as has been formerly held by order of the Commissioners of Parliament for the equal distributing of the contribution among the several counties and cities. We hope that, at your returning to England, you will labour for a right understanding of the army actings here in Ireland. Praying for God's blessing on Parliament, we rest, &c.

Pp. 1½. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 7.

7 Jan.
Waterford.

SAME to SAME at Duncannon Fort.

We have told you of our devotion to the Parliament and our fears and jealousy of yourself. We do not wish this place to be a seat of war. We cannot join anybody against our friends at Dublin. Our intended end, the restoration of Parliament, is now accomplished, "unto whom the army in Ireland intend to make their application and submission for your owning of the Assembly, to wit the choosing of two out of a regiment in order (as you say) to the restoring of the Parliament; as we cannot think it was their principles or interest to restore the old Parliament, neither was it for their safety who had so wickedly broken their faith and rebelled against the supreme authority." Your argument on the subject is not satisfactory to us, especially when we consider what Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Mr. Scot [?] and Mr. Weaver signify in a letter to Lord Fleetwood, wherein they disown any such assembly. Parliament will not own such a military assembly. We respect you, but do not think we should come to Duncannon, which has not declared for the old Parliament as we have done; but for a military Parliament, or one that will be their creatures. And if it is not safe for us, neither, we think, is it safe for you if you are for the old Parliament as we are. We can

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show many reasons why we should not obey you singly; first, because, at the dissolution of Parliament, all commissions were at an end and ought to be restored again, especially when one is under jealousy; secondly, because we understand that General Moncke is generalissimo of the nation by commission of the Council of State, and so your commission should not be acted upon, even if it is not null; thirdly, because the Parliament made an Act for seven Commissioners—or any three of them—to govern the army, so that you have not authority to act alone. I hope you will take us to be Parliament friends.

Pp. 1½, with seal. Signed (Hol.). Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 8.

8 Jan.
Duncannon
fort.

GENERAL LUDLOW to SIR ARTHUR HAZELRIGG, M.P., at Westminster.

"I have formerly given you an account of the reason of my sudden repair to my command, which I should have sooner done could I have got liberty so to do. The advantages given by the professing party by their sinful compliance with the army to those who were not so, encouraged them to lay hold of the opportunity of declaring for the Parliament, thereby to get a power into their hands whereby they might right themselves upon them for the wrong they conceive they had formerly received from them, which now they are revenging to the utmost, for they disarm most of them and arm such as have been in rebellion; nay some of those officers which joined the rebels for the besieging of our friends in Dublin are entrusted by them to command brigades, and so are others who appeared for the King." The officers commanded by Parliament except Col. Markham and Major Warren have their employments disposed of to others, "not one man appearing with them who have not been jealous for a single person's interest; and all your old staunch commonwealth men are no sooner taken or by any way trappanned in to their hands, but they are imprisoned; as Pretty, Brayfield, Smyth, Dennison, Desborow Mosse, &c., and also [all] sorts of loose deboyed people put in their room. The Parliament was lately imposed upon by a professing people. The danger now is that they will be overpowered by a prophane or an imposing spirit; the former, in that it is a scandal to religion, hath been more dishonourable to God; the latter, being that which inclineth to bring in the King upon us, is more dangerous to us as men." I hope you will not give this spirit too great a countenance, lest it grow too strong for you. While Parliament is supreme, your and its agents will be able to work here; but if you have any confusion grow in the people of England "I doubt me all advantages will be improved for the promoting of Charles Steward his interest here." Those who are most anxious for the restitution of the Parliament are Col. Phaier, Col. Wallis and Col. Saunders in Cork, Col. Richards in Wexford, Capt. Skinner here at Duncannon, Col. Brayfield at Athlone, Lieut.-Col. Arnop at Enniskillen. They were unfree to submit to that conduct; and those that did so, as Col. Pretty, Col. Sadler, Major

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Denison, Major Bennett, Lieut.-Col. Wheeler and several others are imprisoned and their places disposed of to others; and Major Stanley, whose principles you may remember in the last convention, is sent down by them, though out of all command, to besiege Col. Phaier in Cork, who is a very hearty servant to the Parliament, because he will not be betrayed as others have been by their fair pretences.

I hope the interest of Englishmen and Christians may be preserved here, but it is in danger. Use whatever means you can to save it. Personally I shall be glad to retire to my native land.

It would be well if the wishes of Parliament concerning the ordering of affairs here were speedily made known. Many inconveniences may else ensue. An order from Parliament, with direction for the charging of that £16,000 upon bills of exchange, which you were pleased to procure for this army before your interruption, would, I assure myself, put an issue to this affair in one week's time. If you can spare the Irish Brigade, I presume it will be for your service that they land in the north of Ireland. We want news badly.

P.S.—The reason many of the officers give, why they refused to engage with those at Dublin for the Parliament, is their doubt whether there were a reality in the thing, knowing the persons were all for a single person's interest except two; one whereof was Col. Kempston [?], whose hand they put to it against his mind, and Major Moon, whom they have since imprisoned. [Another reason is] that Sir Hardress Waller, the foreman, had, in a letter which he subscribed to General Monk, espoused the army interest and disowned the Parliament. Limerick has, I hear, cast out its officers from the garrison, which is now commanded by a serjeant.

Pp. 3. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 303, 9.

[8 Jan.] ⁽¹⁾ GENERAL LUDLOW to some OFFICERS and SOLDIERS at Passage.

I hear you are drawn down with horse and foot about Passage, a garrison kept by Capt. Aland for the Parliament. Parliament is now again restored to the exercise of its authority; and by it I am appointed Commander-in-chief of their forces in Ireland. I desire to know by what authority you are commanded thither, that place being kept by Aland by virtue of a commission given him by myself. I have supported the authority of Parliament and worked for its restoration since I went for England. As Sir Hardress Waller and Major Warren can testify, I pleaded for them. When I was in England they asked me to come back and protect them against those who carried on the interest of the army in England amongst the officers and soldiers of this [country?]; whereas some of them that now pretend so highly for that authority have, since their interruption, in a letter sent to General Monk, supported the cause of the army and disclaimed the Parliament. I

(1) See next document.

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never did this, though named in the Committee of Safety, as it was called, and the Committee for Nominations; since I resolved to continue faithful to the Parliament and to help to bring it back to the exercise of its powers.

As soon as I found that the army, after declaring for the restoration of the Parliament, owned me as commander-in-chief I came hither, resolved to live and die for the Parliament which was interrupted, but now sits against all opposition. My commission is fully valid still, and I have received letters from members—such as Mr. Scott, since the last sitting addressed to me as commander-in-chief. By Parliament's authority I command the forces in Ireland, and also as one of the seven to command the force in England and Scotland. If you continue in a mutinous way you are to expect to be dealt with on your demerits and as enemies to the Parliament and Commonwealth of England. I am ready to let by-gones be by-gones and to attribute your past deeds to zeal for the Parliament, but you must now obey me and not Sir Hardress Waller.

Pp. 4 and pp. 2. Two drafts, with verbal differences, but similar in substance. One in Ludlow's hand. The copy not in Ludlow's hand gives a few additional details. S.P. Ireland, 303, 10 and 11.

9 Jan.
Passage.

JO. POWELL, BEN. BOLTON and JOHN POWELL [officers at Passage] to GENERAL LUDLOW.

We have your letters of the 8th. It is strange to us that Capt. Aland should command, considering his late forwardness for owning Fleetwood as general, and his appearing to set up an arbitrary power in a direct opposition to the Parliament for the which he was chosen a member, and going to act accordingly. Of these things you cannot be ignorant. He was so zealous in the work that he started from here on the Lord's day, but he has not adhered to the persons or actions who have been clear for the Parliament. This makes us fear that he will not act as those you formerly left in trust, and we beg to be excused for not submitting to you as commander-in-chief until the Parliament bears you testimony, "viz., the Parliament now sitting; and for the authority by which we are commanded, it is the authority of the Parliament's Army in this nation signed by Sir Hardress Waller, yet also acted [upon] by the rest of those worthies who in the greatest extremity appeared for the Parliament, even when there was no hope; and we have no cause to doubt their faithfulness but shall receive and obey their commands." We will not shed blood or give offence but will defend ourselves if we are attacked. We have not acted against your authority and are ready to stand by what we have done.

P. 1. Signed (Hol.) by the above with a note—Signed by the desire of the whole party. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 12.

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11 Jan.

From before
the fort [of
Duncannon].

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS SCOTT to GENERAL LUDLOW in Duncannon fort.

Sir,—On your arriving in the Bay of Dublin (as I am given to understand) you endorsed what the officers had done for the Parliament; but since they would not answer your request of being admitted General as formerly, with their reasons why they could not under the present circumstances with safety do it, and asked you to repair to England till the further pleasure of Parliament were known “you rescented that message so ill that you have not only in your return to them calumniated their persons by saying their design was cavalierish, but instead of returning to the Parliament for their further commands, you have bent your course to this place, the only garrison in this nation opposite to the late interrupted, now restored, and, I hope, firmly settled Parliament.” You have also incited small and unimportant persons to put themselves in arms against the late proceedings of the officers here. This is undoing all the good that has been done “which increaseth rather their fears and jealousies of your affections to countenance and promote those men that have been so instrumentally active in the carrying on the late Instrument of Government, than to be given to believe you aim at the encouragement of such that have hazarded their lives and fortunes in opposition thereunto.

“Sir: Had the officers of this army no other cause to deny you admittance but your proceedings when you were last here in only preferring men of parboiled and hair-brained principles, and laying aside persons of known integrity and faithfulness, without so much as giving them a reason for it: it were sufficient in the opinion of all sober men for their refusal of you. But your acting since in deserting your trust in the Parliament’s greatest necessity and entrusting a person to command that had neither an influence upon any part of the army, courage, or resolution to carry on the work, and (I am sorry I must say) honour or honesty to stand for that authority from whence he received his commission; your daily sitting and publicly acting with and owning those men at Wallingford House; and your requiring and encouraging the officers of this army to elect members to join with these for carrying on the unparelled diabolical design, has confirmed them in their opinion that you intended nothing less than the furthering and promoting that design or to fit a place of refuge for those that dare not stand to justify their late exorbitances.”

This being so, I have received orders from the Major-General of the Parliament forces and the Council of officers to block up and reduce the fort of Duncannon to obedience of the Parliament. I shall take steps accordingly. If there is bloodshed you will have at least known our intentions.

Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 13.

12 Jan.

From before
the fort.

SAME to SAME.

You should not judge men’s actions by their intentions; but their intentions by their actions. To judge men’s motives is the

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prerogative of God. Those who in Dublin advised you to return to the Parliament, had no commission from them; but they gave the advice that was best in the Parliament's interest. They only wished that you should give them a proof of your having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Parliament forces in Ireland. You dared not take that step; and as the country has declared for the Parliament, it could not admit you as Commander-in-Chief. Your commission expired with the last Parliament, which gave it. Fleetwood, Lambert and Desborough had commissions of the same kind, but you see that the soldiers in England do not feel called upon to obey them. I know you have been kind both to my father's wife and me, but you should not urge private acts of civility to invest you with that absolute authority to which you lay claim. I have no doubt that Sir Hardess Waller will be able to justify to the Parliament his reducing of the fort wherein you are, whereas your legal authority to command the forces is not yet asserted.

The Commissioners of Parliament were justly secured for their treacherous compliances with the Parliament's inveterate enemies and actions diametrically opposite to their commissions: but they had, I think, no cause to fly for their lives.

I am truly sorry you so ill judge of Parliamentary friends and faithful assertors as to have so high an esteem of those men who have both in word and deed disowned the Parliament, declaring publicly that they did not wish to see any more Parliaments. I fear your friends are anxious to root out all Parliaments. The officers here will be able to give a good account of their actions to their legal and just superior.

The gentlemen at Dublin do not own you as their commander-in-chief. General Moncke does not do so.

Colonel Huson's representation of our undertaking shows that he is acting contrary to Parliamentary authority and the people's birthrights. We have promoted them with vigour. If I were to withdraw the forces here under my command I should be guilty of the mutiny of which you speak. I shall read your letter to my soldiers and beg you to read this to yours in the fort that they may not be led, as you say, as sheep to the slaughter.

"Sir: Several letters of yours were yesterday interrupted wherein you still encourage disaffected persons to rise and secure the garrison of Waterford, Colonel Leigh, the Governor thereof, and many others faithful to the Parliament interest."

Sir: If these and such like actions against the present authority of Parliament and peace of these nations, do not occasion it, you shall have no reason to distrust me.

Pp. 2½. Followed by—

About
Same.

DRAFT of GENERAL LUDLOW to LIEUT.-COL. SCOTT.

I read your letter to my soldiers and find they are still firm in their duty to me. One does not gather figs of thorns, nor can one expect that those who have been eminent assertors of a single person and who were much troubled at the pulling down of that idol and of

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the first restitution of this famous Parliament, should now out of affection to these and out of a pure conscientious principle, be engaged at this price for them. Yet was I willing to exercise my charity towards those gentlemen and rather to judge of their intentions by their one good action than by their many former evil ones, till I saw a proneness in them to close with that Parliament voted by the army to meet on the 24th inst., and all those that the Parliament commissioned except two, both in military and civil employment, laid aside, imprisoned and impeached. This convinced me that it was an opportunity laid hold of by a few discontented officers and gentlemen (most of them of Cavalierish, and the rest of imposing principles) under pretence of declaring for the Parliament to gain power into their hands wherewith to avenge themselves on those they conceived had done them injury. In order to this work I dare not but say that the sinful compliance of some of this army with that design of the army of England did very much strengthen their hands. What my endeavours have been since my last going for England for the service of this Parliament I leave to time to make out; but some of the leading men of your party have not long since acknowledged that the letters I writ out of England of my dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the army both in England and here was a rise[?] for this late undertaking of the army for the restitution of Parliament. But the case is now altered, for whereas I was desired and importuned by them to come over while they were under the power of a contrary party, now they are uppermost I am not for their turn [?] my principles leading me against an imposing spirit either on the [one] head or on the other; and therefore it is that such endeavours are used to rake up things against myself and my commission. The vote of Sir Charles Coote and his complices that I am no friend to the Parliament puts it past fear that something of this kind would be laid to my charge. I know not what Parliament you mean by "this present Parliament;" but look on this as that Parliament which was called in 1641 though it has gone through several refinings, as in 1642 when many of the members went to Oxford, and again after 1647, when many of them who had been with the King were excluded the House. This may serve you as a comment upon "that of '42" and "that of '47" in my last to you. This Parliament cannot be dissolved but by its own consent; and till then continues, notwithstanding it may be interrupted by others or adjourned by themselves. The commissions granted by them during their continuance are in full force, otherwise their not sitting at nights would put an end to their commission done during that time. There is as little weight in the parallel between my commission and those of Fleetwood, Lambert, and Desborough as there seems to be in what you wrote touching the word "continuance." Lord Fleetwood's commission as Commander-in-Chief was vyd[ed? voided?] and that power for England and Scotland invested in seven, or any three of them, who have acted by virtue thereof through the Parliament's discontinuance, notwithstanding it was limited in time as mine was. Lord Lambert's and Major Desbrow's were voided

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by the Parliament before its interruption; whereas mine after that interruption never, so far as I know, had anything done to diminish it by the Parliament. You something mistook what I said concerning your father's letter. I only wished to let you know that after the Parliament had sat two days he directed his letters to me as Commander-in-Chief of the Parliament's forces in Ireland, which he would not have done if Parliament had taken other resolutions. Sir Hardress Waller is unjust to me and treats me as a highwayman treats an honest man.

I protest that I am ill-treated and Col. Huson and others have neglected the good of the people. There are some people in the world who think that nothing is mutiny and rebellion but obedience to lawful authority. I am only withheld by prudence from "engaging to blood," but things cannot long remain as they are at present. I own to the order for the securing of Waterford in the service of Parliament. It is kept by one whose principles lead him to submission to any authority but that which is just. I can prove that in a trial and that his practices are destructive of the English interest here.

Pp. 2½, very badly written and in long sentences, partly in Ludlow's hand. Another draft, pp. 2½, not in Ludlow's hand, contains the same matter with a few differences and expansions. In all, pp. 4¾ and pp. 2½. S.P. Ireland 303, 14, 15, and 16.

About
Same.

The SAME to the GARRISON at WATERFORD.

The people of God are being oppressed. Parliaments have been to this nation the bulwark of liberty. I am very sorry that Parliament met with a second interruption. Many witnesses can testify to my efforts in support of their [its] restitution. This is now accomplished to the disappointment of those who at first make so great a noise for them; but no sooner heard they of a new Parliament being declared for the army and city, but they so far closed with them as that which seemed most generally to favour Charles Stewart's interest that they immediately . . . issued writs for call of a Parliament to meet on Jan. 24 next at Dublin—simultaneously with that of England—either to strengthen . . . that interest or to set up for themselves. . . . they would have imprisoned such about the army as have been loyal to the public cause. If they had had any respect for the Parliament, as they pretend, they would not have attempted to cashier those who held commissions from it.

[*Other details.*]

I do not think that any resolution passed against me by these men declaring that I am no friend to the Parliament is just ground of objection to me, as those who passed it have not worked [?] for them [the Parliament], but for a contrary interest. I know of the design to divide this army and feel sure I could have prevented these inconveniences if I had had liberty. When Providence gave me that opportunity I thought it best to hasten to my charge. I shall do my best to serve Parliament and this poor nation.

Pp. 2, partly illegible. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 17.

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26 Jan.
Duncannon.

JAMES BROWNE to GENERAL LUDLOW, at his lodging in Dorchester House, Westminster, London.

The day after you left this, Lieut. Tomson came here and desired to have the fort surrendered. The soldiers refused to yield it, though offered all their arrears and retention in the army. Tomson went away very angry, and since then we have been very quiet.

P. ½. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Ireland 303, 18.

Before
Feb. 1. ⁽¹⁾
Duncannon.

HUMBLE REMONSTRANCE of the OFFICERS of the COMPANY QUARTERING at DUNCANNON.

Fearing misrepresentation I [we] send you an account of the affairs of this nation in general and of this garrison in particular. Several of those who were the greatest promoters of the late Protector's interest and designs here, from their readiness to comply with the army in England, and from a dislike thereof which they found in Lieut.-General Ludlow, took an opportunity to declare for the Parliament, not out of love to you, but in order to ingratiate themselves with you and make amends for their former apostacy. They wished to get themselves into power as the faithful assertors of the public cause, though some of them had failed to subscribe to the paper for choosing Lord Fleetwood general—which proved not much prejudice, as it was ordered by the wise hand of God. They, having seized the Castle of Dublin, imprisoned Col. Jones and the Commissioners of Parliament and sent out declarations, and with it commanded parties to go forth and get from all officers in garrisons a declaration for the Parliament. They found a readiness in some and backwardness in others “not out of dislike to the cause but out of dislike to them that were first active in the declaration.”

On the 18th of this month a party raised by the Sheriff and Justices came to us and demanded that we should make an oath of submission to the Parliament and surrender the fort into such hands as they should appoint. We refused to surrender it. They then got very angry and called to the soldiers to throw us over the works because we were rebels. The soldiers refused to do this or surrender the fort. We have decided to keep the garrison for your honours' use:—

(1.) “Because we never [ever?] found the chief promoters of this declaration to be no true friends of your honours, having shewed their enmity against you in a large measure during all the time of the Protector's usurped authority, and as much as in them lay endeavoured to keep it up in its dying hour by attempting to draw forces to stand up for it.” The subscribers too were generally discontented persons; and several of them had laid down their commissions because they could not serve the Parliament's interest against the single person's.

(1) See next document.

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(2.) Because they imprisoned the Commissioners. Two of these being members of Parliament it was a high breach of privilege to imprison them. They had also turned out officers who had been commissioned by your honours and put others in.

(3.) Because they disarmed all your sincere supporters, alleging nothing against them but difference in worship. Also they encouraged all contrary parties to join with them. The very Irish that have been in arms against the English interest, if they have gone to the Protestant churches but two or three months, were armed and employed by them; and they publicly declared that they would root out all sectorists.

(4.) The general rudeness among them. They used the phrase "God dam them" and "Go to your prayers," and other phrases used only among the worst kind of cavaliers. They cried out different things, some calling for the Parliament of 1641, some for that of 1647, some for this one; but saying that, as it last sat it was only the "rump, fag end or limb," of a Parliament.

(5.) Because they made officers at their own pleasure. The officer who now besieges us in Duncannon is the highest authority created by them in this county. He approved Sir George Booth's declaration.

(6.) Because they refused to admit Lieut.-General Ludlow, our commander-in-chief, to his command, acting merely on hearsay regarding certain transactions in England.

We think their object is to root out all that have come over since 1649. You should take measures to preserve the English interest in this country.

Pp. 2½. Signed, W. Skinner, Anthony Field. Followed by—

DECLARATION of the OFFICERS of the COMPANY at DUNCANNON.

That they will be true to the Commonwealth of England, without "Kingship, single person or house of peers" and that they will adhere to Parliament in the prosecution of "the good old cause."

Signed (Hol.).

W. Skinner, Capt.

Anthony Field.

John Guppy.

Robert Jacob.

In all, pp. 3. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 19.

1 Feb. ORDER of PARLIAMENT.

Lieut.-Genl. Ludlow to give an account of affairs in Ireland on Wednesday next, and that the petition of the company of foot in Duncannon be then read.

P. ¼. See H. C. Journals (Eng.) VII., 829. S.P. Ireland 303, 20.

9 Feb.
Shrewsbury.

EDWARD TURNER to GENERAL LUDLOW.

You no doubt feel how great extremes the late differences between the Parliament and the army have caused to their faithful servants,

1660.

of whom I am one. I understand you have returned to where you can prevent misrepresentations causing hardships to fall upon your friends. My case is that I had command of a foot company in the regiment late Colonel Hewson's and am turned off. The only cause that I know for this is that I am brother-in-law to my late Colonel. I have served 17 years as a commissioned officer and have a wife and children, and by the charge of removing them hither have not gained anything by my command. I pray you to interest yourself in getting me another.

P. 3. *Add. S.P. Ireland 303, 21.*

13 Feb.
"Wenue,"
[Wenvoe?]

EDM. THOMAS to GENERAL LUDLOW.

Dear Brother,—

I am glad you are well. We are very much troubled to see the Parliament so much opposed to their friends in Monmouthshire. They have put them all out of this Act of Assessments. Those that are in are either cavaliers or at best neuters, who will never engage against the enemy if occasion were. If it be so in other places I fear ruin, which the Lord prevent.

P. 1. (Hol.) (A familiar letter.) Add. S.P. Ireland 303, 22.

COPY of PETITION to the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND of the
ADVENTURERS for LANDS in IRELAND.

They advanced much money for the reducing of Ireland on the faith of promises of repayment in Irish land. The rebellion has been some years past publicly declared to be at an end; yet there has not been yet any effectual means taken for settling the nation. This is bad both for the country and for those that have embarked in the enterprise.

They pray that Parliament pass the act now before it, and already twice read in the House, or take some course for settling those who are already in possession and for supplying the deficient out of the forfeited lands in Kildare, Louth and Carlow, in the barony of Yemikily [Imokilly] in the co. Cork. These are the only forfeited lands, as they are informed, which are undisposed by the State. Parliament made the acts and ordinances upon which they lent their money.

15 March.

P. 3. *Underwritten with order of Parliament: Referred to the Council of State. P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 23.*

17 March.
Dublin.

MAJOR RAWDON to VISCOUNT CONWAY.

I am going to send down my men and horses to bring up all your money which Adam hath. It will be £300 at best, and I have [arranged] with Alderman Bellingham to transmit it by bill up[on] Sir Thomas Vyner for £3 per £100, though, to my knowledge, others have given £4 per 100.

Details.

1660.

Your tenants suffer much from the great death of cattle after the hard winter. Many horses are carried off by the horse plague.

Details.

I doubt I shall not avoid an employment from our conven[tion] presently in[to] England with instructions concerning this nation to the Parliament (if they continue) or to the Council. Sir John Clotworthy and Major Aston are also thought on, that we three shall be sent over. I cannot refuse this without greatly displeasing; but if I do come we shall not be ready, I believe, as soon as the doctor, and when we go I shall not be allowed to part company from my colleagues to wait on my lady at Ragley.

I send you our declaration that you had before from Sir Charles Coote. It is much approved of and so is our meeting by those in power now in England; and if we agree amongst ourselves, as I see no appearance to the contrary yet (God be praised), we shall be a force in bringing about peace, "and Scotland are of the same mind." We count on your help for the settlement of this nation in which you have so great an interest, and hope that our reception by the Council of State will be so favourable that we need not stay long. Four of the Commissioners or Councillors are here; yet Sir John Clotworthy is in England, where he hopes he may be of more use to Ireland than here. Your sister wants to come over with me, but is not fit to travel, and I hope you will write to prevent her.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) *Conway Papers. Imperfect. Add. to "the Lord Viscount Conway at Ragley, to be left with Mr. Terry, postmaster at Coventry to be sent to Ragley, Coventry; post paid, 1s." S.P. Ireland 303, 24.*⁽¹⁾

28 March.
Dublin.

MAJOR RAWDON TO VISCOUNT CONWAY.

I am not going to England as a delegate of the convention⁽²⁾ as Sir John Clotworthy and Major Aston are appointed to go. Tomorrow our house is to be in a Grand Committee to debate the way of raising money by other rules than the assessments were levied. I hope a way will be found less burdensome to landlords than the former way of tax. Your tenants in the north are reduced to great poverty, though they are not so poor as those in other parts of the country. Cattle and horses are dying.

Details.

We hear there will be troubles in England soon "and if a prophet (as we call one that hath guessed strangely true before) say true, the latter end of May they will begin."

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Hol.) *Conway Papers. S.P. Ireland 303, 25.*

About
March.⁽³⁾

GENERAL LUDLOW TO MR. PHIPP.

I know you are zealous for the good cause and therefore write unto you. Much depends on the resolution of Parliament which is

⁽¹⁾ This is the first paper which is dated thus: 16 $\frac{2}{3}$.

⁽²⁾ See above Major Rawdon's letter of 17 Mar., 1660.

⁽³⁾ See *Ludlow's Memoirs Ed.*, Firth II., 254-5.

1660.

to be filled, as you must have heard. Writs are accordingly ordered to be issued for one knight for our shire, for two burgesses for Heitsbury [Heytesbury], two for Westbury, one for Hinden [Hindon], one for "the Devises," [Devizes] and some for Cailne [Calne], Chippenham, &c. Though Mr. Bainton is a secluded member, I do not know anyone better fitted to serve for the county than himself. I hope he is sensible of the necessity of settling the government of his Commonwealth in the way of a free State. If we can impress that and keep out the King, I think liberty of conscience will suddenly be attained. If Hinden will be advised by me, I shall propose one of them that will be faithful to them. For the other places I hope fitting men may be chosen, such as yourself, Mr. Temple, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Green, Capt. King, Thos. Eyres and Major [?] Randolph [?].

P. 1. *A fragment (Hol.). S.P. Ireland 303, 26.*

ADDENDA.⁽¹⁾

1625.⁽²⁾ MEMORIAL of the POINTS debated in the Council on Friday,
2 Sep. Sept. 2, at SOUTHAMPTON.

1. An order to be made for the execution of certain articles agreed on heretofore for the securing of the plantation of Londonderry.

2. The state of Ireland, delivered by the Lord Treasurer, and reasons shown for the expression of the King's favour to the Irish of English race; for which effect these particulars were thought of.

3. That there should be trained bands erected in the English Pale, and colonels, captains, &c., appointed of Irish-English, with some British amongst them.

4. A proclamation to be issued for securing the free course of justice in Ireland.

5. A course to be taken for recalling the King's subjects serving Spain or the Archduchess.

6. A convenient pretence to be used for keeping Sir James Macdonnell in these parts.

7. Great suits to be decided between the eminent persons of the kingdom of Ireland as that between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond and that between the Chancellor and Deputy.

P. 4. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 27.

1628.⁽³⁾ MEMORANDUM.
About May.

Asking that a King's letter be written to the Lord Deputy for giving to Dean Leslie, whose means are "small and litigious," the first preferment that shall fall vacant in Ireland, and especially the Treasurership of St. Patrick's if it fall void.

That the King commend the cause of John Becket, depending in the Court of Exchequer, to the barons of that Court, and likewise to

⁽¹⁾ A few documents are included here which were discovered too late for incorporation at their proper place in previous volumes of the Calendar.

⁽²⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 34, No. 116.

⁽³⁾ See *Ibid.*, p. 340, No. 1011.

the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, desiring that no proceeding may be had before the King's counsel be acquainted therewith.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 303, 28.

1628. A PERFECT NOTE of the several pieces of ORDNANCE now
May. remaining in the CITIES, CASTLES and FORTS named.

Gives list of cannon, culverings, demi-culverings, and sakers at the forts mentioned in the Lord Deputy and Council's letter of May 26, 1628.⁽¹⁾

Pp. $1\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 303, 29.

Circ. COPY of PETITION of CAPTAIN TOBIN to LORD CONWAY, Principal
1628.⁽²⁾ Secretary of State.

Asking for Lord Conway's mediation to procure for petitioner from the King the benefit of nomination of three baronets in Ireland.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 303, 30.

NOTES entitled "A MEANS to INCREASE the FORCES and MAINTAIN the PEACE of IRELAND."

In the five counties where there are no English, the Irish pay tithes and duties as if they had the benefit of a minister. Those who do no service receive the benefit of this and are often unworthy persons. Tithes were given by Constantine and estreated by the law of Justinian, because he thought them too large a portion. This shows that they come from the temporal power. They should be used for the good of the church and of the labouring minister.

Certain companies of "not divulged soldiers though indeed both soldiers and planters" should be raised. They should be employed constantly and not allowed to marry with the Irish women. These make their English offspring their own "both in religion and barbarism." These new companies should be raised in the first instance to build and afterwards trained in military discipline. If they are raised to fight in the first instance, they will mutiny and not work. Captains at present disdain to be overseers of soldiers who are employed for building bridges, forts, &c.; but they would not do so if they were kept on full pay, or if half the building work went to make plantations for themselves. This would induce them to keep their companies full.

The newly-built houses should be given in lease or fee farm to those who marry English women. This would make English

⁽¹⁾ See *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1625-32, p. 341, art. 1013.

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* p. 483.

women content to go, "being well entertained into convenient buildings." Neither would I have either man or woman that did not marry to tarry long in one place, but might be free to go where they wished.

Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 31.

Circ.
1626.

NOTES out of the FIRST and SECOND LISTS of the OLD COMPANY in IRELAND.

This is a document containing extracts from the establishment, a draft of which is printed in Cal. of S.P. Ireland, 1625-32, pp. 195-199. It contains an estimate of the cost of the following items in the establishment, the sums given being in some cases the same as those given in the draft referred to, and in other cases different. Where they differ from those sums they are here given after the item.

Salary of the Lord Treasurer. Establishments at Maryborough (£54 15s.), Philipstown, Duncannon (£88 4s. 2d.), the Kinshelagh [co. Wexford], Limerick, a castle in the Curlews, co. Sligo [Ballinafad?], Drumrusk [Carrick-on-Shannon], Moyrié (co. Armagh), Omey [Omagh], Toome (co. Antrim), Enniskillen and Mountnorris.

Each of these entries is followed by a note stating what reductions might be made in the expense upon each item. Large reduction or total abolition of the charges is recommended.

Pp. 2½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 32.

NOTE on the KING'S PLEASURE in regard to a PETITION.

The Lord Keeper to call some of the judges to him and shall consider this complaint. *Other details.* The petitioners to have a privilege for sole use of their invention for 14 years. The Commissioners for Irish causes also to consider the case.

P. ½. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 33.

COPY of PETITION to the KING of SIR THOMAS NUGENT, of Moyrath, Kt. and Bt., showing that:—

His grandfather purchased about 4,000 acres in Roscommon from the then reputed Irish owners. They descended to petitioner's father, who was in ward to Queen Elizabeth and sued forth this livery. Petitioner inherited them and paid a *primer seisin* to King James for them. By a late office⁽¹⁾ taken in the county these lands were found to belong to the King. The petitioner did not oppose this service.

He prays that, especially in consideration of his father's services in furthering the title for King James to all the lands lying in

(1) Possibly in 1635. See *Strafford's Letters*, I., 451.

co. Longford, he may have so much of his lands as his Highness shall think fit, he paying such rent or fine as others of English descent pay in that county.

P. ½. Endd.: "Recommended by Mr. Comptroller." *S.P. Ireland* 303, 33.

1641. DRAFT of PART of the KING'S LETTER to the LORDS JUSTICES
3 Ap. and COUNCIL of this date.

Remitting the intended plantations of Connaught.

P. 1. See Cal. of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 269—S.P. Ireland 258, 82. This is apparently a part (paragraph 3) of the full text of the letter there summarised.

Pp. 1½. S.P. Ireland 303, 34.

Circ. DRAFT of PETITION to the KING of MAURICE, LORD ROCHE,
1641. VISCOUNT de RUPE et FERMOY, showing that:—
May.⁽¹⁾

Petitioner's ancestors long since adventured their lives and fortunes in the first conquest of Ireland. Ever since they have been loyal, and have been "noted by the title of the unspotted house." Five of petitioner's grand-uncles died in the field in Elizabeth's battles; and his father performed many services for the Crown.

Nevertheless he has lately been sentenced in the Castle Chamber in Ireland to a fine of £10,000 and perpetual imprisonment for disloyal words alleged to have been spoken by him. The only witness is Lady Dowdall. She is not trustworthy. She made recently an attempt to disinherit a noble race of the O'Brien's by means of a supposititious child, pretending it to be her own. This child, being christened before, she re-christened as her own, and when the matter was like to be discovered, returned the child to its right parents "and divulged that it died, burying withal a coffin of clay in the church with a solempne funerall."

He prays for a remission of his fine and imprisonment, or for an inquiry into his case by impartial members of the English Privy Council. He prays also that so great a blemish on his name be taken off the file.

P. 1. S.P. Ireland 303, 35.

COPY of FURTHER PETITION of SAME to SAME, showing that:—

His father obtained a grant on 16 Dec., 1611, from King James of his ancient patrimony in the Co. Cork. Under this he enjoyed quiet possession for 27 years. Of late however a *scire facias* issued

(¹) See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1633-47, p. 294.

out of the Court of Chancery in Ireland upon some pretended undueness in the obtaining of the patent. To this petitioner, "in a straight of time," put in a plea which was insufficient. The Attorney-General demurred thereto, and as petitioner could not get leave to amend, and was in prison in Dublin Castle, judgment went for avoïding his letters patents.

He prays for fresh patents reviving the grant of James I., and that the Committee for Irish Affairs may consider the suggestions in the *scire facias*; also that he may suffer no damage by the recent judgment, and that orders be sent to the Lord Deputy accordingly.

P. 1. Endd. in Windebanke's hand. S.P. Ireland 303, 36.

Last date, 1642. ROUGH NOTES apparently of a LIST of BOOKS and DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND.

In all, p. 1. S.P. Ireland 303, 37.

NOTE.

Giving an abstract of foregoing and mentioning that Lord Roche and Fermoy has also been indicted at the assizes concerning an ancient weir.

P. ½. S.P. Ireland 303, 38.

Circ. 1646. CERTIFICATE of the COMMITTEE for the AFFAIRS of IRELAND.

A fragment, damaged by damp.

Signed by Lord Lisle and Strickland, Hodges, Temple and Chaloner.

P. ¼. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 39.

Circ. 1657-9. SUGGESTIONS OFFERED for FILLING UP the VACANCIES in COL. COOPER'S REGIMENT of HORSE.

Contains suggestions for changes in the troops of—

Major Warren's. The troop that was Francklin's.

Capt. Lisle's. Capt. Whaley's.

Lord Fleetwood's.

P. 1. Endd. S.P. Ireland 303, 40.

1646. [The following Addenda consist of documents relating to Ireland discovered amongst the Domestic State Papers which have not been

1646. calendared in the *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*. They were discovered too late for insertion according to date. It has accordingly been decided to insert them here.]

17 Nov. ORDER of the COMMITTEE of LORDS and COMMONS at DERBY HOUSE for IRISH AFFAIRS (a Sub-Committee of the Committee of both kingdoms).

Present:—Lords, Lisle and Say and Seale, and Pierrepont, Wallop, Fiennes, Temple and Goodwin.

Mr. Walley to be instructed to despatch Cols. Sir Arthur Loftus and Castle with Col. Monke to Ireland as soon as they come to Chester, if Col. Monke be not gone before. If he be gone, they are to be sent after him. The Committee have recommended to the Committee for Irish Affairs that their bills be answered.

Mr. Goodwin to report to the House of Commons the draft of instructions for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The letter now read to be sent to the Commissioners gone for Dublin, but left with Mr. Walley at Chester to be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Lord Lieutenant to be desired to appoint his brother Col. Lisle, governor of Dublin and Col. Monke deputy-governor of the same. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 1.

7 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and Pierrepont, Armyne, Crewe, Fiennes, Temple and Goodwin.

A full Committee to be warned to be present at 9 a.m. to-morrow. The whole day to be given to the consideration of Irish affairs. Sir Wm. Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus to be desired to be present.

The £1,500 intended to be sent to Sir John Veele for sending away the force to Dublin to be sent him by Mr. Loftus for sending away the said force to Munster.

Mr. Loftus to accept certain bills of exchange charged by Mr. Walley, according to a note to the Committee from the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland. [*Details.*] *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 1-2.

8 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Pierrepont, Armyne, Crewe, Hesilrige, Waller, Temple and Fiennes.

The instructions to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be amended in certain articles and presented to the Houses.

A sword to be prepared for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it being an ensign of authority always belonging to that office. *Other details.* *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 2.

1646.
10 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick, the Lord Lieutenant; Pierrepont, Armyne, Gerrard, Temple and Goodwin.

The paper given in by the Lord Lieutenant to be reported to both Houses, with report that the Lord Lieutenant may speedily go to Ireland. It should be added to his lordship's instructions that he go first to Munster. As £5,000 out of the £21,000 from Goldsmiths' Hall, which was to be given for the army to go with Lord Lisle to Ireland, has already been sent to the army in Dublin, it is suggested to the House of Commons that that sum be again raised to £21,000. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, pp. 2-3.

18 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lords Say [and Seale] and Wharton; Pierrepont, Stapleton, General Cromwell, Holles and Lewis.

A Committee of both Houses to be summoned to-morrow to consider Irish affairs. *Details.*

This Committee being informed that the forces that were lately at Dublin upon that design, upon the failing thereof are gone for Ulster, and others that were designed for the foresaid service are also ready to go to Ulster, and that the said forces are without any orders how to dispose themselves, and in want of provisions; it is ordered that a recommendation be sent to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland "to take it into their care that orders may be sent to those forces and such provision made for them as shall be necessary for their preservation and subsistence there." P. 1. *Ibid.* 3-4.

25 Dec. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Northumberland and Warwick, Lord Lisle; Pierrepont, Waller, Vane *jun.* and Temple.

Recommendation to the Committee for Irish Affairs to provide at once transportation money for the Lord Lieutenant, he being appointed by the House of Commons to make his speedy return thither.

A Committee of four to go to Goldsmiths' Hall and ask that the £21,000 for Ireland be speedily provided. P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 4.

1647.

1 Jan. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Northumberland and Warwick, Lord Lisle; and Armyne, Waller and Temple.

Order to recommend to the Houses that Sir Adam Loftus and Sir John Temple, who have been Privy Councillors in Ireland, and

1647. Mr. Annesley, Sir Gregory Norton and Mr. Salwey, who are now ready to go, may be Privy Councillors for Ireland and have an allowance and some advance thereof for the present. Sir William Parsons, Sir John Borlase, Lord Valentia and Sir Robert Meredith, who have been Privy Councillors, and Lord Inchiquin, Sir Charles Coote and Sir Robert King should be "only Privy Councillors for the present," till others are added. They should have the usual powers.
Other details. P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 5.

4 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—Earl of Northumberland, Lord Wharton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Pierrepont, Waller, Armyne and Wallop.

£300 to be issued to Sir William Parsons. *Details.*

The messengers who formerly served this Committee and are now dismissed are recommended to the Trustees for the Bishop's land for employment under them.

The Commissioners sent to Ireland to be desired to make a memorandum in writing of their giving a copy of their instructions to the Lord of Ormond, without which the first paper will not be understood: as also to give in writing a reason for the landing of their men. *Other details. P. ½. Ibid. 5-6.*

7 Jan. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lisle; and Pierrepont, Armyne, Wallop and Temple.

A letter received from Meredith and King to be sent to the Committee of both Houses for Irish Affairs, with a recommendation that its suggestions be accepted as to the putting the Laggan forces under the President of Connaught and provisioning the forces.

Several papers to be sent to both Houses; and to ask whether they will not approve to the Parliament of Scotland what the Commissioners (in Ireland) have done concerning the town of Belfast, the possession of the place being so necessary for the troops now sent thither.

Warrants to issue to Mr. Loftus to pay £300 a year apiece to Sir Adam Loftus and Sir John Temple. *P. 1. Ibid. 6-7.*

8 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland; and Pierrepont, Armyne, Wallop, Fiennes and Temple.

If Lord Valentia cannot go to Ireland as Privy Councillor, his son Arthur Annesley shall take his place.

Steps to be taken [*details given*] for securing the prompt payment of the £600 due by order of the House out of Goldsmiths' Hall to Sir John Borlase and Sir Geo. Sherley.

1647. Suggestion to go to both Houses that Sir James Barry may go a Privy Councillor into Ireland in place of some of those who were nominated and cannot go.

Report to both Houses that the Committee approve of Sir Robert King's request to be recalled out of Ulster. Recommendation to go to both Houses that Sir Robert Meredith, Sir John Clotworthy and Sir Wm. Anderson be Commissioners for Ulster, to continue for four months to have the same power as the former Commissioners had. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 7-8.

12 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and the Lord Lieutenant; Armyne, Gerard, Wallop, Holles, Lewis and Temple.

The abstract of a letter from Sir Robt. King from Belfast and a paper, which shall first be approved by four of the present Committee, to be delivered to both Houses. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 8.

12 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and Lord Say and Seale; Pierrepont, Armyne and Waller.

A letter to go to the Lord Lieutenant asking him what places in Ireland he thinks should be fortified. He should cause engineers to view and report on them. He should receive a copy of the Order of the Commons on the matter.

Col. Sir [Patrick] Weimes [Wemyss] and Mr. West to come to Mr. Frost and give a proportion of what train of artillery is necessary for the service of Ireland, according to the proportion of the sums agreed to be sent for the service there.

The proportion of horse, foot and dragoons estimated by this Committee for the service of Ireland to be reported to the Houses.

Report to the Houses to recommend to the Committee of the Admiralty that a good force of ships be sent to guard the Irish coasts, and especially the ports of Dublin, Wicklow, Waterford and Galway, where it is expected that ships will arrive for the rebels.

Complaint to be made to the French Ambassador that one Du Moulin [Du Moulins] is with the rebels in Ireland, pretending to be an agent for the French King. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 9.

20 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—Lords Say and Seal and Wharton; Pierrepont, Vane, Waller, Armyne, Holles, Lewis, Fiennes, Stapleton, Hesilrige, the Solicitor-General and the Recorder.

Letters to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant enclosing Byrne's [?] letters from Dublin, desiring him to make what diversion he can and ordering all others to do the like and give all the countenance

1647. they can to the affairs of Dublin till our forces arrive for its security. Similar letters to Lord Inchiquin, Sir Charles Coote, the British and the Scots in Ulster and to enclose copies of the first letter.

Mr. Holles and Sir Wm. Armyne to be desired to go to the Scots' Commissioners and desire them to write to Monro to make [any] diversion he can to preserve Dublin until forces can be ready to receive it.

To report to the House of Commons "that £3,000 be provided for the Lord of Ormond," and that £12,000 more be provided for sending over forces to receive that place": and also "that money may be provided for the rest of the money of the Lord of Ormond which is to be paid by bills of exchange, vizt., £10,877 14s. 9d., and that some merchants be dealt with to furnish those bills." That the instructions to the Commissioners sent to Dublin, and their proceedings thereupon, to be reported to the House.

The draft of a letter now read to be sent to the Lord of Ormond to be reported to the House. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 10.*

SAME (afternoon).

Present:—Lord Wharton; Pierrepont, Stapleton, Waller, Holles and Clotworthy.

Details. The letters now read to be sent to the Lord of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Inchiquin, Sir Chas. Coote, Major-General Monro and the officers of the British forces. *P. 12. Ibid. 11.*

22 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS OF SAME.

Present:—Same as before, with Fiennes, Reynolds and Salwey and without Waller or Stapleton.

Holles and Clotworthy to go to-morrow to Goldsmiths' Hall and press the money ordered by both Houses for Irish affairs.

A letter from Sir Thomas Wharton to the Lord of Ormond approved to be sent.

A warrant to be issued to the officers of the Tower to "prove" 200 barrells of Mr. Cordall's powder for the service of Ireland, and to make him a warrant for which he shall have money at the same rate as he had for the last from the State.

Clotworthy and Reynolds to ask the Committee for Irish Affairs at Star Chamber what provisions they have in readiness for carrying on the affairs of Dublin, whether the £6,000 worth of victuals contracted for at the Committee may not be employed for Dublin and what provisions more they can furnish for the service. They shall get powder and match for Ireland from the Committee of the Navy if they can, to be repaid out of the Irish provisions.

The Committee for Ireland to be asked to give Lieut. Lee £50 for his journey from and to Dublin and his stay there.

1647. Mr. Frost to have power to write to Mr. Jessop or Mr. Coitmore[?] for a pass for Lieut. Lee to go over to the Lord of Ormond.

The Committee of the Admiralty to be asked to provide shipping for the 6,000 foot and 400 horse going to Dublin, and to order the shipping on the coasts and especially Capt. Mathew Wood to give what countenance they can to Dublin in case the rebels should overpower it. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 11-12.

23 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Pierrepont, Armyne, Clotworthy, Holles, Reynolds and Salwey.

To call for the account made at Edinburgh for the Scots' army in Ireland.

To call the clerks of the Commons' House for a copy of the ordinance made for regulating the payments of the Excise in order and course. *Details.* *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 12-13.

25 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—Same as before, *except* Holles; *and* Fiennes, Waller Stapleton and Lewis.

The officers of the forces now in Lecale to be informed that this Committee disapproves very much of their coming away from their charge. They shall have £530 out of the money left in the hands of Charles Walley when they came from Ireland, to enable them to march on Dublin when ordered to by this Committee. They shall be ready to march at an hour's notice and shall forthwith go to Chester and, on receiving the money, return at once to their charge.

The Committee lately employed in Ireland to report to-morrow what forces shall take the place of those which shall march out of it for Dublin.

Suggestion to the Committee of the Admiralty (as above, *par.* 2).

Capt. Drumond's paper to go to the House with the desire of this Committee that the House will do something in that matter concerning the Scotch Army in Ireland.

The business of the arrangements made for paying the Scots' Army in Ireland to be considered next Saturday.

Major Hungerford to have the same terms as others and to have them in writing.

Sir Thos. Wharton's petition to be represented to the Committee for the affairs of Ireland. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 13-14.

26 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Pierrepont, Armyne, Wallop, Reynolds and Salwey.

Articles to be drawn up according to the papers given in by Mr. Hawkins and signed by Mr. Frost as an order of this Committee and by the officers as other parties [?], to be left with Mr. Frost.

1647. The Shropshire forces to go to Chester, Col. Long's men to Minehead, Col. Castle's to Liverpool, the Herefordshire men to Chester. Col. Birch to make up 1,000 men and have 300 firelocks.

The Commissioners lately in Ireland to recommend to transport officers to go to Chester and supervise the transport of the army to Dublin.

Report to go to the House that 3,000 foot and 500 horse should go over to secure Dublin besides the horse and foot now in Lecale, which have lately been transported to Dublin. These forces should have one month's advance of pay to be given them when they are on shipboard should have their passage paid, and should have when at the water side 6*d.* a day each footman and 1*s.* a day each horseman during the time they may be delayed by wind and weather, to pay for their quarters.

The total sum needed for these payments is £7,173 12*s.*, without the demurrage pay, which would be £90 a day.

The following arms, &c., should be sent with the forces:—

1,366 matchlock muskets, English and English proof, with bandoliers, at 11*s.* 6*d.* each.

2,000 footmen's swords and belts, Dutch blades, at 4*s.* 4*d.* apiece, and best English blades at 4*s.* apiece.

634 pikes, "English clift," at 4*s.* apiece.

500 quarters of oats at 17*s.* a quarter.

2,000 deal boards at £5 each hundred of six score.

1,500 spades and shovels at 18*s.* a doz.

500 pickaxes at 3*s.* 2*d.* apiece.

20 ton of English match at 29*s.* per cwt.

20 ton of musket and pistol bullets at £17 10*s.* a ton.

300 barrels of powder at £4 a barrel. One hundred barrels to go at once to Chester and go with the army, to avoid the delay which might be incurred if it were "sent about by sea."

Provisions should be sent to enable the garrisons to hold the strong places in which they may be placed, as very little is to be expected from those parts. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 14-17.

27 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton; and Pierrepont, Armyne, Wallop, Reynolds and Salwey.

Recommendation to the Committee for Ireland that Major Astley and Col. Huetson have £10 each to enable them to go to Dublin and that it be recommended to the Committee for Ireland.

Major Astley and Lieut.-Col. Huetson to have copies of the letters to the officers of the forces in Lecale and those in Lancashire.

The Commissioners lately in Ireland to write a letter to the Lord of Ormond to be approved by this Committee and then sent. The Lord Lieutenant to be acquainted with the instructions and proceedings of this Committee in the affair of Dublin.

1647. Mr. Roe to be recommended to the Commissioners which are to go to Ireland as a fit person to be employed as their Secretary.

Recommendation to the Committee for Ireland to pay £30 each to Mr. Roe and Mr. Hooke for their journey to Chester. They are appointed to go there and supervise the dispatch of the forces to Ireland. Roe and Hooke to go down to Chester and prepare shipping, victuals and ammunition for the forces to go to Ireland, and to be instructed accordingly.

Dobbins to see that 100 barrels of powder go down to Chester by land to go with the force for Dublin.

Clotworthy and Salwey to ascertain from Mr. Scowen what provisions may be had out of the army store for the service for Dublin.

Rodberd and Gauden to be informed what provisions are to go from hence [by sea] that they may provide a ship accordingly.

The Commissioners lately employed to Ireland to send warrant to Mr. Walley to pay to Cols. Moore, Fenwick and Coote (commanding the Lecale force), £530 out of the £1,400 which the said Commissioners left in his hand, to enable the Lecale force to march [towards Dublin].

Salwey and Terriek to advise with the Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall about the exchange of money into France for the Lord of Ormond, and to carry with him the ordinance of Parliament about the money.

Recommendation to the "Committee for Ireland" to provide £400 for those forces which are to supply the room of those which are to march out of Lecale provided that it be not out of the money for Dublin. Also "that any other son of the Earl of Ormond be put in the stead of Sir Maurice Eustace."

Capt. Scout's paper from Ireland to go to the Committee of the Admiralty, who shall be urged to provide ships to intercept "them: it being conceived to be of great concernment." *Pp. 2½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, pp. 17-19.*

March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and Lord Wharton; Pierrepont, Vane, Wallop, Armyne, Stapleton, Reynolds and Clotworthy.

Instruction approved to Hooke and Roe for their employment at Chester.

The Committee for Irish Affairs to see that Walley's drafts upon Loftus are honoured.

The names for Commissioners given in by Col. Hungerford to be recommended to the Committee for Ireland. Certain mattocks, shovels and lead to be provided at Chester for the Dublin force. Mr. Walley to be written to in this matter.

Clotworthy and Reynolds to let the gentlemen of Ireland know what is done for Ireland; and that if they will write anything of it to Dublin they may, provided that Clotworthy and Reynolds see the letters.

1647. Steps to be taken for keeping up the store of saltpetre. Three of the Commissioners lately employed to Ireland to be sent now again in this business.

Sir Thos. Wharton and Clotworthy, King, Meredith and Salwey, who were formerly employed Commissioners to Dublin, to be re-employed thither. Mr. Arthur Annesley to be added to them. Annesley, Meredith and King to go for the present and only those who go to have allowance for it, and that allowance to be as it was before.

The Committee for Irish Affairs to be urged to pay £80 to Mr. Dobbins for speedy sending away of 100 barrels of powder for Dublin. *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 20-21.

3 March. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester; Mr. Recorder, Clotworthy, Salwey, Holles, Pierrepont, Armyne, Lewis, Stapleton and Reynolds.

Letter to go to Col. Mytton to raise 1,000 men for the Irish service and put them under an able and honest commander. The terms given to others to be forwarded to him. Letters to go to the Committee of Denbigh and the Deputy Lientenants of Carnarvon and Anglesey to give their best assistance to Col. Mytton in this business both in leaving arms with those who have them and in arming unarmed levies. They shall also assist in raising a month's pay for these men according to the order of the House, which shall be likewise sent to them.

Other details.

Sir Gerald Lowther and Sir Paul Davies to be told, in answer to their petition, that this Committee has confidence in their loyalty to the English nation and Protestant religion, and will intimate this to the Houses. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 22.

4 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Say and Seale; and Pierrepont, Armyne, Lewis, Waller, Clotworthy and Wallop.

Colonel Michael Jones' proposition to be accepted. Recommendation to go to the Committee for Irish Affairs that they provide him with 133 saddles and 133 cases of pistols.

Upon Col. Long's agreement with Mr. Frost a letter to be written to the Committee of Somerset for furnishing these soldiers with fixed arms.

Arrangements to be made (*details given*) for giving Col. Castle's regiment money wherewith to buy shoes and other necessaries.

Walley to provide 300 muskets and 100 pikes for arming Col. Castle's regiment. Money to be sent down by this Committee for the purpose.

The letters read to be sent to the Committee of Lancashire for moving Col. Castle's regiment to the sea coast, in readiness for transportation.

1647. The letters of Col. Castle concerning the disorders of some soldiers of his regiment, now read, should go to him, with copies of the complaints against them. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 23-4.

6 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present: The Earl of Northumberland; Waller, Armyne, Lewis, Wallop, Clotworthy and Salwey.

Recommendation to the Committee for Irish affairs that five surgeons' chests may be provided for two regiments of horse and three regiments of foot for the service of Dublin.

Same to the Committee for the Army for 400 defensive arms—backs, breasts and pots—to be furnished to Col. Jones for his regiment.

Capt. Parsons to go over with his troop to Ireland, so that it be not with further charge to the State.

Sir Thomas Fairfax's letter from Nottingham of [4] March to be reported to both Houses; and an answer to the letter of 4 March of same from same to be approved and sent.

Recommendation to the Committee of both Houses for Irish Affairs to give commissions to the following in Col. Hungerford's regiment:—Capts. Francis Haslam, Richard Roe, and Thos. Croxton, Capt.-Lieut. Geo. Mason, Lieuts. Greenhill, and Edward Baldwyn, Ensigns Lisle and Arthur Turner, and Quarter-Master Henry Crofts.

Colonel Jones to propound anything he wishes concerning the service of Dublin.

The business referred this day by the House of Commons to be considered on Monday afternoon.

The business of the Scots Army in Ulster to be considered on Tuesday.

The Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall to provide such ammunition and provisions as can be had upon time. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 24-5.

11 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland; Waller, Armyne, Wallop, Stapelton, Pierrepont, Clotworthy, Reynolds, Salwey and Lewis.

Approval of the articles with Mr. Frost and Col. Long; and approval and despatch of the letters to Col. Castle and the Committee of Somerset.

Recommendation to the Committee of Lords and Commons to grant commissions to [Col. Castle] as Colonel, to ——— Rochfort as Lieut.-Col., to John Rand as major, and to Daniel Smith, Felix Long, Henry Lewis, John Freeman, Richard Virom [?], Robert Piggot and Cornelius Wall as captains.

1647. Orders to go to Col. Castle to embark his men presently, to Mr. Walley to pay them a month's pay, and to Mr. Roe and Mr. Hook to provide a large portion of victuals.

Instructions to be drawn for Col. Castle similar to those given to the officers who have already gone to Dublin.

Dobbins to take care of the carrying away of the powder at Coventry, according to an order of the House of Commons.

It shall be added to Col. Jones' articles that the ordinance shall be upon Goldsmiths' Hall, and that he shall have 8 per cent. till the money be paid. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 25-6.*

12 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Earl of Northumberland; Pierrepont, Armyne, Waller, Wallop, Clotworthy, Reynolds and Salwey.

The propositions given in by Col. Hamond to be reported to the House of Commons.

Fifty barrels of powder to go over with the ship that conveys Col. Castle's regiment.

Despatch of approved letters to Castle, Salwey and Rowe.

Mem. : that Col. Jones has to-day received the amount of money stipulated for at the present.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee now present to consider instructions for the Commissioners who are to proceed to Dublin.

Recommendation to both Houses that they should signify to the Council or Lord Chancellor of Scotland that Parliament will not any longer pay the Scottish Army now in Ireland, and will carry on the war there with their own forces, and that the Houses will see the Scots paid for their services up to date.

Sir Thos. Fairfax to have twelve dragoons at St. Albans on Wednesday next for the conveyance of some money to Chester. *P. 1. Ibid. 26-27.*

13 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton; Pierrepont, Wallop, Armyne, Holles and Clotworthy.

The establishment for Ireland prepared by the Committee to be reported to the House.

Report to the House that the Committee of the Army may furnish Col. Jones with 400 defensive arms for his regiment.

The Committee of both Houses for Irish Affairs at the Star Chamber to be urged to settle any business which they have on hand and which must be settled before Col. Jones can go to Ireland.

Recommendation to same to warrant the issue of £18,800 to Walley at Chester, out of £35,000 appointed for Dublin by the ordinances of 25 February and 2 March.

1647.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee⁽¹⁾ that Col. Long have one of the surgeon's chests. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 27-28.

Report to go to the House that this Kingdom is no longer able to pay the Scots' Army in Ireland, and that notice be given to the Scots of this fact pursuant to Article 13 of the Treaty; after which notice the Parliament need only continue to pay the Scottish Army for one month. The Scots should be paid up to date and should receive the 14 days' pay on discharge, which was stipulated for on the conclusion of the Treaty. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 27-30.

18 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton; and Waller, Wallop, Armyne, Vane, *jun.*, Salwey and Clotworthy.

Mr. Dobbins to take care that the provisions ready for Dublin be shipped in some of the ships now in the river and delivered in Dublin to the Commissioners to be sent from Parliament.

Letter to go to the Committee of Coventry to deliver the powder appointed for Dublin.

Recommendation to the Committee of Admiralty to allow the munitions (*details given*) now ready for Dublin to be shipped there in the ships now in the River. *Other details.*

A Sub-Committee appointed to prepare instructions for the Commissioners to be appointed to go to Ireland (*names given*).

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that £200 apiece be paid to Mr. Annesley and Sir Robt. King, who are going to Dublin, and to Mr. Rowe, who is to go with them for their secretary.

Recommendation to grant a commission of martial law to the Commander-in-chief of the Dublin expedition.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that Col. Jones, and Col. Sydney in his absence, be Deputy Governor of Dublin Castle and of all the forces and garrisons [in Ireland?] pending further orders from the Parliament, this Committee, or the Star Chamber Committee.

Wharton, Waller, Clotworthy and Salwey to consult with Sir Thos. Fairfax about the forces voted by the Parliament to be sent to Ireland. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 30-32.

19 March. Further orders of the same. *Details.* *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.* 32.

22 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton; and Pierrepont, Armyne, Wallop, Lewis and Reynolds.

⁽¹⁾ See above par. 4 of this entry. This name is hereinafter used for brevity.

1647.

Copies of the Lord of Ormond's letters to be sent to Waller, Clotworthy and Salwey.

Details. Orders to go to Major Astley and Lieut.-Col. Huetson to take the hostages back to Chester and treat them civilly. Mr. Walley to defray their charges.

Steps to be taken for settling a post from Chester to Holyhead for the better sending of letters to Ireland.

The instructions for Annesley, Sidney, King, Meredith, More [?] Jervis and Birch, to be written out fair and signed.

The Lords of this Committee to be asked each to take his three days at its sittings.

Walley to be ordered to honour the bills drawn on him in Dublin in payment for the wheat taken there for supply of the troops to be sent there. *Pp.* 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 32-3.

26 March. FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

Present:—Armyne, Waller, Wallop, Stapilton, Fiennes, Clotworthy and Lewis.

Sir Thos. Fairfax' letters of 22 March and his papers concerning the Irish forces to be sent to the House. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 33.

7 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Holles, Lewis, Waller, Stapilton, Reynolds, Jephson, Clotworthy, Massey and Salwey.

Master-gunner Mullineux to go to Dublin.

Additional instructions passed for Annesley and King.

Same for Annesley, King and Meredith about disposing of the money to be sent to Dublin.

Some of this Committee to go to Sir Thos. Fairfax' army and draw out the regiments which are to go to Ireland and treat with them of conditions. Six members to go, of whom two to be lords; and three thereof, of whom one shall be a lord, to transact.

Lord Dacres [Dacre], and Waller and Clotworthy to be amongst those who go.

Reynolds to report to-morrow on his contract for £6,000 worth of victuals with Mr. Davis, some of which victuals have already gone to Dublin.

The clerks of the Houses to furnish the Commissioners now going for Ireland with copies of the transactions of the Houses on the business of the Lord of Ormond, and that the Commissioners have copies of Lord Ormond's letters.

Other details. The agents of Ulster and Connaught to attend the Committee to-morrow.

Dacres, Waller, Clotworthy, Jephson, Massey and Salwey to be a Sub-Committee to consider terms with the forces which are willing to go to Ireland.

1647.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that of the money sent to Walley at Chester, £1,000 be sent to Bristol to Sir John Veel to help the sending over to Dublin of Col. Long's regiment.

Other details. Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 34-35.

8 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Manchester, Lord Dacres [Dacre]; and Armyne, Waller, Clotworthy, Jepson, Salwey, Holles, Stapilton and Lewis.

The Earl of Warwick to go to the army for treating with the forces there. *Other details.*

The Committee of the Admiralty to be recommended to find convoy for the vessels going to Dublin.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee to grant commissions to Col. Hungerford's officers as presented.

Same for commissions to Col. John Kinaston, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Naper and Major John Farrer, field-officers to the regiment of foot to be raised in North Wales.

The paper given in by this Committee to Mr. Herring concerning the money for the Lord of Ormond to be reported to both Houses.

Order to Capt. Adam Meredith to transport his troop of horse to Dublin.

Report to both Houses that it may be ordered that the Commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall confer with the Treasurers there, and, as they see cause, give them order to furnish by way of exchange, payable at Amsterdam in Holland, £10,877 14s. 9d., formerly charged upon that Treasury by an ordinance of 23 Feb. last for the use of the Lord of Ormond; and that the said Commissioners have power to make such allowance as is necessary to effect the same and that they give orders to the Treasurers to effect the same accordingly.

Report to the House of Commons that the gentlemen of Hereford be called upon to supply the money necessary to enable Col. Birch's regiment to march to its port of embarkation.

A letter read and passed, to be sent to the hostages now on their way to London. Major Astley's letter to be signed and sent him.

Letter to be signed and sent to Field-Marshal Skippon concerning his assistance in drawing out such forces as shall engage for the service in Ireland. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. 36-37.*

9 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Dacre; and Holles, Armyne, Lewis, Stapilton, Massie, Clotworthy and Reynolds.

Letters to be signed and sent to Mr. Walley, Capt. Adam Meredith, Sir Thos. Fairfax, and to Sir John Veel.

Sir John to speed over the forces for Ireland, that they no longer oppress the country. He shall view Col. Townsend's regiment and cashier those who are not thought fit to be entertained.

1647.

Report to both Houses that Col. Sheffield to-day offered to the Committee his regiment and himself for the Irish service.

Report to the Commons that this Committee think the establishment for officers in the Irish service should be the same as that for the officers in Sir Thos. Fairfax' army. They think that the same proportion of such pay as was respited to Fairfax' army upon the public faith should be respited to these forces, and be repaid them out of rebels' lands at the end of the war and after the Adventurers shall have been satisfied.

Other details.

Warning to be sent to Col. Townsend regarding the disorders among his soldiers, and to require him to cashier the native Irish and such as shall not be fit for service.

Other details.

The Sub-Committee appointed to visit Fairfax' army to start on Monday next. *Pp. 1½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 38-9.*

18 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and Lord Dacre; and Waller, Clotworthy, Massie and Jephson.

Report to the Houses that coats be provided for the foot soldiers going for Ireland "for their better encouragement."

The Sub-Committee that goes to the army to have a list of all the officers, both horse and foot, of the army.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that £30 be paid to Lieutenant Love, who is taking a despatch to the Lord of Ormond. Lieut. Henry Leigh to be recommended to the Commissioners going to Dublin for such command as they may think fit.

Letter to Sir John Veele to keep the peace so far as he can between the country and Col. Townsend's regiment till they be sent away.

The papers of the gentlemen of Ulster read. They are to shew the Committee on Monday next how they can make good their offer and how soon they can be in the field for service. *P. 1. Ibid. 39.*

12 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Warwick and Lincoln, Lord Dacre; and Holles, Lewis, Clotworthy, Jephson, Stapelton, Armyne, Massey and Waller.

Various orders erased.

Sir Wm. Lewis, Mr. Scouen [? Scawen], Mr. Swingfield and Mr. Pury, or any two of them, as a Sub-Committee to draw up an establishment out of the votes this day passed concerning the several pays.

The bills of exchange for the Lord of Ormond to be delivered to the Commissioners who are going to him.

Major Moore and Capts. Skrimshire and Thomas commended for their readiness and offers in the Irish Service.

1647.

Other details, and orders erased.

Recommendation to the Committee of the Admiralty to have shipping on the coast of North Wales and at Chester Water for taking over the forces to Ireland.

The Lords of Lincoln and Suffolk added to the Sub-Committee for considering terms with the officers going for Ireland.

Captain Reeve Williams' petition and papers reported to the House.

Capt. Howard came to this Committee and offered to serve in Ireland, and to get as many as he can to go with him of those of the regiment in which he served. Report to the Houses that this Committee think the following to be proper pay for the officers of horse that are to go to Ireland:—

The colonel shall receive as colonel 12s. [a day?], allowance for four horses, 8s.; as captain 10s. a day; in all, £1 10s.

A major shall receive a captain's pay and allowance for three horses, with 5s. a day as major, in all, £1 1s. A captain shall receive his 10s. and allowance for two horses. A cornet shall have 4s. and allowance for two horses. A quartermaster, 4s. and allowance for one horse. A provost marshal, 3s. 4d. and allowance for two men. A corporal and trumpeter, each 2s. 6d.

The following pay is suggested to both Houses as fit for the officers of foot who are to remain in this kingdom:—

Captains, 8s. a day. Lieutenants, 4s. Ensign, 2s. 6d. Sergeants, 12d. Drummers, 12d.; and corporals, 12d.

It is also suggested that there be no officer above a captain in the garrison except the governor: that there be no company in a garrison under the number of a hundred where there is above one hundred in a garrison: that the governors of Pendennis, Chester, Plymouth, Hull, Gloucester, Liverpool, Lynn, Newcastle, and Portsmouth shall have for their pay 12s. as governors, and 8s. as captains: that the governors of Weymouth, Tynmouth [Teignmouth] Castle, and Bristol Castle and fort shall have, each of them, seven shillings as governors and as captains.

Governors of castles which have 50 foot and less shall be paid 5s. a day only. The governors of the rest that have above 50 men shall have 10s. a day as governor and captain.

Report to the House that as many of the dragoons of the army as can be persuaded to go to Ireland receive order accordingly, and that the officers who go may have debentures for their pay made up before they go, or in their absence. *Pp. 4. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 40-43.*

13 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Suffolk and Manchester,⁽¹⁾ and eight others.

Commission to Col. Jones as Governor of Dublin Castle, to be signed and delivered to him.

⁽¹⁾ It has not been thought necessary to reproduce further a list of those present at each meeting. Lists are given only when a large Committee assembled,

1647.

Henry Woodhouse to be arrested and detained for endeavouring to seduce men from the service of Ireland.

Orders regarding payment of Col. Jones and arming of his force.

Steps to be taken to find out what arms are in the Tower.

Other details.

The Committee think Nicholas Bagnall's petition is reasonable, and when the places shall be in the power of the Parliament they will consider it. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 44.*

14 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Suffolk, Lord Saye, and seven others.

The petition of Sir Francis Willoughby, with the certificate annexed, and the petition of Sir Ed. Povey to be reported to both Houses.

The state of the £35,877 14s. 9d. appointed for the service of Dublin to be reported to the House [of Commons], and also the forces that are ready for transportation.

The House to be asked to provide money for the transportation.

A messenger to be sent for Col. Sandys', and he shall be required to be here to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The state of the sums charged on Goldsmiths' Hall for the service in Dublin is as follows. The credit is £35,877 14s. 9d. Of this £10,877 14s. 9d. is sent to the Lord of Ormond by bills of exchange, and £3,000 in money. £10,000 is sent with the Commissioners to Dublin in *specie*. £12,000 therefore remain. Of this there is to be paid:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Commissioners of the army for provisions out of their stores - - -	1,471	11	8
To the Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall for provisions made by them - - -	1,734	4	8
To Col. Jones - - -	2,200	0	0
To Mr. Dobbins, for land, carriages, &c. - - -	80	0	0
To Lieut. Lee, for two journeys to Dublin - - -	80	0	0
To Mr. Rowe and Mr. Hooke, towards their charges in their agency at Chester - - -	60	0	0
To the Commissioners and their Secretary - - -	450	0	0
For five surgeons' chests - - -	125	0	0
For arms at Liverpool - - -	300	0	0

The residue is £5,498. Out of this pay and transportation has to be met. According to the Irish establishment a month's pay for a regiment of 1,000 foot is £1,476 1s. 4d., and for transportation and victuals the charge is £250—in all, £1,726 1s. 4d. The pay and transportation therefore of these regiments, vizt., Long's, Castle's and Hungerford's, will result in the balance of £320 being left.

It cannot be yet discovered how much is owed the men at the stipulated rate of 6d. a day each for the time they were kept waiting at the seaside by wind and weather. No arrangement has yet been made for the pay and transporting of Rimington's and Birch's regiments. *Pp. 2¼. Ibid. 45-7.*

1647.

16 April.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

Request to the Clerk of the Commons for the papers in the transaction with the "Marquis of Ormond"⁽¹⁾ and the Commissioners formerly sent to Dublin.

Glandel stands recommended for an office for Ireland. Henry Woodhouse to be set at liberty with a command to attend the Committee till further order.

Mr. Fiennes [moves?] :—

Letter to go to Sir Thomas Fairfax approving what he has said concerning his disapproval of those who put obstructions in the way of the Commissioners [of this Committee] at the army, and asking him to put his objections in writing that they may be the more fully known in the army. The Commissioners to be let know that this Committee have their letter and have written to Sir T. Fairfax. Their instructions to be altered as they desire. *P.* ½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 47.

17 April. Meeting of the Committee. Four members present. No minutes kept.

18 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Manchester and Lincoln, and six others.

Col. Castle's letters of 9 April to be sent to the Earl of Suffolk and Lord Willoughby that they may see what a state Ireland will be in if the warrants be not signed. The Commissioners cannot go without it, and stay only for it.

Letters to the General to be signed and sent. Same for the letters to Earl of Warwick and Commissioners [at the Army]. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 48.

21 April. Meeting of Committee. Seven members present. No minutes kept.

Same.

[?afternoon]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

The letters from the Commissioners at the Army to go to the House.

Directions to go to Sir J. Veel for sending away Col. Long's men.

Other details.

⁽¹⁾ Almost invariably called in this entry book "the Lord of Ormond"; but see p. 744, second entry.

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Mr. Frost to report at what rate 2,000 quarters of corn can be had for supply of the army in Ireland.

Lewis and Salwey to find out what monies still remain at Grocers' Hall.

The letter of Col. Mytton with the officers to have commissions to be reported to both Houses.

Other details. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 48-9.

24 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Warwick and Manchester, Lords Dacre and Saye and Seale, and Holles, Gerard, Waller, Lewis, Clotworthy, Massie, Tate, Pierrepont, Stapilton and Fiennes.

Details.

Report to the Houses that the soldiers drawn off for Ireland wish for some money to pay for their quarters; also that money may be paid to the hostages that came over from the "Earl" of Ormond.

The Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall to pay £1,471 to Mr. Loftus, and Mr. Loftus to remit it to Chester for disposal as this Committee desire. They shall also send £500 to Chester to be paid to Gualter Frost. P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 49-50.

28 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and twelve others.

Lieuts. Stokeham and Haydon's cases to be considered first.

£1,500 to be sent from Goldsmiths' Hall to Mr. Walley.

Col. Mitton [or Mytton] to hasten away the regiment of North Wales and to observe the directions of the Committee at Chester.

Dobbins to give an account of the state of affairs about the powder at Chester. Mr. Frost to "go on to contract" for 2,000 quarters of wheat to be shipped away with all expedition to Dublin. The Commissioners about to go to Dublin shall engage for £5,000 on the credit of the ordinance of 20 April for £20,000 to be laid out for victual and other provisions.

Report to the Houses on the acceptance of his charge by Field-Marshal Skippon, and that his desires be reported to the House of Commons by Mr. Holles. P. 1. *Ibid.* 50-51.

29 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and ten others.

Capt. Barnard to be ordered to send in the three soldiers accused of the murder of John Harwood, of Baldock, to the next Justice, to be committed to safe custody.

Letter to go to Col. Mytton and the Commissioners at Chester.

Recommendation to the Committee of the Admiralty to have shipping ready to transport the force to Ireland.

1647.

A Sub-Committee to consider the propositions of the Committee of Munster.

Massie and Jephson to borrow £4,000 at Goldsmiths' Hall for the sending away of the force now ready.

Report to the House of Commons recommending that [Lieut.-General?] Deane, who is now comptroller of the artillery in Fairfax's army, be Lord-General of the artillery in Ireland. Same for Sir John Gifford and Sir John Borlase—but the letters to be staid. Direction to go to the Commissioners to report on the state of the horse, foot, and artillery in Leinster.

Col. Long's regiment to be sent away from Bristol.

The question of granting passes for Lord Digby at the request of the Lord of Ormond to be considered to-morrow.

Warrant to Mr. Loftus for £1,760 to be paid him from Goldsmiths' Hall.

Sir John Gifford's petition and that of Sir John Borlase the younger to be reported to both Houses.

Other details. Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 51-2.

7 May. Meeting of the Committee. Six members present. No minutes kept.

8 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Dacre and five others.

The articles agreed with Col. Jones to be reported to both Houses, with desire that the ordinance therein mentioned may be passed accordingly.

Letters to go to Sir John Veele for sending away the regiment of Col. Long at once.

Letter to go to the Lord Mayor of London for shipping wheat and pease on the *Constance* of Yarmouth for Ireland. Warrant to go to the officers of the Customs to let this ship pass; and letter to go to the Committee of the Admiralty for a convoy for her.

Other details.

Recommendation to the Houses to preserve for use of the State and service of Ireland the horses and arms lately taken from some soldiers in Oxfordshire, belonging to Col. Midhope, or Mydhope.

Other details.

On receipt from the House of Commons of a letter of 17 Feb., written by the officers of the Scots' Army in Ulster to Sir Robert King and Mr. Annesley, concerning the withdrawal of the Scots from Ulster, it is ordered that this letter be returned to the Commons with a recommendation that a conference with the Lords be suggested with regard to the dismissal of the Scots' Army, and that at the conference such use shall be made of this letter as the House may think fit.

1647.

Col. Long to be told that it has been proposed that Col. Rochfort should have another appointment and that Capt. Massey be put in his place: but that this Committee will take no step without Col. Long's consent.

Other details. Warrant to be issued to Mr. Loftus to pay £50 to Lieut. Henry Lee for the expenses of his journey to Dublin.
Details.

£20 to be paid to Cormoc O'Develin, who has paid this sum to Major Astley and Lieut.-Col. Huetson.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee that Sir J. Veele pay certain sums to Captains William Parsons and Adam Meredith that should have been paid for the transportation of their troops from Bristol. They are now about Chester for that purpose. Same for some steps to be taken for sending provisions for the three new companies lately sent to Dublin. *Pp.* 24. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 53-55.

11 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lords Saye and Sele, Willoughby and Maynard; and Pierrepont, the Vanes, Lewis, Clotworthy, Gerard, Jephson, Temple, Armyne, Holles, Massie, Stapilton and Reynolds.

The Commissioners [for Ireland] shall take Kynaston's forces with them if they come in time; but, if not, shall go on without delay.

Recommendation to both Houses that Capt. Rich's [?] ship, which is at Chester water, remain there till her provisions be spent.

Answer to be sent to the hostages from the Lord of Ormond, the Earl of Roscommon, Col. Arthur Chichester and Sir James Ware, that the Committee do not recognise them as having any right to treat, and that as for receiving the Sword [of State in Ireland] and Towers [of Dublin Castle?] they have instructed Commissioners to deal in that matter.

Other details.

Loftus to pay £150 out of the first money which comes into his hand to the hostages [*see foregoing*] for their maintenance.

Sir Wm. Waller to report Robert Deeds' petition to the House of Commons.

Sir Arthur Loftus' paper from the House concerning the business of Munster and Col. Jephson's answer to be sent to the Commons, according to the Order of the House of 7 May, 1647.

£100 to be sent to Bristol for fixing arms.

A Sub-Committee to go to Goldsmiths' Hall, to represent the state of the foot and artillery in the West, who are unable to go to Ireland for want of money to transport themselves, and who may be scattered, and to pray the Treasurers to advance £4,000 for their transportation. The money to be lent on the credit of the ordinance of the House of Commons for £20,000 to be disposed [of] by this Committee for the service of Ireland. *Pp.* 2. *Ibid.* 55-57.

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12 May. Meeting of the Committee. Three members present. No minutes kept.

13 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Dacres and five others.

The loss of Catherlagh to be reported to the Houses, and the Houses to take means to speed away Col. Birch.

The rates to be paid for pease and wheat as suggested. Warrant to issue for payment for same out of the £20,000 ordered for Ireland on 20 April, 1647.

Col. Mytton to be directed to take care that Montgomery Castle be not surprised.

The business of Lord Harbert and of Col. Moore concerning the service of Montgomery Castle to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 57-8.*

18 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Willoughby and six others.

Mr. Hawkins to attend and report on certain contracts.

Details. Direction to Sir John Veel to prepare for embarking the remaining forces, and that money will be sent him as soon as possible.

Directions to the Committees of Devon and Somerset to help to keep together and despatch the forces for Ireland in those parts.

Same to the Commissioners at Chester to make all the haste they can to Dublin. *P. ½. Ibid., p. 58.*

19 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and Lord Saye and Sele, and Pierrepont, Vane, *sen.*, Armyne, Stapleton, Waller, Gerard, Temple, Clotworthy, Jephson, Lewis, Massie and Holles.

Directions to Sir John Veele and the Committee of Somerset to send away Col. Long's men. Their quarters will be paid for when this Committee hear what is due.

Mr. Loftus to get £4,000 from the Treasurers at Grocers' Hall and to re-despatch it to Sir John Veele for this service.

Same to get £ ——— from the Committee at Weavers' Hall and pay £ ——— thereout for 540 quarters of wheat and 100 quarters of pease to be delivered in Dublin Bay.

The Commissioners at Chester to draw bills on Mr. Loftus for £5,000. Warrant to be issued to the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay this sum.

The Commissioners' letters from Chester and the letters of Mr. Booth to go to the House, with recommendation that care be taken to send away the forces that are in the country.

Directions to Veel to send away Townsend's regiment and Blount's forces. Cecill's and Scott's troops and the train of artillery about Bristol to be sent away with the £4,000 more sent down to him.

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A surgeon's chest to be provided for Cols. Kynaston and Birch.

Col. Chichester, a hostage from Ormond, has six weeks' leave to go to Devonshire to see his father, who is sick there.

The House to be moved for money to dispatch Col. Birch's regiment.

Hawkins to report on the dealings with Col. Banistre.

Commissions to be drawn for Col. Herbert.

Report to the House that Col. Herbert have money for his quarters, and liberty to beat his drums for 40 "lansiers" [?]. His list of suggested officers to be reported to the House.

Lord Blaney may transfer his troop in Col. Hill's regiment of horse to Capt. Robt. Morgan.

Col. Grey may transfer the command of his regiment to his brother, who is now in Ireland with it.

Other details. Sir John Veele to send away Capt. Scot according to contract. *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 58-60.

21 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Dacres and six others.

Details concerning bills drawn at Chester, and despatch of Col. Long's regiment from Somerset. £20 paid to Mr. Ashton. Warrants signed for payment of £5,000, £4,000 and £1,763, through Weavers' Hall to Mr. Loftus; also warrants to him for disposing of the same. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* p. 60.

22 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and nine others.

Capt. Henry Ingoldsby's offer accepted. He is to bring in a list of the officers that will engage with him, and these officers shall bring in a list of the men that will go with them. These officers to be reported to both Houses for commissions.

The list of officers for Col. O'Connelly's regiment to be reported to the Houses.

The following letter, together with the letter to the Committee of Somersetshire, to be delivered to Col. Long.

Draft of letter follows, directing Col. Long to start for Ireland as soon as he can, without waiting for money from the Committee of Somersetshire. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 61.

24 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—Holles, and five others.

On the proposal of the Commons that all forces not employed in Ireland or by land be disbanded, the following report to be made:—

The General's regiment should be first disbanded, and that at Chelmsford on 28 May. Those who will engage for Ireland should be forthwith taken on, paid a fortnight's advance and two months' arrears, and march forthwith to Ingarstone [Ingatestone, Essex?]

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for orders. Those who shall be disbanded shall receive their months' pay of their arrears and shall deposit their arms in the church, and have passes to go to their homes. The same rules to be observed in disbanding the other regiment, vizt. :—

Col. Hughson's regiment to be disbanded at Bishop's Stratford [Bishop's Stortford] on May 31, and those who engage for Ireland shall march to Puckridge for orders. Col. Lambert's regiment to disband at Walden [Saffron Walden] on 1 June, and those who engage for Ireland shall march to Heydon for orders. Col. Harley's regiment to disband at Cambridge on June 2, and those for Ireland shall march to Stanton for orders. Col. Lilborne's to disband at Newmarket on June 3, and those for Ireland go to Botesham [Bottisham] for orders. Of this regiment 580 are already engaged and now at "Evesholme."

Col. Sir Hardress Waller's regiment to disband at Huntingdon on June 5, and those for Ireland shall march to Thrupston for orders.

Col. Hamonds, &c., as above.—Bedford, 7th June, and Newport Pagnel [Pagnell].

Col. Ingoldsby, same.—Woodstock, the 31st of May, and Chipping Norton.

Col. Fortescue's regiment is engaged already and marched to Bromsgrove in Worcestershire. Col. Harbert's has done the same and gone to Cambden. Col. Rainborowe's regiment is designed for Jersey. Field-Marshal Skippon's at Newcastle shall be taken in for Ireland and march according to his orders.

The money for disbanding these regiments and for a fortnight's advance to those who will go for Ireland should be sent to these rendezvous to be there the day before the disbandment.

The general to be present to see the troops disbanded, and Field-Marshal Skippon to take on such of them as will go to Ireland. The general to dispatch an officer to see the regiment at Woodstock disbanded, as it is some way distant from the others.

The captain of each company to bring in and certify on oath a list of his company to the place of rendezvous, shewing how long each man has served. Sir Thos. Fairfax to have power to administer the oath and to warn the captains to have lists in readiness.

Every regiment may choose a committee of ten or less, who may receive the debentures for all the inferior officers and soldiers of the regiment, according as shall appear due to them on the account of the said regiment stated by the Committee and Treasurers of the Army as formerly they did. Commissioned officers to receive their particular debentures upon their account made by the Committee and Treasurers of the Army as abovesaid.

The Excise shall be the security given for payment of the arrears of the inferior officers and soldiers. The commissioned officers shall be paid out of the estates of delinquents.

The Lords should agree with the Commons to free such as have served voluntarily in this war from being pressed to serve beyond sea.

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The Committee of the Army to satisfy the House to-morrow what sum will pay the two months' pay and the fortnight's advance to those who agree to serve in Ireland, and how it should go to the places of rendezvous. *Pp.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 63-66.

27 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Willoughby and eight others.

Details. Capt. Henry Ingoldsby to have orders to draw Col. Ingoldsby's regiment together, and shall speak with Col. Farrington. If possible, they are to be accommodated in the same regiment.

Sir Hardress Waller to join his regiment at Huntingdon. Those of it who will join the Irish service to march to Adderston [Atherstone] in Warwickshire till further order.

List of the officers of Col. Grey's regiment to go to the Houses for approval, and commissions to be granted them.

Letters to go to Col. Conway, Sir John Clotworthy and Lord Claneboy, directing each of them to send a company into Lecale.

The militia in London to be asked what horse they have for carriage of money to the army, and to bring their answer to-morrow.

Letter to go to the Deputy-Lieutenants and Committee of Cheshire telling them that Major Sankey has stayed here by order of this Committee, that he shall not be prejudiced by his stay, and that they encourage such as are willing to go to Ireland.

Warrant to Mr. Loftus to pay his six weeks' pay to Capt. Lewis and such mounting money as should have been paid to Capt. Cecill for his personal pay, and Capt. Cecill to give an account of what money he has received.

Warrant to be issued to Mr. Loftus to pay to Captain St. George £20 for his present subsistence in regard of his sufferings for service of the Parliament in Ireland. *Other details.* *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 66-8.

28 May. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—Lord Willoughby and five others.

Warrant to be signed and sent to pay £7,765 5s. 2d. to Mr. Loftus.

A draft ordinance by Mr. Scawen to be reported to the House concerning the £40,000 for disbanding the Army.

Information to go to the General that £7,000 is to be at Chelmsford on Monday next for disbanding the army, directing him to send for his Life Guard or what other force he pleases to be ready to meet it and escort it some part of the way. Copies of the votes of both Houses concerning the disbanding of the army to go with the money, and forty dragoons to escort it to Chelmsford. Instructions to go to Skippon to appoint officers to take on those who shall engage for Ireland at the places of disbanding.

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£7,000 to go to Chelmsford on Monday. £20,000 to be ready to go to Walden on Wednesday, and reach there Friday. £3,500 to go to Woodstock and be there the 3rd of June. Escorts of dragoons [*details given*] to be ready to go with the money.

Sir Thos. Fairfax to be directed to see Col. Ingoldsby's regiment paid [*details*]. Sir Walter Erle and the officers of the Ordnance to send down some officers to take the arms of the disbanded at the various rendezvous and these arms to be brought to the Tower at the charge of the Committee of the Army.

The officers and soldiers who engage for Ireland shall be paid 14 days' pay, part of the six weeks' pay for arrears, at the several rendezvous. They shall be paid by warrant under the hand of Field-Marshal Skippon, and the Treasurers shall have moneys there to pay them accordingly. *Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 68 and 69.*

29 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Lincoln and five others.

The instructions to the Commissioners of both Houses to the Army passed and signed as follows:—

Instructions to Robt., Earl of Warwick, Charles, Lord "La Ware," Sir Gilbert Gerard and Sir John Potts, Barts., and Harbottle Grimston, and Richard Knightley, Esqs., Commissioners from both Houses for disbanding Sir Thos. Fairfax's army.

In consequence of the votes of the Houses for the disbandment and satisfaction of Fairfax's soldiers, you, as Commissioners, of whom one Lord and two Commoners are to be a *quorum*, are to go to the different rendezvous, there publish the votes and ordinances of the Houses for the disbandment, do your best to satisfy those who disband, and encourage those who will engage for the Irish service.

You are to execute the orders which you may from time to time receive from both Houses of Parliament of this Committee and give us notice of your proceedings in this affair.

Letter to go to the Commissioners to tell them that their instructions are ready and that they are to be at Chelmsford on Tuesday morning.

Letters to the Committee of the Militia for the drugs mentioned in the votes of this Committee of the 28th inst. were signed and sent away. Also orders for sending money [*as above*] to Chelmsford and Woodstock, and for convoys for it.

An order was signed and delivered to Capt. Henry Ingoldsby, directing him to repair to Col. Ingoldsby's regiment and inform himself of what officers and soldiers will engage in the Irish service, and draw those who are ready to serve to Chipping Norton, there to receive further orders. He is to return a list of the officers to this Committee, who will forward them to the House for Commissions and also the number of men. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. 70 and 71.*

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30 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Lincoln and seven others.

Details. Letter to be written to Lord “De la Ware” to let him know that the Commissioners will start from Warwick House for Chelmsford to-morrow about 9 o’clock.

Mr. Browne to be directed to have printed 500 copies of the votes of both Houses of the 27th inst., concerning the disbandment of the Army, and sent to Sir Gilbert Gerard by to-morrow at 6 a.m. Two hundred copies of the votes concerning the continuance of the regiments of horse that are to be kept up for the service of the kingdom, shall also be printed and sent to Sir Gilbert Gerard. Mr. Marshall to be desired to go with the Commissioners for disbandment. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 71.*

31 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Lincoln and six others.

Mr. Deane and Mr. Richardson, wagon-master-general, to be ready to go down to Oxford to take the ammunition and train there and bring it to London, and to receive orders here for the purpose. The votes concerning the ammunition to be sent to the governor of Oxford, and he to be desired to assist in executing them.

All the train and provisions belonging to it which are at Oxford or Wallingford to be brought to London and put into the stores in the Tower. The train, &c., to come from Oxford to Wallingford by land and thence the whole to come by water to London. The horse belonging to the train to come by land with such other things as the Comptroller thinks best to send in that way.

The officers of the train to come to London and receive their two months’ pay, as the rest of the army has, upon their delivery of the train to the Tower. The firelocks belonging to the train to guard them to London.

All the votes concerning the train to be sent to Sir Thos. Fairfax and he to be desired to give order for putting them into execution. The Committee for the Army to be recommended to find money for removing the train, &c., from Oxford.

Recommendation to the House to provide for trophies, *i.e.*, drums, trumpets, halberts and partisans, for those who engage for Ireland.

Other details. Draft letter to be prepared, thanking Lord Inchiquin for his services in England.

Directions to Captains Daniel Thomas and Wm. Howard to draw their companies to Adderton [Atherstone], whither their Colonel, Sir Hardress Waller, had former orders to draw such as would engage for Ireland.

They are there to receive further orders.

Letter to Sir Thos. Fairfax to tell him that the Commissioners are gone to Chelmsford, and to ask him to be there to meet them. With regard to his grievances the House has sat many days on them, has offered the army what it thinks right, and will expect punctual obedience to their order for disbanding.

1647.

Col. Thornton to take up the forces in the Isle of Ely that are going to Ireland and make them up to a regiment by assistance of the disbanded men. *Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 72-3.*

1 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and six others.

Direction to go to the Commissioners at Chelmsford that as the Houses have sent for the money back again, and as they cannot further their business by staying, they may return. *Other details. P. ½. Ibid., p. 74.*

3 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and six others.

Details. The letters from Sir T. Fairfax and the Commissioners at Chelmsford and the letter now sent to Col. Ingoldsby to be sent to both Houses.

Dobbins to issue £50 for surgeons' chests for Birch's and Kynaston's regiments: and to send these chests away.

Warrant to Loftus to issue £1,516 to Mr. Smith for the wheat and rye sent to Dublin by order of this Committee. *Other details. P. ⅔. Ibid. 74.*

4 June. The Earl of Manchester alone attended. No minutes kept.

5 June. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Suffolk and five others.

Warrant to the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £4,000 to Sir John Wollaston and the rest of the late Treasurers of the army £4,000 for a month's pay for the forces drawn for Ireland. The money to be paid to the troops going to Ireland, according to the muster of the muster-master sent from the Committee of the army. The quarters to be paid as usual. The Committee of the army to be asked to send down such a muster-master to muster the men.

The letter and bill of lading of the wheat, &c., in the *Andrew and John* of London to be signed and sent to the Commissioners in Dublin.

Col. Townsend's letter from "Lyne" to be reported to the House. *P. ¾. Ibid. 75.*

6 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—The Earl of Suffolk and Lincoln and Lord Willoughby, Mr. Recorder, and Holles, Waller, Stapelton, Gerard, Vane, *sen.*, Clotworthy, Lewis and Massie.

Warrant to go to the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £200 to Sir J. Wollaston which shall be issued to Col. Grevis according to the order of both Houses of the 5th inst.

1647.

Same to Sir John Wollaston directing him to pay Grevis accordingly.

Warrant to issue for £100 to Lieut.-Col. Jackson according to the order of both Houses of the 5th inst.

Warrant to issue for quartering Grevis' officers and men at Islington and Highgate, they paying reasonable rates, according to the orders of both Houses of 5 June.

Same for quartering Sir Robert Pye's troop at Mile End, White-chapel, Stepney and Hackney.

Same for Col. Jackson for quartering officers and four score soldiers at Putney and Mortlake.

Several warrants to issue to Cols. Harbert, Kempson and Grey for drawing their forces to Reading (for conveniency of paying them).

Warrant to issue to Sir John Wollaston and the rest of the Treasurers at War to pay a month's pay to Cols. Harbert, O'Connolly, Kempson and Grey, and such of their officers as are approved by both Houses. A list of approved officers to be obtained from Mr. Frost. *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 76-7.

12 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Suffolk and five others.

Warrant to go to the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £10,000 to the Treasurers of the Army, who are to pay it to the officers of Cols. Harbert, &c. [*see last entry*]. *Other details.*

The Committee of the Admiralty to be desired to provide convoy for the ship laden with meat and going from Liverpool to Cork or Youghal. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 77-8.

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Suffolk and eight others.

The four regiments of foot engaged for Ireland and likewise the two other companies come in to have a month's pay.

£30 to Capt. Edwd. Fox for his journey to mustering the said forces.

The petition of Sir John Clotworthy's regiment to be urgently recommended to the Committee at Star Chamber, owing to the importance of the places and necessities of the soldiers therein mentioned. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 78.

14 June. Meeting of Committee. Seven members present. No minutes
a.m. kept.

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
p.m.

Present:—Holles and seven others.

The officers and soldiers that were of Sir Hardress Waller's regiment to join O'Connelly's.

1647.

The Committee of the Army and Sir Robert Harley and Col. Birch to be here to-morrow morning.

Capt. Fisher to march his troop to Chester. Whalley to pay them there. He is to have 28 pairs of pistols. *Details.*

The propositions agreed on with Col. Ponsonby to be reported to both Houses.

Warrant signed directing the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £10,000 to Mr. Loftus.

Warrant to Loftus to pay a month's pay to Cols. Harbert O'Connelly, Kempson and Grey, and to their officers and servants.

Warrant to the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £10,000 to Sir John Wollaston. Same to pay three months' pay to the officers now come off from the army, according to list sent or to be sent. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 79.*

16 June. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Suffolk and seven others.

Details. Recommendation to the House that Col. Birch's regiment be directed to march at once to the waterside and be transported.

The officers, reformadoes and soldiers who have come off from the army to be mustered and listed. Mr. Bilton to make up their accounts.

Direction to Col. O'Connelly to march with his regiment to Nantwich and quarter there and till further order. The Committee of that county to be asked to assist them. *P. 3. Ibid. 80.*

17 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Lincoln and eight others.

The muster of the officers and men who have come from the army to be compared with the last muster of the army that was taken, in order that it may be seen that they were lately in the army. The officers of the four regiments taken on for Ireland to be told that they will be given a fortnight's pay according to the several qualities that they were in at the last muster.

The horse of the regiment of Col. Grevis to be quartered at or about Croydon till further order, and to pay reasonable rates.

Same for the horse of Sir Robert Pye, which are to be quartered at Bromley, Eltham and Lewisham.

Other details.

Col. Birch and Sir Robt. Harley have agreed that when Col. Birch hands over the Castle of Hereford to Col. Moore, Sir Robert or the Committee of Hereford shall pay £6,740 to Harley.

The Committee desire to know whether the House approve an arrangement with Col. Birch whereby he shall be paid a month's pay for some more horse than the two troops of 100 each as to which he has contracted with this Committee for the service of Ireland.

1647.

Report to both Houses that Capt. Henry Fisher offers a troop of horse of 70 men and officers to embark forthwith for Ireland. He desires commissions, pistols and pay. His offer approved and sent to the House of Commons. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 81-2.

19 June.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Lincoln and six others.

Warrant to issue for 14 nights' pay for Col. Harbert's regiment. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 82.

20 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Lincoln and five others.

Details. Report to go to the House of Commons that the forces ready may go to Ireland, vizt., those of Col. Herbert, O'Connelly, Grey and Kempson.

Other details.

Report to the Houses in favour of sending off Col. Ponsonby's regiment of horse and paying him according to the contract. His regiment is of 700 horsemen, besides officers, and he should receive £6,105 14s. 4d. in money, with pistols, saddles and defensive arms [*details given*].

Recommendation to the House that the four companies of foot in Sir Hardress Waller's regiment, commanded by Capts Daniel Thomas, Wm. Howard, Stephen Cayne and James Knight, be added to the regiment of Col. James Grey to complete it.

Commissions should be given, if the House approves, as follows:—

Captains:—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Thomas, Wm. Howard, Stephen Cayne and James Knight.

Lieutenants:—Walter Kerby, Wm. Hopkins, Thomas Thorne and Wm. Pope.

Ensigns:—Daniel Thomas, John A. Guy, Bryan Elton and Edward Stow. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 81-83.

28 June. Meeting of the Committee. Four members present. No minutes kept.

29 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and six others.

Warrants to be prepared for paying those who are come away from the army.

£300 to be sent to Bristol for sending away those men remaining.

£1,700 of the £10,000 to be appointed for corn to be sent to Munster. Warrants to be issued to Mr. Herring to pay it to Mr. Loftus for the use abovesaid.

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Recommendation to the Houses that a commission of three at least go over to Munster.

Other details.

Report to the House that there is a troop of horse under Capt. Lisle that have contracted with the Committee at Star Chamber to go to Ireland. They desire that £200, part of their contract, may be paid them. Desire expressed that the House pay the money [*the last phrase erased*]. Capt. Lisle's force to be put under Col. Birch or disbanded.

The Committee of the Army to be here on Thursday to determine the affairs of those that came away from the army.

The forces now at Bowe to be quartered upon that whole hundred. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 84.*

29 June. Meeting of Committee. Four present. No minutes kept.

1 July.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and eight others.

The Committee of the Army to take lists of all that have come away from the army, with a view to paying them their arrears and disbanding those who are not going to Ireland.

Letter to go to the Treasurers at Wars directing them to put upon account certain monies [*details given*] paid out of Weavers' Hall.

Report to go to the House of Commons recommending that the four regiments going for Ireland be paid a month's pay when mustered.

Report to go to the House of Commons as follows:—

That it be reported to both Houses that whereas four regiments were appointed to go for Ireland under Cols. Harbert, Kempson, O'Connelly and Grey, each of 1,200 men, this Committee, in order to their despatch, directed that a month's pay should be paid to the officers and soldiers of these regiments on muster, the soldiers being paid in such proportion (with respect to payment of their quarters) as other soldiers going for Ireland are paid in.

The colonels report that the soldiers will not receive their pay in this proportion. This Committee have not yet received any muster of them from the Commissary sent for that purpose. They recommend that a month's arrears be paid, that the men be mustered into one or more regiments and either reduced or sent away [to Ireland]; and that if so reduced they be paid their arrears at the waterside.

The House is asked to order Capt. Leake and his troop of horse to march at once to Liverpool, and receive orders for their transportation to Ireland from Colonel Birch. This troop have received their money from the country, but refuse to move. Col. Birch to have orders to embark this troop if he find them fit for service, or else to disband them and keep their horses and arms for the service of the State.

1647.

Report to go to the House that a troop of horse under Captain Lisle, which were contracted for by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Affairs of Ireland sitting at Star Chamber, are about £200 short of the sum agreed to be paid to them. They should be paid and sent to join Col. Birch at Liverpool.

Report to same that three Commissioners, at least, should be sent to Munster to superintend the distribution of money and provisions there, and to see that the war is vigorously carried on there.

Desire to the same to order the two troops of dragoons under Capts. Farmer and Wogan, which have come off from the army, to march to Liverpool and be under Col. Birch's command.

The Lord of Ormond's desire to carry 5,500 men out of Ireland to foreign parts to be reported to the House. He desires to carry 1,000 out of Connaught and 1,500 out of each of the other provinces. He hopes to carry out the best men of the rebels' several armies [and guarantees] that they shall be shipped within the Parliament's quarters unarmed, shall do no wrong there, and shall not approach the Parliamentary garrisons except for safety from the rebels, and then only under the outworks. *Pp.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 85-8.

3 July.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Middlesex and eight others.

Of the £40,000 for Ireland, in regard to which the House of Commons on 22 June last asked this Committee to suggest the best way of expending it in the service of Ireland, £10,000 has already, by direction of both Houses, been allocated to the service of Munster. As to the remaining £30,000 this Committee recommends that £10,000 should be at once sent in *specie* to Dublin and disposed of there for the public service. A small part to be reserved for purchases and dispatch of knapsacks. These are necessary as the means for carrying victuals [in Ireland] are defective.

£8,000 to be appointed for the forces in Connaught and those in Ulster, called the Laggan forces, who are put under the command of Sir Charles Coote. This money to be sent over in *specie* by the Treasurer at Wars and issued to meet warrants from Sir Charles Coote, who shall issue such warrants as instructed by this Committee.

Sir Charles Coote to command the Laggan forces as he commands those of Connaught, and to have the necessary commission.

Sir Robert Stewart to have chief command of the Laggan forces under Sir Charles Coote; £7,000 to be appointed to the Ulster forces outside the Laggan force, which shall be sent over and issued on the warrants of the Commander-in-chief.

A Commander-in-chief to be appointed to command the forces in Ulster that are not under the command of Sir Charles Coote.

This Committee offers Col. Monke to the consideration of the Houses for that post. The Commander-in-chief that shall be

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appointed for the said forces in Ulster shall issue his warrants for the disposing of the said monies according to instructions which he shall receive from this Committee.

Recommendation in regard to the Lord of Ormond's desire to carry men abroad out of Ireland.

Other details.

In view of a request from the Commissioners at Dublin, the Houses to be asked to require that all officers having a charge in Ireland should at once repair there, and to name penalties for those who refuse to go.

As "both the Commissioners from Dublin and also Sir Charles Coote have represented how much the Irish Coasts are infested by pirates in small frigates, which run into all creeks and have surprised many barks upon those coasts" which were carrying provisions to Ireland, the House should require the Committee of the Admiralty to take steps for the safety of those coasts. Mr. Hooke's case to be reported to both Houses.

Report to go to both Houses on the suggestion of the Commissioners [at Dublin] in regard to extra payment to the Lord of Ormond "for his charges at Dublin in the quality of Lord Lieutenant since the 10th of March, which was the longest time he undertook to continue there."

Sir Charles Coote's letters to go to the Houses: as also the articles made with Col. Michael Jones. He should be satisfied as to the £1,676 16s. 4d., according to the engagement of this committee. *Pp. 4. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 90-94.*

6 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and eight others.

The Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall to pay 17s. 4d. to the Lord of Ormond's agent, Mr. Smith.

Such of the hostages as desire to return to Dublin to be put into a ship of force and sent to Dublin Bay to wait there till Dublin Castle be delivered. Order accordingly to the Commissioners.

Other details. P. ½. Ibid. 89.

7 July. Meeting of the Committee. Six members present. No minutes preserved.

8 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—The Earls of Middlesex and Manchester, Lords Willoughby and Say and Seal, and Vane, *sen.*, Gerard, Armyne, Wallop, Scawen, Temple, Goodwin, Salwey, Pury and Allyne.

Certain changes to be made [*details given*] in the draft agreement with the Lord of Ormond for surrender of the Sword of Ireland.

Other details.

Scawen to draw up an estimate of the charge of the garrisons that are to stand. Report to both Houses that there are divers

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non-commissioned officers and men come off from the army, who, upon the votes of June 3, are to be paid their full pay upon their disbanding or engaging for Ireland. The Houses should declare what is to be deducted for free quarter; that thereupon their accounts may be made up and their arrears paid and they either disbanded or engaged for service in Ireland. Mr. Scawen is to make this report. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 95.*

9 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Manchester and five others.

Certificate to go to the Treasurers at Wars that Major Charles Duckett is come off from the army of Sir Thos. Fairfax, where he was Major in Col. Ingoldsby's regiment, and that he is to have his three months' pay if so much be due to him, by virtue of a previous warrant from this Committee.

The paper sent in by the Gentlemen of the Eastern Association concerning Lynne to go to the House. *P. ½. Ibid. 96.*

Same—
Afternoon.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Say and Seale and five others.

Details. Letters to go to the Committee of the Admiralty and to Walley, directing them to provide ships respectively for the hostages and the forces which are to go to Dublin.

Other details. £10,000 to be sent to Dublin, except £150 for providing knapsacks.

£8,000 to be sent away in specie to Sir Charles Coote for his own forces and those of the Laggan under his command—to be issued to his warrants, as directed by this Committee. £7,000 to be allocated to the other forces in Ulster and issued by the Commander-in-chief.

Other details. £8,000, the remains of the £10,000 voted for Munster, to be given to Mr. Loftus and by him brought to the seaside at Bristol within 14 days.

Loftus to transport £1,000 of the money to be issued to the warrants of Lord Inchiquin for relief of the first necessities of the officers and soldiers. Lord Inchiquin to be informed of the help which is being sent to him.

Col. Ponsonby to have a month's pay upon his security for 700 horse in nine troops.

Report to go to both Houses that Col. Ponsonby have a month's pay in hand and a month's when his men are on shipboard; that they be transported at the State's charge; and that, for greater expedition, he may have both months' and transportation money paid presently upon his giving security for mustering the horse and men according to his agreement in Ireland. Upon certificate of those musters he may take out his security. The Houses' pleasure thereon to be asked.

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Report to go to the House in favour of sending Mr. William Ashurst as Commissioner to Munster.

Col. Jephson and Mr. Swinfen to be also Commissioners for Ireland.

That all the Committee now present and Messrs. Wallop and Reynolds join them, and that they or any three of them be a Sub-Committee to prepare instructions for the Commissioners that are to go for Munster, and to prepare any other business for Ireland and report the same to the Committee.

Col. Ponsonby to give Mr. Speaker his bond for transporting the soldiers to Ireland. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 97.*

12 and 15 Meetings of Committee. No minutes kept.
July.

21 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and nine others.

Report to go to the Houses that the President and Council of Munster should spend the money sent to them in the way prescribed by this Committee and should control the carrying on of the war.

Mr. Goodwin to report to both Houses the business of Capt. Campbell concerning the money for his troop of horse.

Orders to go to the Commissioners in Dublin to inform themselves of the consequence[?] of the forts of Blackwater, "Ban Brasill" and Toome, and of their necessities, and to supply them.

The order of the House of Commons of July 17 concerning those persons and forces that have been raised, listed and added to their former four regiments to be shown to Cols. Harbert, Kempson, Grey and O'Connelly, and they shall be required to comply with them. Mr. Salwey, who is going into these parts, to care for the execution. The High Sheriff to have orders to give assistance if it is desired. *P. 1. Ibid. 98-9.*

22 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Derby House.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and five others.

Details. The letter from Dublin, dated 16 July, to go the House. *Other details.* *P. 1. Ibid. 99.*

11 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and four others.

Instructions to be signed for sending £7,000 to the President and Council of Munster, £7,000 to Col. Monke in Ulster, and £8,000 to Connaught to Sir Chas. Coote.

A warrant to issue to Mr. Loftus to pay £150 to Mr. Dobbins to pay for and transport 2,550 knapsacks to Dublin.

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Warrant to go to Mr. Dobbins to send these knapsacks to Chester or Liverpool. Two surgeons' chests to go to Dublin. Sir Charles Coote to be empowered to issue £700 out of the £8,000 to himself for part of his entertainment. £300 to be paid to Col. Jones or his agent to receive same. Dobbins to send all the arms he has to Dublin to be divided and disposed of as seems best to Cols. Monke and Jones.

The ton of match designed for use in the siege of Bostall [Borstall] House before its surrender to be sent for the use of the Ulster forces.

£500 to be paid to Col. Monke as part of his pay as commander of the forces.

Loftus to reserve £1,500 out of the sum designed for Dublin to meet bills drawn by Mr. Walley upon the order of the Commissioners at Dublin. The same to have power to pay £1,500 out of the sum designed for Ulster to Col. Monke's order anywhere in England.

The Commissioners in Dublin to be asked how Col. Monke may have a particular command of foot, and that he have Newry and Carlingford Castles assigned to him for a place of magazine and quarter.

Other details. Lord Colville to be Quartermaster-General of all the forces under command of Col. Monke.

Sir John Temple to report to the House of Commons in favour of paying £1,000 to Dr. Dudley Loftus and Col. Bailey. They, with others, guaranteed payment of this sum to Capt. Plunkett, who supplied food of that value for the forces of the out garrisons that were of the regiments lately sent from England. If the money be not paid Plunkett must arrest them. They allege that they have waited here 17 weeks for satisfaction, and each paid £100. The House to consider whether their charges should be paid. *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 99-100.

24 Aug. Meeting of Committee. No minutes kept.

27 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and six others.

The field officers about to go to Ireland to have £15 each, the captains £10 each. Mr. Loftus to pay these sums according to the certificates of Mr. Frost. Col. Pigott to transport to Munster the carriages in and about Bristol, provided this be not done at the charge of the Committee.

The Lord of Ormond to have a protection according to the articles agreed upon and confirmed by the two Houses.

Lord Lisle to have, and report upon, Capt. Tristram Beresford's petition.

Details. Capt. Campbell not to be prejudiced in his pay by his enforced stay here.

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Cols. Jones and Monke and Sir Charles Coote to consider how to maintain and employ the 300 men lately sent to Derry and put under the charge of Lord Foliat, and the unserviceableness of the four companies of Osborne, Lawson, Finch and Pitts.

The petition, &c., of Col. Moore's officers to be referred to a Sub-Committee.

Loftus to pay to Sir Robert King £700 of the sum designed for Sir Chas. Coote, to be spent as Sir Charles shall desire.

The Dublin Commissioners' letter of 28 July concerning Lord Valentia to go to the House.

Arrangements made for payment of £100 to Col. Culum.

A Sub-Committee of the whole Committee to consider the mode of payment of certain sums ordered to Cols. Jones, Moore, Conway and Sir H. Tichborne (*details given*).

Sir Chas. Coote to be directed to see that Sir Robert Stewart pay to Lord Foliat the rent reserved [in Lord Foliat's lease] to him by the Commissioners that were in Ulster. This Committee does not allow of the lease which he [Sir Robt.] says he has of the Lord of Ormond.

Dr. Curren to be paid £50 as physician to the army in Munster.

A letter of thanks to be sent to Sir Chas. Coote.

£100 to be paid out of the £20,000 charged on the Excise for Leinster to Mr. Lyn for necessaries for a military hospital in Dublin.

Sir Thos. Fairfax' recommendation of Lord Caulfield to be remembered when this Committee has a place to dispose of.

£300 from the Leinster Excise (*see above*) to be paid for drugs, &c., for the Dublin hospital. *Details.*

Letter of thanks⁽¹⁾ to be sent to Col. Jones, and to tell him that the Committee have ordered him £1,000 and will see it placed where it may be most ready for him. For his prisoners he may take in exchange the Lord of Ards, Sir Theophilus Jones, Mr. Coote and others (*names not given*). Lord Ranelagh's petition to be sent him with direction to do what he can for those whose goods were taken, contrary to articles, by Preston's forces. We shall supply him [Jones?] as soon as we can, but meantime he is to do all he can to rely on the harvest of the country.

Other details. Recommendation to the Houses that "the great battery-piece" now at Stafford or Shrewsbury be sent to Ireland. Col. Richard Townsend's petition to go to the House of Commons. *Pp. 2½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 101-4.*

6 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Say and Seale and five others.

The Houses to provide details as to the expenditure of the £20,000 voted to be charged upon the Excise [of Leinster]. *P. ¼. Ibid. 104.*

(¹) Jones defeated General Preston near Trim, Aug. 8, 1647.

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14 Sep. Further Meeting. No minutes kept.

15 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and eight others.

Details.

Report to the Houses that 7,000 suits of clothes, with shirts, shoes and stockings, be provided for the troops in Munster. Clothes to be provided also for the troops in Connaught.

Same that Commissioners go to Munster and that Col. Jas. Temple, Mr. Thomas Challoner and Mr. Scot of Buckingham, or any two of them, be asked to undertake the service.

Details regarding a payment to Edward Ormsby. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 104-5.*

INSTRUCTIONS to MR. WM. ROWE concerning the letters which he is by order of the Houses to carry into Scotland.

He is taking copies of the same letter ; one to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, one to the Council of Scotland, and one to the Committee of Estates of that kingdom.

He is to deliver them at Edinburgh or elsewhere, and wait at Edinburgh till he hears that the Scotch army in Ireland, with whose discharge this letter is concerned, will return home. He shall then report this fact to London that 14 days' pay may be given to them. If the answer is ambiguous as to the return of the Scotch army, he is to send it to the Committee. *Pp. 1½. Signed by the Earls of Northumberland and Manchester, Lord Wharton, and Armyne, Hesilrige, Gerard, Vane, St. John, Wallop and Oliver Cromwell. Ibid. 105-7.*

21 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Northumberland and nine others.

Drafts of the letters to be sent to Lord Inchiquin to be reported to both Houses. The letters intercepted from Col. Sterling on their way to several people in Ulster and Scotland that have been read in the House of Commons should be reported to the Lords.

Col. Phane Becher to bring over the letters to Lord Inchiquin, and, when he returns, to state the effect thereof.

Other details.

The present members, or three of them, to be a Sub-Committee for considering the orders of the House of Commons for sending Commissioners to Munster and for reporting thereon. *Other details. P. 1. Ibid. 108.*

27 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME:

Present :—Lord Wharton and five others.

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If Col. Jones can find provisions there, he shall take them up and they shall be paid to the value of £5,000 when money comes in. More troops are ready to go from here when there are moneys to be had.

Further orders regarding drugs, &c. Those present to be a Sub-Committee to treat with contractors for clothing for the army.

Details regarding pensions to the Lord of Ormond's martial and civil list.

Dobbins to enquire for 1,000 fire stones for carbines, 5,000 for pistols, and 5,000 flints for snaphances, and to take care to send them away. He is to enquire what ball—especially what 12-lb. ball—there is in the Tower, which may be had for the service of Ireland.

Report to the House to allow something to Col. Jones for his post as Commander-in-Chief in Leinster and something for intelligence.

Lieut.-General Byrne, who was taken in the late defeat of Preston's forces, should be sent over here in custody, "he being a very dangerous rebel."

Report to the House that Francis Annesley may have the company in Col. Conway's regiment commanded by Capt. John Annesley, who is ready to part with it to him. *Pp.* 2. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 108-9.

26 Oct. Meeting of the Committee. No minutes kept.

12 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Manchester and seven others.

Mr. Davis' proposition to supply £6,000 worth of provisions for Ireland to go to the House. The House should empower this Committee to pay Davis £640 out of the first £80,000 that was to be disposed by the Committee of both kingdoms.

Other details. The clothes supplied to be obtainable for ready money at the following prices :—

	s.	d.
Cassocks and Breeches	-	-
Stockings	-	-
Shoes	-	-
Monmouth Caps	-	-
Shirts	-	-
	16	6
	1	1
	2	6
	1	11
	2	8

Other details regarding supply of tooops in Ireland. A Sub-Committee to draft a letter, to be presented to the House [of Commons], for indemnifying the officers of Munster as to the late remonstrance.

Other details regarding money and clothes for Ireland.

Col. Jones to release Lord Inchiquin's frigate. *Other details.*

Mrs. Martha Pigott's petition for arrears of her husband to go to the House, with recommendation in her favour.

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Col. Jones to be instructed that the Committee mean only that [Irish] officers, and not soldiers, be kept prisoners.

Other details. The Admiralty to be warned to find ships to guard the coast of Leinster, Munster and Ulster.

£300 to go to Lord Foliat for payment of the three English companies sent to Londonderry. *Other details.*

Report to go to the House of Commons that £10,000 was, by the ordinance of 12 June, appointed for paying and transporting four regiments of foot into Ireland that were come off from the Army. The said regiments did not go to Ireland, and the residue of the money is now in the hands of the Treasurer at Wars. The House to be desired that this sum may be disposed of by the Committee for the present subsistence of the forces of Leinster and those of Ulster that came to their assistance, and that out of the same money the sum remaining due to Col. Jones for his regiment of horse be paid. *Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, pp. 111-3.*

16 Nov.
Derby House

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and ten others.

Sir Wm. Parsons', Lord Valentia's and other petitions to go to the House with report in favour of paying them their pension of £500 a year. £300 should be paid to Sir John Burlace [Borlase] "to preserve him and his family from starving." *Other details.*

Col. Monke to be instructed to take notice of Sir Robert King's good services. Sir Robert King to be let know of the £200 for himself and the £1,500 for his forces.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Burley to be recommended to Col. Michael Jones for a post. Thanks to be sent to Col. Monke and a request to make the best use he can of the provisions now sent him.

Warrants to be signed for sums for the hospital, &c., in Dublin (*details given*). Also for sums due for provisions sent to Col. Jones, and for £438 to Jones—part of what is due to him for transporting four regiments of foot for Ireland. Other sums to be paid to Monke and Jones; and to Mr. Madden, Richard Warburston, and Mr. Davies, the provision dealer.

£4,500 to go in specie to Dublin for Jones' forces; and £1,500 more for those of Monke's force who lately marched to Jones' assistance.

£10,000 to be appointed for Munster. *Pp. 2½. Ibid. 113-5.*

19 Nov

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and eight others.

Details. A ship to be ready to take the money going from Chester to Dublin and to Monke. The Admiralty Committee to be addressed on the subject. *Other details.*

£80 to be appointed for transport of Capt. Fisher's troop of horse when the Star Chamber Committee shall have taken security for the shipping and transporting thereof.

1647.

The House to be asked that the Commissioners appointed go with the money to Munster.

Mrs. Shane's petition forwarded to Col. Monke, with direction to do what is fair for her.

Mr. Clayton to be told that this Committee have no power to pay arrears, but that they will support his application for a suitable post if he can find one. The Parliament is taking steps to remove the Scots' army [from Ireland].

Similar answer to Capt. J. Kairnes. *Details. Pp. 1½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, pp. 116-7.*

30 Nov.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Saye and Seale and seven others.

Report to go [to the House] on Sir John Borlase's case.

Col. Apsley to be recommended to Lord Inchiquin, and the House to be told of his good service in taking the Castle of Cahir. *Other details. P. ½. Ibid. 117.*

[Same.]

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Lisle and six others.

The Adventurers for lands in Ireland to meet some of this Committee and others at Grocers' Hall at 2 o'clock on Dec. 1. They will there hear something concerning their adventures.

Annesley, Temple, Goodwyn and Jephson to meet the Adventurers [*see foregoing paragraph*] and communicate to them the order of the Commons of the 13th inst., and other things as appointed by the House of Commons. They shall call to their assistance Sir Wm. Parsons, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir Robert Meredith, Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Robt. King, Sir Paul Davis, Col. Arthur Hill and such other gentlemen of Ireland as they think fit.

Details regarding payments to Mr. Annesley, Mr. Scot, Col. Castle, Mr. Vaughan, Sir John Veele and Mr. Walley.

Sir Edward Povy, who is very poor, recommended to the House.

Capt. Steven Rich to be sent to the Committee of the Admiralty with request that they will at once dispatch him to the service mentioned in Col. Jones' letter of 10 Nov., which this Committee "conceives to be very necessary for the service of Ireland."

The Sub-Committee (*above, par. 2*) to meet the Adventurers at Grocers' Hall to-morrow and debate with them on the Irish service.

Report to the Committee at Star Chamber in favour of sending saddles and swords for cavalry and dragoons to Monke. If he has these he will be able to organise raids and, according to reports from Ulster, to do great service.

The mortar-piece at Bristol with its shells to be given to Col. Hill for transport to Ireland. Sixty barrells of powder, &c., to go to Monke. *Pp. 2½. Ibid. 118-120.*

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3 Dec.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and eight others.

A paper from the Adventurers for lands in Ireland was read. They ask that the Committee will approve of the following Adventurers as a Sub-Committee:—

Lord Mayor John Warner.	Samuel Langham.
Sir John Wollaston, Kt.	James Houblon.
Sir David Watkins.	Saml. Mowyer.
Alderman Andrewes.	Richd. Waring.
„ Foote.	Thos. Brightwell.
„ Gibbs.	Laur. Brinley.
„ Kendricke.	Wm. Hawkins.
„ Fowke.	Richd. Salwey.
„ Avery.	Robt. Houghton.
„ Witham.	Wm. Thompson.
„ Vinor.	Edm. Harrison.
Major-General Browne.	Thos. Ayres.
„ Skippon.	Wm. Pennoyer.
Chas. Vaughan.	Edw. Vaughan.
Sam. Warner.	Thos. Younge.
Alex. Bence.	Richd. Ashurst.
Michael Herring.	Richd. Quayney.
Maurice Thompson.	Thos. Vincent.
John Dethicke.	Rich. Clutterbucke.
Wm. Methold.	Stephen White.
John Strange.	

They also ask that the Committee will allow this Sub-Committee from time to time to address them on such matters as they think well of for the present and future relief of Ireland. This desire is approved pending further orders.

Sir William Stuart's regiment should not be disposed of. His troop should be given to his son Sir Alexander Stewart.

The House to be moved to reward Col. Apsley for the taking of Cahir Castle and the letter going to Lord Inchiquin on his behalf to be suspended.

Details regarding payments to Captain Piggot and the messengers.

Details regarding the issue of letters by this Committee and Mr. Peers' petition. Pp. 2½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, pp. 120-122.

14 Dec.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and nine others.

Details. Capt. Andrew Mainwaring to be recommended to Col. Jones.

A Sub-Committee appointed (*names given*) to consider Sir Faithful Fortescue's business, examine [?] Col. Sterling and Lieut.-Col. Marshell [?] and report to this Committee.

The petition of Capt. Montgomery on behalf of the Lord of Ardes, now a prisoner with the rebels, to go to both Houses.

1647-8.

Col. Jones to be told that £20,000 a month for six months has been ordered for Ireland.

Letters to go to Inchiquin and Jones for recovering by exchange Archibald, Donald and Duncan Campbell, Wm. Sterling and any other Campbells who are now prisoners at Kilkenny. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 123.

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4 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and nine others.

The ordinance for £20,000 to be reported to the House.

The Committee cannot prevent the disbanding of Col. O'Hara's regiment, it having to be done by order and appointment of the House.

The General's letter of 2 Dec., 1647, concerning Captain Hampden to be sent to the Star Chamber Committee, who may be able to find means of transporting his troop to Ireland.

The Commanders-in-chief of the several provinces in Ireland to be directed "not to entertain into any command under them any person who has served the King against the Parliament."

To inform the House that this Committee has no money from which to pay the sums awarded by the House to Lord Inchiquin, Sir H. Tichborne, Col. Fenwick, Col. Conway, Col. Jones and Col. Gifford. Steps should be taken to pay them.

Pass to Col. James Apsley to go where he pleases.

The Committee have examined Col. Sterling pursuant to an order of the House of Commons. He confesses that the letter written to the Earl of Leven is signed by himself and was written by a servant of Mr. Gething's, who is secretary to the Lord President. The letter was authorised by the Council of War; and he believes that the question on which, as the letter shows, Lord Leven's advice was asked was whether or not the troops [the Scottish troops in Ulster] could get supplies from the Parliament in England. The said Colonel acknowledges that he wrote and sent letters [intercepted and] produced at the inquiry to Lord Wareston, Sir Patrick Weims [Wemyss,] Sir John Crawford, Major-General Munro, Hugh Montgomery, John Kenedy, Cornelius Crawford and Wm. Knox. He deposed that the letters were carried to Scotland by a servant of his in a ship appointed to Captain Swanley by an order of the Lord President, and were written owing to reports and rumours which had come from England.

Col. Mershell, examined, acknowledges that he wrote the letter to the Lord Huntly. He heard that the President and Council of War had ordered a letter to be written to the Earl of Leven, but he knew nothing of its contents. He heard these letters and the remonstrance were due to reports sent out of England.

Ordered—that these letters go to the House of Commons. Pp. 3. *Ibid.* 124-6.

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FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and five others.

Details regarding transport of Ponsonby's troops.

Warrants to be issued for £50 to Rowe for his service with the Commissioners for Ireland.

The £758 6s. 8d. due to Mr. Annesley, Sir Robt. King, and Mr. Wm. Beale for themselves and their secretary and chaplain for four months' and twenty days' service in Ireland, ending 24 Nov., 1646, be paid out of the monies devised for the service of that kingdom.

£125 apiece to be paid to Sir Robert King, Sir John Clotworthy and Sir Robert Meredith for their services for two months and a half to 12 Feb., 164⁹.

Report to the Houses that the money which has come in "upon the fourth part" at Grocers' Hall may be ordered to be sent to Munster as part of the £10,000 the House has ordered to be sent thither; and that order may go for buying with it hose and shoes for the private soldiers in Munster.

Details regarding Mr. Hering and the supply of surgeons' chests for Dublin.

Sir James Barry's petition to go to the House, with report in favour of giving him some employment.

Lady Bridges' petition to go to the House.

Details regarding Cols. Fenwick and Castle.

Col. James Apsley's pass to be signed.

Report to the House that Sir Faithful Fortescue is within the words of the Articles of Dublin, whether he be within their intention or not. He should be set free, to depart the kingdom within a month. *Pp.* 2. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 127-8.

11 Jan. Meeting of the Committee. No minutes kept.

14 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Lord Wharton and seven others.

Letter to go to Sir Thos. Fairfax informing him that this Committee have no money with which to transport Col. Cooke's regiment of horse, or to keep them till they go. They cannot do anything in the matter.

Lady Tyringham to be told that this Committee have no cognizance of the matters mentioned in her petition. The same answer to Capt. John Armstrong. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 129.

18 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and seven others.

Col. Monke to have free power to dispose of the £1,500.

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Cloaks and clothes to be obtained for the soldiers as soon as the ordinance for £20,000 for six months (now twice read and committed) is passed, and money can be obtained.

Report to go to the House, sending Sir Charles Coote's letter concerning the fishing of Lough Foyle and the opinion of this Committee that Sir Robert Stuart should have it. In the meantime the fishing to be in his hand till the pleasure of the Houses be known.

Other details. The Committee for the Admiralty to be recommended to send a ship to the Irish coasts to prevent cattle, &c., being taken out of that country, as Col. Monke suggests in his letter of 27 Dec. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, pp. 129-30.

21 Jan. Further meeting. No minutes kept.

25 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and six others.

Details regarding charges against Major Graham and payment to Sir John Borlase.

A letter of encouragement to be sent to Lord Inchiquin, and he is to have £200 out of the money sent to Munster for his own use.

In pursuance of an order of both Houses of 24 Jan., it is ordered that Sir Wm. Parsons, Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Robert Meredith, Sir Robert King, Sir James Barry, Sir Wm. Anderson, Sir Paul Davies, Fenton Parsons, Wm. Basill, Thos. Betsworth, Gabriel Becke and Wm. Hawkins, of Iver, Bucks, shall be "Commissioners for the execution of the ordinance of 13 Jan. inst.⁽¹⁾ for the raising of £50,000 for the service of Ireland." Sir Adam Loftus to be receiver of the monies which come in under this ordinance.

These Commissioners to meet promptly and every day, and to report to this Committee their opinions as to how the ordinance may be best carried out. Annesley, Temple, Reynolds and Jephson to be a Sub-Committee to deal with these Commissioners. This order and the ordinance of 13 Jan. to be printed. P. 1. *Ibid.* 130-1.

28 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and four others.

Details regarding Lord Forbes.

The Treasurers for moneys adventured upon Irish land to be requested to print and publish a list of those who have subscribed, and of the sums they gave, both in London and elsewhere.

Letters to be sent to Lord Inchiquin. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 131-2.

⁽¹⁾ See *Commons' Journals [Eng.]* for this date and *Lords' Journals* for 24 Jan., 1648.

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1 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

Col. Jones to be thanked for his winter expedition into Wicklow, and told that report shall go to the Houses to his advantage. His dealing with the three Aldermen is approved, and he shall deal with them as he thinks fit, also his dealing with Sir Bryan O'Neale. The battering piece at Stafford shall be sent to him, and a report has gone to the House for 1,000 firelocks for him. £20,000 a month has been allocated for the Irish service.

Report to the House in favour of sending over to Col. Jones the "great battering piece" now at Stafford, with its equipage, and also those at Chester.

Same for sending 1,000 firelocks to Dublin, if they are in store, "both for the sparing of match and for the better carrying on of the many services for which they are more proper."

Major Jackson to have 10s. for every man he carries over—up to 100—to Col. More's regiment. The men shall receive 6d. each a day if they wait for wind and weather after 50 have reached Liverpool. He shall have a month's pay as Major and Captain (£18 18s.) when the men are on board ship.

Letter to go to the Committee of Lancashire that these recruits may have their arms with them. Walley to pay Jackson under this arrangement. Instructions to the Commissioners for raising the £50,000⁽¹⁾ read and passed. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, pp. 132-3.

8 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and five others.

Details regarding payment to Lieut.-Col. Wetton [?]. P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid.* 133.

15 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and nine others.

Details. The Treasurers of Goldsmiths' Hall to be asked to pay at once the money due from them to Weavers' Hall.

Report to the Houses that Col. Sterling and "Major" Marshall be discharged of their service in Ireland and of their imprisonment and attendance here.

Details. The surgeons' chests for Ireland to go at once to Chester and thence to Dublin.

Letter to go to the Lord of Ormond asking his engagement not to do anything against the Parliament.

Report to the House in favour of appointing a Commissary-General of the Victuals in Ireland, and of confirming Mr. Hawkins in that post, to which he has recently been appointed by Lord Lisle.

(1) See above p. 771. This body is hereinafter for brevity called by this name.

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Details given as to his pay and establishment.

Report to the House for accepting Lieut.-Col. Wm. Wetton's offer to transport a regiment of 1,200 foot, besides officers, to Ireland, to serve under Col. Monke. *Details* suggested as to his pay, transportation, &c. The force to be ready at the water's edge by March 10 at the furthest. They are to have 6*l.* a day per man during demurrage, and Col. Monke shall be provided with arms for them (*details given*). Ulster cannot support these men, and Col. Wetton therefore makes an offer to supply them. He is content to be paid out of the Excise of Leinster, though this service of money will yield nothing for some time, provided he be allowed interest at eight per cent. Recommendation accordingly. *Pp.* 3½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 134-7.

18 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and five others.

Order to go to the troop of Col. Ponsonby's regiment, which remains at Liverpool, to transport itself to Ireland.

Details. Letter to go to Sir Charles Coote thanking him for his services, letting him know that when money comes in he shall be sent supplies. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 137.

22 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and six others.

£50 to the Committee at Star Chamber. Sir Adam Loftus to pay it.

The Committee at Star Chamber to be urged to supply 800 muskets with swords and 400 pikes and swords for the regiment [Col. Wetton's] now to go over into Ireland for Col. Monke.

Other details. Letters of thanks to go to Sir Chas. Coote and to tell him that the House has voted him £2,000 out of the Excise. Letters to Walley to provide shipping for Col. Wetton's regiment, and to pay Capt. Parsons out of the money appointed for Col. Birch.

Powell, at Bristol, to send away some saddles, &c., the property of the State, in Capt. Pilgrim's frigate.

Col. Ponsonby's troop-commanders to be ready to ship at once. The Deputy-Lieutenants of Lancashire to be informed that this Committee has ordered the sailing of those troops and has not failed to perform its duty in that matter. This Committee will report that the money recommended to be paid to these troops during their demurrage may be paid to the country there. *P.* 1½. *Ibid.* 138-9.

2 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

Details. The Committee at Star Chamber to be desired to deal with contractors for supply of the forces in Ireland upon the faith

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of the ordinance for £20,000 per month for Ireland, and to report their transactions, which shall not be to a greater value than £20,000, to this Committee. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 139.

7 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Pierrepont and six others.

Details. The Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall to give reasons why they have not paid the money due to the Lord of Ormond.

The Commissioners at Star Chamber to be asked to which of the clauses of the ordinances passed by the Commons their suggestions as to the sale of bishops' lands are agreeable, and why those which are not in accordance with clauses which have passed the House [? sense obscure here] were put in. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 140.

10 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland, the Lieut.-General [Cromwell] and six others.

Col. Jones to report on Lord Moore's petition for the government of the co. Louth and barony of Slane.

The Great Seal of Ireland should be taken from the present Chancellor, and the Houses should dispose of it to whom they think fit.

The ordinance for raising £50,000 by the sale of houses in Ireland to go to the Houses of Parliament. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 140-41.

14 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and five others.

Mr. Fleetwood to be "Solicitor upon the Irish Ordinance," within the City of London, and to have 2*d.* in the £1 for his pains. The instructions for the several solicitors shall be sent to the various counties as soon as the several solicitors are agreed upon.

Articles with Major Westmoreland and Col. Fenwicke to be drawn up and signed and security taken from him.

Report to go to the House on the facts concerning the "Earl" of Ormond. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 141.

15 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and five others.

The arrangement made with Major Westmoreland for recruits to be sent to Col. Conway's regiment to be reported to both Houses. The sums agreed upon with him to be furnished from the Excise of Leinster, with the credit of which he is content. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 141-2.

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18 March. Further meeting of the Committee. No minutes kept.

20 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and seven others.

Details. Report concerning the Lord of Ormond to be made to both Houses.

£38,000 to be agreed on to go now to Ireland. *P.* ½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 143.

21 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Armyne and four others.

General Cromwell's proposition to be reported to both Houses. Annesley and Temple to speak with the citizens and bring them to as low terms as they can.

The Houses to direct the Committee of the Admiralty to have convoys ready to convoy provision ships to Ireland. *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 143.

24 March. Further meeting of the Committee. No minutes kept.

28 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and five others.

An express to be sent forthwith with letters to Lord Inchiquin.

Cols. Jones and Monke and Sir Charles Coote to be informed of the steps being taken here for this summer's service.

Instructions passed for the agents who are to be sent out to gather in the £20,000 per month for Ireland.

£30 to Lieut.-Col. Norris Jephson for his journey to Munster. He is to go with the letter to Lord Inchiquin.

Report to be made suggesting that Col. Jephson and some other two gentlemen be sent as Commissioners to Munster. Provisions to be hastened there: and the instructions to the Commissioners to be so drawn as to protect them in case the soldiers should mutiny against them when they arrive.

The Houses should consider steps for paying the arrears of the soldiers in Munster and should give the Commissioners some instructions in the matter. The Marchioness of Winchester's petition should go to both Houses. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 143-4.

30 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and six others.

The report concerning Munster to be entered here. Report to the House that Sir John Temple and Sir Wm. Parsons should be sent to Dublin to join Col. Jones as Commissioners for carrying on the war this summer. *Other details.* *P.* ½. *Ibid.* 144-5.

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30 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and six others.

Alderman Andrewes and the rest of the citizens of London to be asked to advance £5,000 for an emergency for Munster. This is to be paid at Bristol on bill of exchange. Their answer to be given by to-morrow afternoon. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 145.

31 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and eight others.

The Commissioners sitting in the Star Chamber to draw up a “particular division of the whole contract lately made with the citizens of London for the several provinces of Ireland, and to bring it in to-morrow afternoon.” *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.* 145.

1 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and nine others.

Sir Adam Loftus to procure as soon as possible bills payable at Bristol for £5,000, and to take care that they be put on shipboard with the Commissioners going to Munster. He shall send a deputy to Munster, who shall issue this money at the order of the Commissioners now going there. *Other details.* *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 146.

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and six others.

Letter to the contractors to pay £5,000 to Sir Adam Loftus, which is to be made ready at Bristol.

Capt. Skelfield to be recommended to the Commissioners now going to Munster. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 146-7.

3 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and ten others.

Warrant to go to Alderman Andrewes and Maurice Thompson⁽¹⁾ to pay to Sir Adam Loftus £100 each for Col. W. Jephson, Major Richard Salwey and John Swynfen, Esq., for their journey to Munster and £100 more in consideration of their extraordinary charges.

Recommendation to the Committee of the Admiralty to give power to Jephson, Salwey and Swynfen to command such shipping as shall be necessary for their going to Munster or returning thence. The Commissioners to have all letters wherein Lord Inchiquin engaged his fidelity to the service of the Parliament.

The ordinance for £50,000 to be raised on the credit of rebels' houses in Ireland to be hastened.

Other details. £30 to Col. W. Jephson. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 147-8.

(¹) See Calendar of S.P. Domestic of this date.

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4 April. Further meeting of the Committee. No minutes kept.

7 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and seven others.

The Committee of the Admiralty to prepare a convoy for the shipping now in the Thames and ready to go to Munster.

Details concerning the supply of Monke and Coote.

The Commission for Mr. Bride to raise a troop of dragoons to be issued out and that the other two shall be likewise granted when the names of the persons are sent over hither and approved of.

The battering pieces from Stafford and Chester to be sent away.

Six months' provisions for 500 men to go to Derry as a magazine.⁽¹⁾ *Other details* regarding the payment of the forces in Ireland.

Warrant to go to the Contractors on the ordinance of the £20,000 a month to furnish 1,000 quarters of wheat and rye at Bristol. Resolutions taken for providing that the clothes, provisions, &c., be of good quality. *Pp.* 2. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 150-151.

11 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and five others.

Capt. Lennard may, if Col. Jones thinks fit, have leave to come over to "the Bath" for three months for the recovery of his health.

Details regarding convoy of provision ships and the money due to Goldsmiths' Hall from Weavers' Hall.

Letter to go to Col. Wetton, complaining of his not going aboard ship and oppressing the country with free quarters, and to require the going aboard of his forces the next fair wind. *Other details.*

Capt. Poe to have the same terms as Lieut.-Col. Wetton. *Other details.* *Pp.* 1½. *Ibid.* *pp.* 152-3.

13 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and six others.

Details regarding artillery. Col. Jones to displace, if he thinks fit, such officers as will not take out their commissions. A letter to be written to him for that purpose.

Recommendation to the Star Chamber Committee to take care that the provision ship for Munster may now go to Leinster to Col. Jones. Col. Jones to be informed of Lord Inchiquin's defection. Same to the other Commanders in chief.

Recommendation that the Committee of the Navy pay Captain Rich £80 for the service of the packet boat.

(1) See the Cal. of S.P. Domestic for this date.

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Further details regarding the supply of Col. Jones.

A letter in cypher to go to Col. Jones, telling him that Col. Monke has appointed Col. Trevor to the government of Carlingford Castle—an officer whom the Committee believe to be too affected to the King. Col. Jones to send this information by word of mouth to Monke.

Col. Eyres may take 1,200 men to Dublin if he will accept the terms given to Col. Wetton. *Pp.* 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 153-4.

14 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and eight others.

A Sub-Committee to draw up a declaration according to the order of the House of this day.

The House to be asked to consider, and do something for, Sir Wm. Fenton, Cols. Temple and Phayre and Major Pourdon, now prisoners.

The £5,000 ordered for Munster to go to Jones. The Admiralty Committee to be recommended to send a ship away with it at once to Dublin.

Two thousand foot with provisions for three months should be sent forthwith to Munster to encourage those who have not seceded with Lord Inchiquin. Capt. Crowther to be thanked for keeping together those who have not seceded with Inchiquin and to be requested to take such measures as he can pending the arrival in Munster of a force.

Capt. Anthony Poe to carry over 150 men to Derry on the terms given to Col. Wetton.

Captain Perry's offer to raise 200 men to recruit Col. Kinaston's regiment to be accepted. Terms of the agreement given. *Pp.* 1½. *Ibid.* 155-6.

18 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Kent and six others.

Details. Warrant to go to the contractors to pay the £15,000 remaining of their loan to Sir Adam Loftus.

£300 awarded to Col. Jones for himself out of the £5,000 going to him.

Other details regarding supply of the Irish forces by the contractors. Certain provisions to be sent to Jones.

Captain Reeve to take up his post at Cape Clear Island. Supplies will be sent to him. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 156-7.

21 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and eight others.

Details. Capt. Parry may take over 200 men upon the terms given to former officers.

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Answer to Mr. Peers that Col. Jones is allowed a sum for intelligence; and that this Committee will recommend him to Col. Jones if he will go over to him.

The petition of Mr. Ansdale of the ship *Patience*, who was commanded [commandeered] to serve the public on the going of the Commissioners for Munster to be referred to the Houses.

The Star Chamber Committee to prepare letters directing the Committees of the several counties in which the lands lie that are appointed to serve the loan of £50,000 upon houses in the cities of Ireland not to receive any rents from the tenants of such lands. This Committee will see these letters sent away.

Lord Inchiquin's son should be sent to Ireland and offered in exchange for Sir Wm. Fenton, Col. Edmund Temple, Lt.-Col. Faire, Major Pourdon and Lord Broghill's children who are there. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 156-7.*

25 April. Further meeting. No minutes kept.

[Same.] FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and five others.

Francis Stampe's petition to go to Col. Monke, if he finds the facts to be as stated, the company shall be returned to Captain Stampe, and Col. Wetton shall be required to raise so many more men, according to his agreement.

The sheriff of Dublin and the money ordered to go there to be carried over at once by Captain Pilgrimme. Capt. Clearke to pay over the £900 which he has on board to such person as Sir Adam Loftus shall appoint.

Mr. Tierense's petition referred to a Sub-Committee.

Sir Wm. Anderson is continued Commissary of the clothes at Dublin, and should go there to perform his duty. £50 to be paid him out of the Dublin money.

"Effectual recommendation" to go to the Committee of the Navy that £336 be paid to Capt. Clarke for the victualling of his ship for eight months. *P. ½. Ibid. 158.*

2 May.
Derby House.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Kent and seven others.

£200 to be allowed to Col. Monke.

Sir Adam Loftus to ship £5,000 aboard the *Constant Warwick*, which is ordered to transport it.

Details regarding collection of money of the Irish assessment.

Other details. The Deputy-Lieutenants of Staffordshire, Cheshire, Flint and Denbigh to assist in the getting of carriages for the transport of the battering pieces. *Other details. P. ¾. Ibid. 159.*

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4 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

Col. Jones to unload speedily the *Nicholas* of London, which will come to him with provisions.⁽¹⁾ P. 10. S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, p. 159.

5 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Kent and five others.

“Capt.” Crowther [in Munster] to bring off as many soldiers as he can and transport them to Dublin to Col. Jones. This Committee will see that he is paid for transportation. Jones to receive such men as “Vice-Admiral”⁽²⁾ Crowther shall bring him, and Capt. Clarke to have two breast-pieces instead of those now on his ship, which belong to the store of Dublin. Sir Walter Earle to be conferred with about it.

The Commissioners at Star Chamber to find out a skilful founder and discover and report upon what terms he will go over to Dublin and there to cast three pieces which are not so useful for the present service of the Kingdom into pieces which may be more useful.

The Committee of the Admiralty to be asked to supply lesser ships than those hitherto sent to guard the Irish coast, for the better pursuing of the pirates into creeks and shallows.

The contractors to send on war provisions to Leinster, Ulster and Connaught as soon as possible.

Other details. P. 1. *Ibid.* 160.

9 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Wharton and five others.

£28 to be paid to Mr. Veele, being part of what is due to him for laying out £10,000 by order of this Committee.

£200 out of the £10,000 appointed for Dublin to be paid for surgeons' chests and drugs. *Details given.*

Captain George Cressy to be answered that this Committee have no power in the matter of arrears. The recruits of that troop shall be treated like the recruits of any other. They have not as yet given any commands in Ireland without consulting the Commander in chief; but that if Col. Jones recommends him they will give him a commission for the command of the troop.

Thos. Peers to be answered, as before, that the arrears mentioned by him upon the Act of Loan and Contribution are not in the disposal of this Committee, but in that of the Committee at Star Chamber. They will, if he wishes it, recommend him to Col. Monke.

Hearing of the good service of Major Robert Astley, deceased, and of the sad case of his relict, the Committee answer that they

(1) See Cal. of S.P. Dom. for this date.

(2) Capt. John Crowther was Vice-Admiral of Ireland at this date.

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have nothing in their disposal wherewith to pension her, but that she must apply to the House of Commons. She will there be assisted by those of this Committee who are members.

The money for Sir Charles Coote and provisions for Derry to go in the same ship. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *pp.* 161-2.

16 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

£700 of the money for Connaught to be paid here in town to Sir Robert King for the use of Sir Charles Coote. The £10,000 for Dublin and the remainder for Connaught and Ulster to be sent away.

The Commissioners at Star Chamber to inquire and report where ball may be found to suit Col. Jones' guns. Sir Robert Meredith to be put in Baron Hilton's place as Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland.

At Sir Adam Loftus' desire, warrant to issue to Captain Jones to take aboard the money for Ireland.

Mr. Lynn to be recommended to Col. Jones. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 162.

19 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Sae and Seale and five others.

Details. Three hundred pieces of sackcloth and £50 for surgical chests to go to Col. Monke. Mr. Lavander to "view" the surgical chests, and Mr. Dover and Mr. Leadbeater to "view" the drugs.

£300 a piece to be paid to Sir Chas. Coote and Col. Monke out of the £2,500 which are allowed to each of the provinces under their command. Capt. Meredith's troop to be added to the regiment of those under the command of Col. Jones. Sir Arthur Loftus to be recommended to Col. Jones.

The petition of Captain Thos. Hart and Captain Henry Gibbon to be referred to the Commissioners sitting at Star Chamber, who shall give their opinion upon certain of the points raised in it. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 162-3.

23 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Wharton and five others.

Directions to go to the Vice-Admiral that some of the ships now in the Irish squadron take in the money which is now aboard the *Constant Warwick* and take it to Dublin to Col. Jones.

The General to be asked to let such guns go for Ireland as can be spared from Denbigh. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 163.

6 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Salisbury and five others.

Details regarding the navy, surgeons' chests, and Captain Adam Payte.

1648.

Wheat to be sent to Sir Chas. Coote at Derry or Sligo.

Col. Temple's case to be recommended to the House. *P.* ½.
S.P. Dom. Interregnum E. 26, *p.* 148.

9 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Northumberland and seven others.

The provisions for Sir Chas. Coote to go to Sligo or Derry.
Details regarding charge for same.

Sir Charles to have leave to come here after he has finished his summer service.

A Sub-Committee to consider and report on the letter and papers of Col. Jones.

Sir Francis Willoughby to have liberty to stay here three months longer in respect of his foot company in Ireland.

Details of payment to Mr. Lyn, apothecary. *P.* ⅔. *Ibid.* 149.

13 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Denbigh and five others.

Col. Duckenfield to deliver to Chas. Walley all the bullets which he has belonging to the great guns designed for Ireland.

The two corn-ships now in the Downs to start for Ireland with the first good wind.

Recommendation to the Lord-Admiral to find a convoy for them.
P. ¼. *Ibid.* 164.

16 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Pembroke and eight others.

The *Robert* and *John* to sail from the Downs with provisions for Ireland with the first wind. The Lord Admiral to be asked to supply a convoy.

Desire to Sir John Bamfield, Sir John Northcot and the rest of the gentlemen of Devonshire to come to the Committee on Tuesday next.

The Lord of Ormond's letter of 30 May from Paris to be sent to the House. Wm. Perkins' petition to go the House with recommendation that he be paid out of the money to be paid to the Lord of Ormond. *Other details.*

As Sir Chas. Coote objects to the sending to Dundalk of the provisions designed for him, the Committee at Star Chamber to be asked why they desire to land them there. *P.* ⅔. *Ibid.* 164.

20 June. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—The Earls of Northumberland, Manchester and Pembroke, Lords Howard and Lisle; Pierrepont, Armyne, Gerrard, Wallop and Temple.

1648.

Details regarding assessments for Ireland in Cornwall and Oxfordshire. Officers who have not fulfilled their contract to bring men to Ireland shall be summoned to have their bonds put in suit. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 165.

27 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Warwick and four others.

Recommendation to the House in favour of giving Lord Inchiquin's son in exchange for Sir Wm. Fenton, Lieut.-Cols. Fare [Phayre] and Fordham, Capts. Fenton, Southwell and Courthop, and the rest of those that are kept prisoners by Lord Inchiquin.

Details regarding Major Westmoreland's transport, and the sending of Coote's supplies to Dundalk. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 165.

18 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Kent and five others.

The case of Devonshire to be reported to the House.

The Commissioners of North Wales to pay their money to Robert Greg, of Chester. Those of Montgomery to pay it to Mr. Proude, of Salop.

Warrants to issue to the Treasurers of the ordinance of 16 Feb. to pay the contractors what Mr. Dobbins certifies to be due to them.

Lord Inchiquin to be told that Sir Wm. Fenton must be free to write here of the "usage" of this Committee in Ireland, and to tell him that his son will be treated according as he treats Sir Wm. Fenton. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 165-6.

21 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Salisbury and five others.

A letter to be written to the contractors to furnish the rest of the moneys.

Letters to be sent to Jones, Monke, Coote, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Inchiquin and others. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 166-7.

1 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earls of Pembroke and Salisbury, Lords Howard and Say and Seale; Cranbourne and Lisle; Mr. Solicitor, Pierrepont, Armyne, Knightly, Temple, Gerard and Swinfen.

Thanks to Col. Jones for securing and sending over prisoners.

The prisoners to be secured at Chester. The House to be informed, and to be told that the Committee do not advise the bringing of these prisoners to London.

Recommendation to the Houses that an estate be given to Col. Jones for his services, as suggested by the Committee at Star Chamber.

1648.

Details regarding money and supplies for Ireland, and letters from Col. Monke. Ralph Wallice to be appointed Commissary of the Clothes in place of Sir Wm. Anderson, with same fee. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, *p.* 167.

7 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Howard and five others.

500 suits intended for Munster are being sent to Monke for the Scots who join him. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 167-8.

8 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Manchester and five others.

Col. Jephson to go to the Committee of the Navy and endeavour to secure the money which was to have been paid to Lord Inchiquin for the "run" of a frigate. If obtained it shall be spent in the charges of Inchiquin's son in the Tower and in sending him over to be exchanged. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 168.

11 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Mulgrave and eight others.

Details regarding cloth, &c., for Ireland.

Col. Jones to be informed that, owing to the troubles in England, Col. Fenwick cannot succeed in getting recruits for his regiment. He is to take care of Col. Fenwick's regiment.

Capt. Clayton to be answered that this Committee have decided to recommend no more officers to Col. Jones, and have no money to dispose of for the service of Ireland.

Details regarding Cols. Wetton and Ponsonby. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 168.

16 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Manchester and six others.

Letters similar to that written by this Committee to Norfolk to be written to all such places as the contractors for Ireland shall desire. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 169.

18 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Mulgrave and five others.

Details regarding the sending over of Lord Inchiquin's son, and of money, to Ireland, and Captain Love's case. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 169.

29 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Earl of Pembroke and seven others.

The suggestions sent down from the Upper House concerning Commissioners for the Great Seal of Ireland should be considered.

1648.

The Committee of the Navy to be asked to provide four vessels of 50 tons to prevent the returning of the Scots into Ireland. Col. Monke to do his best to regain Belfast.

The petition of Col. More's officers and Col. Jones' letter about their reducement to go to the House of Commons. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, p. 169.

1 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Mulgrave and five others.

Col. Monke to be asked who brought over some of the Scots' forces, what forces they were, and out of what companies they were drawn.

The House should consider the position of the Scots' forces in Ulster. The remainder of them keep garrisons there in their hands, and the Scots have sent part of their forces "into this kingdom in a hostile way."

Sir Robert Hannay's petition to go to the House. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 170.

5 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Denbigh and six others.

Sir Francis Willoughby to be allowed to continue three months more in England from his command.

Sir Geo. Blundell to be recommended to Col. Monke.

To report to the House the petitions of Lady Moore and Mr. Smith, agent for the Lord of Ormond.

A Sub-Committee to consider the case of Mr. Terence. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 170.

8 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Northumberland and seven others.

Arrangements for payment of Sir Chas. Coote and Col. Monke.

Col. Moore, who has given up Dundalk as a magazine for the forces, to be recommended to Col. Jones. He is to have the corn that he sowed about Dundalk.

Details regarding the exchange of Mr. Terence.

Other details. £300 to Col. Wetton. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 170-171.

13 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Denbigh and six others.

1,000 suits to go to Col. Monke. A Sub-Committee to deal with the contractors for the supply of "braste-pans" [breast-pans] and shoes for the Ulster Army. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 171.

1648.

20 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Earl of Denbigh and seven others.

100 marks to Major King.

Report to the House concerning the Marquis of Winchester's debt to Sir John Danvers.

The agent for the Irish assessments in Norfolk to have a warrant which he may present to the commander of the army, directing him to help him [the agent] in bringing in the contribution of the county. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum E.* 26, pp. 171-2.

END OF S.P. DOM. INTERREGNUM E. 26.

[*The Derby House Committee, of which this Committee was an offshoot, was abolished on 7 Feb., 1648½. See Calendar of S.P. Domestic for that date.*]

ENTRIES RELATING TO IRELAND FROM THE LETTER BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, &c.

[*The following entries are taken from several Volumes in the series known as S.P. Domestic, Interregnum I., preserved in the Public Record Office. A glance at the Calendar of State Papers Domestic for this period will show that up to the close of 1653 the Editor of that Calendar included the Irish entries in the abstracts given. After 1653, the Irish entries in the Domestic Calendar become more scarce, and many of them have been omitted altogether. The object of the following pages of this Calendar is to supply those omissions. It must not, however, be supposed that the entries here calendared are the only entries of Irish interest in the entry-books of the Council of State in the period 1653-59. For those years and for the earlier years, 1649-53, there are many documents, both entries and letters, of Irish interest, which have already found a place in the Domestic Calendar. A few of the most important of these are briefly mentioned hereinafter; but the reader is referred to the Domestic Calendar of the period.*]

1649.

27 Feb.
[Derby
House, ⁽¹⁾]

The COUNCIL of STATE to COL. MONKE.

We are aware of your wants and of the state of your province, and supplies will by now have reached you. You know what our difficulties are. "The Parliament hath now settled us a Council of

⁽¹⁾ This and the following letters of the Council of State, down to p. 790, are all addressed from Derby House.

1649.

State and committed the managing the affairs of Ireland unto us," and we hope to place you in a position to prosecute the war against the enemy free from all care as to yourselves. We cannot give you more particulars at present, "being but newly entered upon this charge," but we shall do our utmost to help the effectual carrying on of the service in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 94, *p.* 15.

27 Feb. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE.

We have your complaints, and had last year taken steps to supply you; but we had so many difficulties to contend with here that our plans did not take effect. We hope provisions are with you now. "The seas, you know, were not in safety, so much of the Navy being revolted; so as we were obliged to send overland to Chester." We trust you will not faint under your difficulties, from which you will shortly be relieved. *Pp.* 1½. *Ibid.* *pp.* 16-17.

Same. The SAME to COL. JONES.

Your letters of the 14th of January to Lieut.-General Cromwell told us of the enemies' peace and conjunction, and of your good service in the cause of the Commonwealth. We are very grateful for it and hope for ultimate success. We approve your destruction of the enemy's corn and will endeavour to send you supplies this year [*&c., in general terms as in foregoing two letters*]. The revolts and insurrections of last year, the defection of Inchiquin, the hostility of the fleet and the Scotch invasion have kept us from supporting you as we had intended. Military and Irish affairs have now been handed over to us by Parliament and we have been appointed a Council of State; we shall therefore consider Irish matters with care. A great fleet is now ready to go to sea and many of the ships are already abroad. Three Commissioners are appointed to command in chief as Admiral and General at sea:—Col. Edward Popham, Col. Robert Blake and Col. Richard Deane; and the power of the Lord High Admiral is in this Council. We hope there hath been such care to choose faithful and fit men to command the ships, and they have had such care of the choice of their ships' company, as the Commonwealth will be well served by them and the seas be kept in security. We have written to Vice-Admiral Moulton to convoy to you a ship now at Falmouth with 1,500 quarters of rye, and that he keep open the passage for the packet boat. *Pp.* 2. *Ibid.* 17-19.

[6 March—The same to Col. Jones. *See Calendar of S.P. Domestic for this date.*]

1649.

Circ. The SAME to COL. MONKE.

11 April.

We have received papers concerning the accident to Col. O'Connelly in the death of John Hamilton. *Three lines—undated, but between two letters of this date. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 94, p. 82.*

[16 April—Same to the Committee of Merchants and to the Contractors for Ireland. *See Calendar of S.P. Domestic for this date. Letters concerning Ireland are also to be found in the same Calendar at 23 April.*]

23 April. The SAME to COL. JONES, COL. MONKE, and SIR CHARLES COOTE.

You know how often Ireland has been nearly reduced, and yet how complete success was not attained; also how great the expense in which the war has involved England. The Parliament is determined to carry it on vigorously this year, and either bring it to an end or to such a condition that it can easily be finished. The force which we have prepared is 8,000 foot and 3,000 horse and dragoons. We hope you will do your utmost for the service of the Commonwealth. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. 111-112.*

[27 April—Same to Col. Strickland, same to Col. Jones; 2 May—Same to the Generals at sea. *For these see Domestic Calendar at these dates.*]

2 May. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE.

We hear that some of the Laggan forces have revolted and are besieging Londonderry. As this place is very important we shall send men and provisions to enable you to defend it. The Council will see Mr. John Davies satisfied for the fish which belonged to him and which you requisitioned for the service of Derry. Wheat is going to you, and we have contracted with Col. Huncks for a regiment of foot, three companies of which are already raised in Somersetshire and will go as soon as possible from Milford Haven to Ireland. When Col. Huncks goes with the remainder, we shall send you some money. *Other details. Pp. 1½. Ibid. 130-131.*

Same. The SAME to COL. JONES.

We are sending you corn and powder [*details*]. The ships bearing them have gone to the Downs to get convoy. You may draw bills on Lord Mayor Thomas Andrewes, Sir John Wollaston, Alderman Dethick and Mr. Allein, up to £10,000, at 14 days' sight; but you must make a condition with those who discount them that you may have power to cancel them by specie payments in Dublin, if you receive money from us before the bills be sent over here.

1649.

We have sent you over some fine cloth to be given to officers in payment of their arrears. It may not, however, be sufficient to meet the demands of all who have claims; and on that account it is best that you keep it in hand till we send enough to satisfy all claimants. Distribute the suits of clothes which we are sending, but reserve 2,000 suits for Col. Monke and his proportion of horse-men's and footmen's hats. We hope these steps will enable you to maintain your ground till Lieut.-General Cromwell arrives with the forces. For the recruiting of your own regiment we have received a proposition from Sir Theophilus Jones, and have ordered that thirty men be added to each troop—ten of them to be furnished in Ireland at £3 10s. [a man] and the remainder here. Your own troop shall be recruited by 20 men in Dublin. *Details. Pp. 2½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 94, p. 132-4.*

2 May. The SAME to COL. MONKE.

By your letters we understand to what difficulties you have been put by the revolting of the Scots. We shall endeavour to enable you to go through withal. We have caused £1,750 odd to be consigned to Mr. Walley for you and given order to the Generals at sea to have three small boats lie off the coast to await your orders.

We have sent other supplies [*details given*] and you shall have a Commission for your troop as desired. Inform us of what horse, foot, and provisions you need, and we shall endeavour to send them. *P. 1. Ibid. 135-6.*

[7 May and 11 May—Same to Charles Walley. *For these letters relating to Irish affairs see Domestic Calendar for this date.*]

12 May. The SAME to COL. MONKE.

We have seen your correspondence with some of the Scottish nation and “although there are some passages therein which seem to express more compliance with their present course than may stand with the service of the present government of this nation,” we feel sure that what you said is due to a desire to serve the Commonwealth at a critical time. We thank you for your service and have given order to send over to you the £1,750 odd [*mentioned above in letter of 2 May, q.v.*]. This should enable you to preserve your present horsemen till forces arrive. *P. ¾. Ibid. p. 161-2.*

[15 May—Same to Charles Walley and same to the Generals at sea; 19 May—Same to Major Westmoreland (2) and to Walley; 28 May—same to Walley; 29 May—same to same; 13 June—same to same; 15 June—same to Mr. Wybrantz and same to the Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull; 18 June—same to Col. Venables, to the Lord-General and to the Commissioners of the Navy;

1649.

22 June and 25 June (2)—same to same Commissioners and to the Generals at sea. *For these, which relate to Ireland, see the Domestic Calendar for these dates.*]

26 June. The SAME to COL. JONES.

They have contracted with James Wainwright for 2,400 pikes which are now in Dublin. He informs them he is to be paid for them 3s. 8d. apiece. Col. Jones may use them in the public service if he finds them serviceable. *P. ¼. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 94, p. 263.*

[26 June.—Same to Charles Walley relating to Irish affairs; see *Domestic Calendar for this date.*]

Same.
Whitehall.⁽¹⁾

The SAME to COL. JONES.

We see by your letter to Sir George Aiscue in what condition you are as regards yourselves and the enemy. We trust you will be able to hold out till supplies arrive. There are now ready at Chester for transport Col. Venables' regiment of 1,100 good men, some companies of Col. Moore and of Col. Huncks, Col. Reynolds' regiment of horse and three or four other troops. These will go with the first wind, and others will follow. We are loading 200 quarters of wheat and 200,000 lb. of biscuit in the Thames, which will be there before the body of our forces arrive. We have written to Sir George Aiscue urging him to keep open the river for supply of Dublin with forces and provisions. We hope you will preserve Dublin for the Parliament.

P.S.—£1,000 worth of cheese is going to you. We shall honour your drafts for money. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. pp. 269-70.* [See also letters of 27 June in *Domestic Calendar of this date.*]

29 June. The SAME to the SAME.

Major Wm. Ashton to have certain supplies from the store in Dublin. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 274.* [See also letters of 2 July (2), 5 July and 10 July in *Domestic Calendar referring to Irish affairs.*]

10 July. The SAME to COL. MONKE.

In view of the state of affairs in "those parts" [Ulster] and of the numerous defections which have taken place, you should recruit yourself 1,500 men from the English in the Scottish quarters. You shall only take men "of the English nation and such as you have good assurance will stick to you upon all occasions," and we shall see that supplies are sent for them. You shall also enlist as many

(1) The following letters are also directed from Whitehall.

1649.

horse as you can in the same districts. P. 1½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 94, p. 297.* [See also other letters, especially those to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated 18 and 24 July, in the *Domestic Calendar* for these dates.]

10 Aug. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE.

“Although we know not well whether the siege of the place in which you are will suffer these letters to come to your hands, yet, that you may not be imposed upon by what reports the rebels—either Scots or Irish—shall give out, who we know will not be wanting to use all means possible for the gaining of that place, as knowing they can never enjoy the acquisitions of their perfidy and treason till they have delivered themselves from the danger impending them from that place: we have thought fit to put these letters to the hazard of a passage to give you a true information of the state of things abroad.” There have already arrived in Dublin the foot regiment of Col. Venables and horse regiment of Col. Huncks and some foot of Cols. Moore and Huncks, in all nearly 3,000 men. We think these will save Dublin from the worst that Ormond can do to it. He already begins to “lodge close” and keep his horse on continual duty and will not be drawn into action by any provocation of our men. We think he cannot stay there long, but will be bound to move off. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is at Milford with the new army, which is very well provided with all things necessary. We conceive he has found shipping by this time, and will be in Ireland before this can reach you. He will, we are sure, put a speedy end to the war, in spite of this new and almost general rebellion. We hope you will be able to hold out in the important place which you occupy. Pp. 1½. *Ibid.* 373-4. [See 11 Aug. (2) in *Domestic Calendar* for other letters relating to Ireland.]

13 Aug. The SAME to COL. JONES.

We have received your letter of Aug. 6 from Dublin. It is little less than a miracle that you should have obtained the victory ⁽¹⁾ over so great a number of men as Ormond's whole force. We know how many of those who were in the pay of Parliament had deserted and how unshaken has been your policy, and how prudently and valiantly you have conducted affairs. We hope for a speedy end to the war. You will thank the officers and men who fought so well in this battle; and we trust it has opened a way for speedy satisfaction for themselves and others for faithful service. The House is not sitting to-day or would, we are sure, express its satisfaction. P. 1. *Ibid.* 381-2. [See letters of 18 Aug., 21 Aug., 25 Aug., 30 Aug., 4 Sep., and 12 Sep., in the *Domestic Calendar* for matters concerning Ireland.]

(1) Rathmines, fought August 2, 1649.

1649.

15 Sep. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE.

We send you the vote of the House of 10 Aug. last, being directed to do so by a vote of 24 Aug. last. This will explain to you how to behave yourself in the transaction between you and Owen Roe O'Niell. *Six lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 94, p. 438.*

18 Sep. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

The season is so far advanced that you can hardly expect to finish the war this year, particularly as the beaten enemy will not come afield, but will try to prolong matters, in the hope of some accident favourable to them. Every effort must be made to make Ireland bear this charge, which is no longer supportable by England. You know what a large sum the last expedition has cost; and that "the tree which bare this treasure hath no roots." You shall take all possible care to make the best use of lands forfeited, or given *in custodiam*. Hitherto those who have got such lands have gained by them, while the State has not been eased as it should have been. These lands should be set to the best advantage, the rents paid in to a central treasury at least once a month, and the proceeds used for pay of the army. This country cannot bear the expense of the war any longer. Six ships with corn are about to leave for Ireland, and we hope that you will make the best use of it. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. pp. 444-5.*

3 Oct. The SAME to the SAME.

"By your lordship's letters we are informed of the good success that God hath been pleased to give you against the rebels at Drogheda, and in consequence thereof at other [places] since. We hope the terror of that execution there done will much facilitate the rest of your work, and that by the blessing of God going along with you although the year be very far elapsed, yet you will make good progress towards peace." We have asked Col. Blake whether he wishes to remain Major-General. If he answers in the affirmative, we will think of a regiment for him. Meantime we have resolved to send over 5,000 recruits for distribution among the regiments there—not to increase the charge on the revenue if they grow supernumerary, but to be provided out of a part of the advantages that may take place in the revenue there, and by quarter assessments and otherwise. We have given orders for tents, but as corn is likely to be very dear here you should give direction to have it stored in all the garrisons there which you keep. *Pp. 1½. Ibid. p. 467.*

1650.

1650.

26 Feb. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

Thanking him for his "improvement or rather prevention" of the first opportunities that either the season of the year or the

1650.

health of his army would afford, and for enlarging his quarters, "taking in" hostile garrisons and bringing hostile districts under contribution. Care will be taken to supply him further. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 95, p. 15.*

6 April. The SAME to SIR CHARLES COOTE.

We hear by a letter of Robert Blacklidge and by other information that the people in Ulster continue to transport themselves with their goods and provisions into Scotland. This tends to denude the country of inhabitants and supplies. Blacklidge's vessel is not enough to prevent this. You shall therefore seize all the vessels in Ulster that are employed in this transportation, bring them to Belfast, Carrickfergus, or some safe port, and keep their sails and tackle in some safe place till you receive orders to restore them. Fishermen's boats are also employed in this traffic in summer time, but are so useful to the country that it would be unwise to seize them. You shall take security from the owners of all fishing boats, binding them not to aid this transportation of men, foods, or provisions. We think it necessary that for this service six long open boats, commonly called "birlings" be prepared, which may be employed with a proper number of musqueteers on that coast for the seizing of all ships that shall engage in this transportation. We shall send you over at once an experienced person with monies to build these boats. Prepare timber for the building of them, and let no news of this order be divulged before it is executed. P. 1. *Ibid. p. 83.*

1651.

1651.

11 July. The SAME to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND.

Captain Vernon informs us of your passage over the Shannon and also of the arrival of the Ulster forces into Connaught; and we have heard by other letters "of the progress of the Commonwealth's affairs and the successes which the Divine goodness is still pleased, notwithstanding all our unworthiness, to bless the endeavours of our forces with." We are thankful for this, and thankful to you for the pains you have taken. "We doubt not but with that diligence and care which you have always put forth in the service of the public, you will so prosecute and improve these mercies as that war may be speedily ended," or at least reduced to such a condition that it may be finished with a less force. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 96, p. 285.*

1653.

1653-4.

29 Dec. The SAME to the COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND.

We enclose the petition of Alexander Gray, setting forth the grievances of Wm. Birkin, under whose relict the petitioner claims. The petition was lately referred to you "a little before the change in the Council" and has since been renewed. You shall examine the case and do justice to the petitioner out of the estate of "Osolle Beere" [O'Sullivan Beare] as you think proper. *P.* ½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 73, p. 30.

1654.

1654.

12 Jan. ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—The Lord President Laurence and seven others.

The representation of the Committee for Claims for lands in Ireland was read and referred to the Commissioners for inspecting the Treasuries. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 73., p. 76.

23 Jan. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President and eleven others.

A Committee of the Council shall meet to-morrow in the afternoon at the Cockpit to hold a conference with the Adventurers for Ireland touching some desires tendered by them to his Highness in reference to their adventure lands. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.*, 75, p. 64, and *I.* 73, at this date. [*Calendared in Domestic Calendar.*]

26 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and ten others.

An order was made on 2 July last enacting that 1*l.* in the £1 [payable] by each adventurer to the Committee for clearing claims at Grocers' Hall should be paid to such persons as the Committee of Adventurers, who are entrusted by the whole body of Adventurers, should nominate. This order is now confirmed. No certificate shall be issued out to any adventurer until he shall have paid this sum. *P.* ½. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 75, p. 70, with note (p. 75) that this order was after the Protector's consent given "passed for a law" on 27 Jan., and also *I.* 74, at 26 Jan.

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[17 Feb. Further order of the same touching the payment of one penny in the pound by the adventurers for satisfying the Committee of Claims for lands in Ireland, *calendared in Domestic Calendar for this date, q.v.*].

21 Feb. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Thanking them for having declared his Highness Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland in Ireland. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 129 and I. 73 at same date.*

24 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President and five others.

The petition of Nathaniel Markes, with the report of the Attorney-General, was read. The Attorney-General shall certify to the Council what has been certified by the Commissioners of Ireland in the matter, or whether they have sent any information in respect of it. *Eight lines. Ibid. p. 137, and p. ½ in I. 73 at same date.*

28 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eleven others.

The petition of Anne Viscountess Claneboy [*see above, pp. 597-599*] is referred to the Council. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 143, and I. 73 at same date.*

3 March. FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

Present :—President and seven others.

The petition of the London Companies [*see above, page 595, S.P. Ireland 286, No. 85*] was referred to the Committee of the Irish Adventurers for consideration and report. *Five lines. Ibid. p. 150, and I. 73 at same date.*

Same. Order regarding Edward Viscount Loftus of Ely's petition [*in Domestic Calendar, q.v.*]. *Ibid. p. 148 and I. 73 at same date.*

7 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and ten others.

The existing Irish law of treason to remain unaffected by the late ordinance for treasons so far as regards offences committed before the date of the issue of the order.

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The question of instituting a mint in Ireland is referred to a Committee. *Eight lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 154, and I. 73 at same date.*

9 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and twelve others.

An ordinance declaring that proceedings for murder shall be the same as usual in Ireland was agreed on for presentation to the Protector. *Three lines. Ibid. p. 159, with note of the Protector's approval of same, Ibid. p. 175 ; also in Vol. 73 at same date.*

10 March. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Mary Gernon's petition [*see above, p. 454*] was read. *Two lines. Ibid. p. 160, and Vol. 73 at same date.*

[Orders of 16, 22, 28 and 31 March, concerning respectively the cases of Alderman Daniel Hutchinson, Capt. Samson Towgood, George Pickering and the Adventurers for lands in Ireland. [*See Domestic Calendar for these dates.*]

7 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

The report on Lord Claneboy's petition [*above, pp. 597-599, S.P. Ireland 286, 92-96*] read. His fine shall be two years' value of his estate, according to its value in the year 1640, to be paid in on June and December next to the Treasury in Ireland. A quantity of his land sufficient to satisfy this fine may be set out, and articles given him accordingly. *P. $\frac{1}{6}$. Ibid. p. 227.*

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and six others.

The Commissioners for managing the affairs of Ireland shall have power to let the lands in Ireland in the four counties which are reserved to the Commonwealth (Dublin, Cork, Kildare and Carlow) from year to year only and not for any longer. *Four lines. Ibid. I. 75, p. 229, and I. 74, p. 5, and letter accordingly, dated 26 April, 1654, I. 74, p. 67.*

11 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord President Laurence and seven others.

The petition of Ulicht [Ulick] Earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans to the Protector was read and referred to the Committee on Irish

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Affairs. Four lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 232, and reference to the Committee of Council for the Treasuries, I. 74, p. 11.

The Committee to whom the petition of the Adventurers for Irish land is committed shall consider and report upon it. *Four lines. I. 75, p. 234.*

Same.

The Committee of the Council for Irish Affairs to consider a petition addressed to the Protector by divers distressed natives of Ireland. *P. ½. I. 74, p. 15.*

14 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

The petition of Sir Arthur Loftus to the Protector is referred to the Committee to which the petition of the Adventurers for lands in Ireland is referred. *P. ¼ [in Domestic Calendar].*

The petition of Mary Cooke was considered on report. Alderman Thos. Andrewes is empowered to receive from the petitioner £56 5s., the remaining part of £168 15s. subscribed by her late husband Edward Cooke, deceased, son of Edward Cooke, Dr. of Physic, under the Ordinance of 14 July, 1643, for subscriptions upon towns, cities and lands in Ireland. *P. ¾. In all, p. 1. Ibid. 75, pp. 242-3, and Ibid. 74, pp. 26-7.*

Same. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

Capt. St. John Broderick's petition [*above, pp. 530-1, S.P. Ireland 285, 181*] is referred to a Committee. *Six lines. Ibid. 75, p. 246, and 74, p. 31.*

18 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

The report on Capt. St. John Broderick's petition [*see last entry*] was read and agreed to. The lands mentioned in his petition, except the lands of Garriduffe, shall be set out for payment of his arrears. Whatever is over after he has been satisfied shall be let to him at 12*d.* an acre until the State shall think fit to order the sale of such overplus, the petitioner having the benefit of pre-emption. *P. ½. Ibid. Vol. 75, p. 252, and similar order, Ibid. 74, p. 43.*

21 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same and three more.

Viscount Moore's petition [*see above, S.P. Ireland 287, 120 et sq. at p. 668*] was read and referred to a Committee. *Three lines. Ibid. 75, p. 255, and 74, p. 49.*

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2 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Same as foregoing and one more.

Sir Henry Tichborne's petition [*above, at p. 604, S.P. Ireland 286, No. 111*] was referred to a Committee. *Six lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 263.*

3 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and seven others.

The case of Ulickt [Ulick] Earl of Clanricarde was considered. The £600 which remains due to him shall be paid [*see his petition, &c., in S.P. Ireland 287, 70, &c., p. 650, &c., and especially 287, 76*]. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 266.*

4 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and six others.

Details regarding instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

The petition of Elizabeth Countess of Ormond was read and referred to the Committee which is considering the petition of the Adventurers for lands in Ireland [*for petition see above, p. 606, S.P. Ireland 286, 117-119*]. *Ibid. p. 272.*

8 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and ten others.

The report of a Committee on the question of indemnity to the Protestants of Munster is agreed with, and a Committee appointed to bring in a draft ordinance to the Council in pursuance thereto. *Six lines. Ibid. p. 276.*

The petition of Lieut.-Col. Richard Stephens [*see above, pp. 682-4, S.P. Ireland 287, 154 et sq.*] was referred to a Committee. *Five lines. Ibid. p. 280.*

9 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Same with two more.

The petition of Dame Magdalen Tyringham, the relict of Sir Arthur Tyringham, Kt., referred to a Committee. *Eight lines. Ibid. p. 283.*

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11 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Lord President and ten others.

The report on Capt. Giles Shelley's case was considered. Ordered that his petition be granted by paying him £200 out of the revenue by probate of wills in Ireland. [*See, for facts, above, at p. 536, S.P. Ireland 285, 189, &c. and S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 74, p. 87.*] *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 295.*

12 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

Mary Gernon's petition read. [*See above, 10 Mar., 1654, p. 454.*] The Commissioners for managing the Affairs of Ireland are recommended to settle the pension of 100 marks a year on her husband, Luke Gernon. *Other details.* *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid. p. 300.*

19 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same and one more.

The report on Viscount Moore's petition was read, and it was referred again to the Committee to prepare an ordinance pursuant thereto. The order in Lord Claneboy's case is to be amended. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid. p. 316.*

26 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

The report on Lady Ranelagh's petition was read. It concerns the restitution of Lord Ranelagh's estate. His castles and lands near Roscommon and his castle of Roscommon shall be restored to him. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid. p. 323.*

A letter to the Commissioners for Ireland was read and approved concerning the case of Lady Ormond. It requires them [*the draft of the letter is given*] to inform the Council whether the lands set out to the Countess in pursuance of the Order of the House of Commons, or any part thereof, are any part of the lands which she claims by descent from her father or mother, and whether the said lands were not settled upon the Earl of Ormond, her husband, so as he had power to dispose of them for a further estate than for the life of the said Earl; and otherwise the reasons for not allowing her claims. They shall give any information which may help to clear up the business, lest the disposition into any particular hands of the lands claimed occasion more trouble to the Lord Deputy and Council. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid. p. 326.*

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30 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

The petition of Sir Chas. Coote, Col. Chidely Coote, Col. Richard Coote and Col. Thos. Coote is referred to the Committee which is considering the petitions of the adventurers for lands in Ireland. *P. 1/8. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 328-9.*

2 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and nine others.

General Lambert reports a scheme for the election of thirty representatives of Ireland in the coming Parliament. The counties of each province are to be distributed into several divisions and to each division a place for the electors' meeting shall be assigned, and the number of men to be elected for each, as follows:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF MEN.	PLACE OF MEETING.
LEINSTER:—		
Meath and Louth -	2	- Drogheda.
Kildare, Wicklow and Dublin	4	Dublin.
Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny and Queen's Co. -	2	Carlow.
Westmeath, Longford and King's Co.	2	Mullingar.
ULSTER:—		
Down, Antrim and Armagh, with Carrickfergus and Belfast -	3	Belfast.
Derry, Donegal and Tyrone with Derry and Coleraine -	3	- Derry.
Cavan, Fermanagh and Monaghan	1	Enniskillen.
MUNSTER:—		
Kerry, Limerick and Clare	2	Rathkeale.
City and Co. of City of Limerick and Kilmallock -	1	Limerick.
Cork Co. 1; Cork and Youghal 1	2	· Cork.
Bandon and Kinsale -	1	- ———
Tipperary and Waterford Cos. -	2	- Clonmel.
Waterford and Clonmel cities -	1	- Carrick.

CONNAUGHT:—

Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim -	2	- Jamestown.
Galway and Mayo -	2	Galway.

This project is approved and shall be recommended to the Protector. *Ibid.* 342-3.

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Major Lambert also reports the resolutions of a Committee to whom were referred the joint proposals of the Committee of the Adventurers for lands in Ireland and the agents for the Army there. On it several resolves were made, vizt.:—

1. The monthly assessments of Ireland shall be for the first two years £10,000, for the third £12,000, for the fourth £13,000, for the fifth £14,000 per month, and after that to be proportionable with England; and that the Excise be proportioned to that of England.

All commodities necessary for planting shall for the next five years be transported to Ireland free of custom. A schedule shall be prepared accordingly. The preparation of this and the prevention of fraud to the Commonwealth shall be referred to the Committee for regulation of Customs and Excise.

The quit-rents reserved by former Acts and ordinances shall not be paid until the assessments of Ireland shall be brought equal in proportion with those of England.

A quantity of forfeited land shall be laid aside to answer such reserved rents or other charges as are due to proprietors who have not forfeited their rights upon the lots of any adventurers or soldiers. All forfeited lands shall be freed for ever from any Exchequer or other old rents or arrears of rent due and forfeited to the public.

The mis-returning of baronies, &c., shall not be prejudicial.

When any castle or other strong place made use of by the public shall be left by the State and no longer so used, the same shall be restored to the proprietors, whether adventurer or soldier.

A mint shall be established in Ireland.

Claims shall be determined within a given time.

If the allotted counties will not suffice to acquit all claims, it shall be considered whether Louth may not be declared to be in the province of Ulster.

No penalty shall be imposed for letting or selling land to those within the qualifications comprehended in the Act for Settling Ireland, but only such as shall knowingly do the same.

The Commissioners for managing the Affairs of Ireland shall be fully entrusted about giving encouragement to a godly ministry in Ireland.

An ordinance shall be prepared pursuant to the foregoing resolves. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, pp. 346-7.*

The Commissioners for ordering and managing the affairs of Ireland shall make no new assessment for the country until they receive from the Protector and Council further directions in that behalf. *Six lines. Ibid. p. 347, and letter accordingly, p. 349.*

A committee shall be equally appointed by the adventurers and empowered by themselves and their appointees to settle a method whereby those whose lots fall in a barony and where there is not sufficient land to satisfy them may have lands in another barony, and to hear and determine difficulties which may arise on this point. This appointment to last for twelve months from 5 June next and no longer. *P. 1. Ibid. pp. 347-8.*

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7 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

At
His Highness'
Lodgings.

Present :—The Lord Protector, President, and nine others.

Draft of the Council of State to the Commissioners for ordering and managing affairs in Ireland.

Ordering that Luke Gernon's pension be continued to him. [*See above*, at 12 May, 1654, p. 454.]

On consideration of Lieut.-Col. Richard Stephens' case [*see above*, p. 798] the Commissioners for stating accounts in Ireland are authorised and required to state the accounts of Lieut.-Col. Stephens from 10 July, 1649, being the date of his commission as major to Col. Dingley's regiment. The £500 allowed to him, but remaining unpaid owing to the Act of General Pardon and Oblivion, shall be allowed to him out of such discoveries, not pardoned by that Act, as he shall make. The trustees for sale of lands and estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason are hereby empowered to examine and adjudge the discoveries that he or any on his behalf shall so make to them. As to his claim to the place of customer of Ross and Waterford under the late King, the Commissioners for ordering and managing the affairs of Ireland shall consider it and do according to justice.

George Matthews' petition [*see above*, p. 538, *S.P. Ireland* 285, 197] considered on report of a committee of the Council. Order made to grant his petition. If lands are set out to him they shall be set out in some convenient place in Munster (except Clare), Leinster or Ulster. *In all*, p. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 75, pp. 356-7.

14 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eight others.

From a report made on General Monke's case it appears that he was commissioned by Lord Lisle, then Lieutenant-General of Ireland, on 29 Dec., 1646, to be Adjutant to the Major-General of foot in his army : that he was Commander-in-chief of the Parliament's forces in Ulster and Governor of Carrickfergus, for which services no settled pay was ascertained by the establishment.

Ordered that the Commissioners for stating accounts in Ireland state his accounts for such services as debentures have not already been allowed for, according to his several capacities as well for the years 1641, 1642 and 1643 as for the other years wherein his services were performed, allowing him upon his account, for the said services not already particularly provided for, the proportions following, vizt. :—As Adjutant-General, 20s. a day ; and as Commander-in-chief in Ulster, 40s. a day. His command at Carrickfergus is not to be considered, in regard of his appointment in other capacities at the same time. His debentures shall be paid out of certain lands, &c., formerly belonging to Walter Rourke, Sir Thos. Esmond, Laurence Esmond, and ——— Synnott, lying in the cos. Wicklow and Wexford, at such rates and in such proportions as are allowed to other officers of the present army there. Those who have already

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been satisfied with these lands shall receive an equivalent in the co. Clare. *Details, P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, pp. 372-3.*

19 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

Ordered that a letter be sent to the Commissioners for managing the Affairs of Ireland for restoring Lord Ranelagh to the Castle of Roscommon and other premises which were part of his estate; and draft of letter accordingly. *P. 1. Ibid. pp. 380-381.*

22 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same and three more.

An ordinance for assessment of Ireland was read and referred to a Committee.

An ordinance for the distribution of elections in Ireland was likewise read, settled and sent to the Protector. The forms of writs for Irish elections were read and committed to the Irish Committee.

The Protector approved the orders in Stephens' and Mathews' cases. *Five lines. Ibid. pp. 388 and 390.*

23 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

Major-General Lambert reports the ordinance for further encouragement of adventurers for lands in Ireland and of the soldiers and other planters there, as the Committee have amended the same.

After alterations, it was passed and ordered to be printed and published. *Five lines. Ibid. p. 391.*

The Commander-in-chief and Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland are directed to grant to Vincent Gookin, Esq., or his assigns, the "free farm" [fee farm] of the lands now in his possession in the barony of Barrymore with the two ploughlands of Ahada, at such rent as they think just.

The same may contract with Capt. Robert Gookin for the manor of Abby Mahon and seven ploughlands of Court MacSherry, now in his possession, at such rates as they judge fit and may allow him for his expenses in fortifying Rosscarbery and for payment of the purchase money of the same. Capt. Gookin shall pay into the Treasury the purchase money *less* his arrears and debt. All chief rents due to English who have not forfeited their interest shall be respected—*provided* that the arrears are such as ought of right to be satisfied out of rebels' lands in Ireland by Act of Parliament, that Capt. Gookin be one of the officers in Munster lately disbanded, and that the said lands are not yet disposed to any

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adventurers, soldiers or others by any Act, order or ordinance of Parliament. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [*See above, p. 623, S.P. Ireland 287, 5, &c.*] *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 393.*

27 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and twelve others.

An ordinance for appointing Commissioners to settle disputes between Adventurers in Ireland was read and sent to a Committee.

The form of writ for elections in Ireland passed by His Highness with consent of the Council.

The ordinance for indemnity to the Protestants in Munster was read, offered to His Highness, and passed by him with consent of the Council. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 400-401.

29 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

The reports made by Capt. Blackwell, Capt. Deane and Mr. Rowe, and the orders stated therein, referred to the Committee for Adventurers for land in Ireland [*see above, pp. 593 and 643*].

The Commissioners for managing the affairs of Ireland shall take care to send out the writs for the Irish elections—with draft of letter to them in this sense. *In all, p.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 404.

An ordinance for the compositions of Lord Moore and Lord Claneboy was read and sent to the Protector as the advice of the Council. *Two lines. Ibid. p.* 406.

12 July. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

The ordinance appointing a Committee for determining the differences among the Adventurers for lands in Ireland being now read, is re-committed to the former Committee. *Two lines. Ibid. p.* 428.

27 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same and two more.

The petition of Nicholas, Lord Barnewall to be referred to Lord Broghill, Col. Venables, Col. Clarke and Col. Coote for consideration and report. *Three lines. Ibid.* 451. [*See above, p. 540, S.P. Ireland 285, 203.*]

It appears to the Protector and Council that in consideration of the sufferings of the family of Sir Chas. Coote, deceased (he himself being slain in the Parliament's service against the rebels) the late House of Commons, at the request of the Lords Justices of Ireland, declared their intention that the estate of Florence Fitzpatrick, a rebel in the Queen's Co. (who had possessed himself of a

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great part of the said Sir Chas. Coote's estate) being certified by the said Lord Justices to be about £500 a year, should be bestowed on the children of the said Sir Chas. Coote. This intention has not yet been carried out. The Commissioners for managing and ordering the Affairs of Ireland are hereby directed to put Sir Chas. Coote, Bt., Cols. Richard and Chidley and Thomas Coote, the children of the deceased baronet, into possession of the aforesaid lands. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 452.*

31 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and nine others.

An order regarding Lord Claneboy's composition was passed and presented to the Protector. *Five lines. Ibid. 457.*

Sir Henry Tichborne's case considered on report [*see above, pp. 604-606, S.P. Ireland 286, 111, &c.*]. The petition is granted [*for terms see above, Ibid. 113*]. *P. ¼. Ibid. 460.*

8 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and nine others.

The £1,000 ordered to be paid to Lord Ranelagh for the use of the Castle of Roscommon and other parts of his estate in Ireland shall be charged upon, and satisfied out of, the moneys paid to the Commissioners for managing estates under sequestration by the persons concerned in the Yorkshire engagement. An ordinance to be prepared and brought in to the Council accordingly. *Six lines. Ibid. 474-5, with further note of the suggestions going to the Protector on Aug. 10. Ibid. 478.*

11 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and eleven others.

A report on the desires of the soldiery of Ireland was considered and agreed to. Instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council, and a draft ordinance, to be prepared accordingly. *Six lines. Ibid. 479-80.*

14 Aug. Note of the Protector's assent to the payment of £1,000 to Lord Ranelagh. *One line. Ibid. 486; and also of its amendment by the Council and fresh presentation to the Protector on 17 Aug. Ibid. 509.*

19 Aug. Note of the Protector's approval of a payment to Lady Ranelagh. *One line. Ibid. p. 513; and one line, Ibid. p. 514.*

21 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

Lord Barnewall's case, and the report thereon, was considered [*see above, p. 804 and reference there*]. If the Lord Deputy and

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Council find that the facts alleged in his petition are true they shall dispense with his transplantation. *P. ¼. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, pp. 519-20.*

22 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and twelve others.

The case of Viscount Loftus of Ely, and report thereon, was considered [*for details, see above, pp. 575-6, S.P. Ireland 286, 48*]. His petition shall be granted and he shall receive back his estate from Robt. Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir Philip Mainwaring and the other trustees, and from any others claiming under them. Sir Philip Mainwaring shall, till he reconveys, stand committed to the Sergeant-at-Arms. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 525.*

23 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and nine others.

The Lord Deputy with any three of the Council of Ireland may put in force the instructions given to the Lord Deputy. The original provision was for five of the Council to be present, but some members of the Council have not yet gone over. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 527.*

29 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same, except the Protector.

It appears upon the petition of the Companies of London they were unjustly put out of their possessions in Ulster by decree of the Star Chamber in the time of the late King, &c. *The order is already calendared on page above at S.P. Ireland 286, 88, where a copy of it is placed in the State Papers. P. 1. Ibid. p. 540.*

2 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and twelve others.

Draft of instructions for the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland approved and submitted to the Protector.

On the petition of Sir Philip Mainwaring concerning the return of Lord Loftus' estate [*see above, p. 578*] it is ordered that Mr. Justice Hales, Mr. Solicitor and Mr. Attorney draft the necessary conveyances and assurances, which shall then be tendered to Sir Philip Mainwaring to be signed, sealed and executed. If he refuse to so sign and seal them he shall be committed to the Serjeant-at-Arms. Meantime this [commitment] to be respited.

An ordinance for settling land on the Committee for clearing Adventurers' claims in Ireland was passed and submitted to the Protector. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 558.*

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2 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—The President and eight others.

An ordinance passed and was submitted to the Protector for enabling the soldiery in Ireland to nominate persons to set out lands according to their value in lieu of lands falling to them by lot.

Same with regard to an ordinance for relief of orphans and widows to whom arrears are owing from before June 5, 1649.

Same with regard to an ordinance for allowing Protestants in Ireland to compound.

Note of the Protector's approval of the additional ordinance for maintenance of widows and maimed soldiers in Ireland, of the ordinance for admitting Protestants in Ireland to compound, the ordinance for enabling soldiers to appoint persons to set out lands to them in lieu of those fallen to them by lot, and the ordinance concerning Sir Philip Mainwaring and Lord Loftus. *In all, about p. ¼. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, pp. 562-565.*

20 Sep. DRAFT of the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

The Protector and Parliament have ordained a day of solemn fasting and humiliation. We send you notice thereof and some printed copies of the proclamation to be communicated to the parishes and congregations in Ireland. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 570.*

Same. SAME.

As Edmund Ludlow, Esq., lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland has manifested a dissatisfaction with the present government, we think he should no longer hold his post. Let it be filled in some other way. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 571.*

10 Oct. SAME.

Mr. Mather, the bearer, has been recommended to Mr. Nye as a man pious and fit to be preacher to the Council in Ireland. He has been allowed £50 for the expense of his journey, and we hope you "will afford him such accommodation and entertainment as may encourage him to lay out his parts and industry with cheerfulness" so long as your arrangement with him lasts. *P. ⅓. Ibid. pp. 580-81.*

19 Oct. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—Lord President and seven others.

The petition of the inhabitants of Dublin, Wexford and Kinsale concerning the excise of salt on the fishing trade was considered. Instructions shall go to the Lord Deputy and Council to levy no higher excise on salt in the fishing towns in Ireland than is chargeable in England. *Seven lines. Ibid. 587-8; and letter to*

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the same effect, dated 2 Nov., directing that as there is now no excise on such salt leviable in England, neither shall any be levied in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 75, pp. 592-3.

12 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord President and six others.

Letter to go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland for Luke Gernon [*as above*, p. 802]. *Five lines. Ibid.* p. 622.

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15 Jan. ABSTRACT of PETITION of ROBERT NUGENT.

Sets out his loyalty and his help given to the Protestants in Ireland in the rebellion. He remained in his house when the army marched to take Fina [Feenagh, co. Clare?] garrison, and the people took away their goods in order to damage the army. They "relieved" him of £300 in value. Prays for freedom from transplantation and that he may enjoy his lands at Carlestown [Carlanstown], co. Westmeath. (*No note of order.*) *P.* $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, p. 68.

7 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—Same and one more.

Order for, and draft of, a letter from the Council of State to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, sending a copy of Richard Fitzgerald's petition and referring it to them. He shall be fairly treated. *In all*, p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 75, p. 667.

Order for, and draft of a letter from the Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland on the petition of Lady Eleanor Fitzwilliams and the *affidavit* of Thomas Burton, thereto annexed. Lady Eleanor complains of being kept out of certain lands confirmed to her by an ordinance of the Protector and Council, as also of the rents in arrear from July, 1653; and prays to be established in possession thereof.

The letter to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland tells them that such an ordinance was passed in August last and directing that it be executed. *In all*, p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 667, 668.

5 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Lord President and six others.

The petition of Edward Earl of Meath was read and referred to the Committee who are considering the propositions in order to the settling of Ireland. *Five lines. Ibid.* 711.

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22 March. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, Lord President and ten others.

Prolongation of the Earl of Clanricarde's leave to stay in England by six months from March 29. *Four lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 75, p. 737.*

28 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The President and nine others.

Captain Kingdon's proposals [*for which see above, p. 571, S.P. Ireland 286, 33*] sent to the Committee to whom the propositions for settling Ireland were referred.

They shall receive other propositions relating to Ireland and send reports thereon. *Eight lines. Ibid. 750.*

5 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE relating to Irish Affairs.

Present:—The President and eleven others.

Lord Lambert reports on the proposals of Captain Richard Kingdon. The Lord Deputy and Council shall be empowered to collect the new impost or excise in Ireland according to the rates and proportions at which it was to be continued by an ordinance of 23 June last, entitled: "An ordinance for further encouragement of the adventurers for lands in Ireland and of the soldiers and other planters there."

To advise the Protector and Council that the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland be authorised to impose fines upon the delinquent Protestants in Munster according to the purport of an ordinance of his Highness and the Council of Aug. 1 last, entitled "an ordinance of indemnity to the English Protestants of the province of Munster in Ireland."

The Committee for Irish Affairs to prepare a draft for carrying out what they have advised in regard to Captain Kingdon's proposals. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 10-11.*

12 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Lord President and ten others.

The petition to the Protector of Nicholas, eldest son of Lord and the late Lady Netterville, and of their other children was read. They pray that, in consideration of his services in Ireland, Lord Netterville may be freed from transplantation [*see above at p. 629*].

The Council think this is a matter within the province of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland and should be referred to them. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 19*; and letter accordingly dated 19 April, *ibid. p. 24*; and with note of Protector's approval of same letter, *ibid. p. 28*.

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13 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Lord President and seven others.

The case of Capt. Robert Bamber, of Moore, Lancashire, was considered. He asks for a certain estate in Ireland settled upon him by his mother-in-law, Mary Finglas, *alias* Dawda, for preferment of Tereza, who is the settlor's daughter and petitioner's wife. It is withheld from him on the ground that his mother was a Papist. Ordered that a letter go to the Lord Deputy and Council to consider the services of Capt. Bamber and afford him what relief they can. *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, p. 26; with letter accordingly, *ibid.* p. 28.

18 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Lord President and seven others.

A commission to go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland authorising them to impose fines on the English Protestants in Munster was read, put into the form of additional instructions to the Lord Deputy, and ordered to be offered to his Highness as the advice of the Council. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* p. 33.

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—The President and nine others.

Entry of an additional instruction to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland given by the Protector with the advice of his Council.

An ordinance of the Protector and Council, entitled 'an ordinance for indemnity to the English Protestants of Munster,' provides, amongst other things, that every person or persons who submitted to the authority and protection of the Commonwealth of England before the first of December, 1649, but were not instrumental in the rendition of the garrisons aforesaid and have estates (above all reprises) in lands of the clear yearly value of £400 and upwards according to the value of such lands in 1638, or chattels now to the value of £8,000, shall be liable to pay a fine within a year after 27 June, 1654. It further enacted that those who remained in arms against the forces of the Commonwealth after 1 Dec., 1649, and had lands of the value of £50 a year (above reprises) or goods of the value of £500 should be fined in the same way. You shall execute this ordinance in such a way as you think just. *Details.* *P.* 1; with note "passed 20 April, 1655," *ibid.* p. 41; with note that it was read on April 18, *ibid.* p. 40.

27 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

£20 to be paid out of the Council's contingencies for the Countess Dowager of Mayo.

1655.

The Sub-Committee on Irish Affairs are to consider the petition of the Justices, gentry and inhabitants of Kilkenny City, and to report thereon to the Council. *P. ¼. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 48-9 [see above, p. 561, S.P. Ireland, 286, 2].*

4 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same, with four others.

Captain Kingdon's proposals in a paper signed by him [*above, p. 571, S.P. Ireland 286, 33*] are referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. *Four lines. Ibid. pp. 55-6.*

On the report of the said Committee regarding the petition of the Justices, &c., of Kilkenny [*see last entry*], which amounts to a request for the restoration of the old franchises, &c., &c., of the City, together with such further privileges as the Protector thinks right to give them—the matter is referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 56; and letter accordingly, p. ½, ibid. p. 60; with note of its being read, ibid. p. 61.*

Sir Robert King's petition [*S.P. Ireland 286, 34, above, p. 571*] is referred to a Committee. *Five lines. Ibid. 56.*

9 May. NOTE ON OLIVER FITZWILLIAMS' PETITION.

Lady Elinor Fitzwilliams has not been able to get obedience for an ordinance for restoring some lands in Ireland to her. Prays for order for possession and that the contemptors may be called on to answer. *With note: Laid aside by the Council 9 May, 1655. Four lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 92, p. 91.*

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President and ten others.

The petition of Sir Nicholas White and his son referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, with instructions to do therein as they are empowered by the law and their instructions. *P. ⅓. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, p. 63.*

10 May. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

The order to the Lord Deputy and Council on the petition of Sir Nicholas White is varied so as to direct him to do what is consistent with the law, his instructions and the rights of others. *P. ⅓. Ibid. p. 67.*

11 May. SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

Lord Lambert reports a draft declaration regarding the imposition of the Excise in Ireland [*see below, p. 812*]. It shall be offered to the Protector. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 72.*

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16 May.
Whitehall.

DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Sets out the grievances of Sir Robert King [*above*, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 34, p. 571]. The case is referred to the Deputy and Council, who shall examine it and take steps for the payment of Sir Robert King and John Harrison. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Inter-regnum I.* 76, p. 66.

16 May.

The PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

We send the petition of Sir Nicholas White and his son Nicholas, shewing that they have fallen into debt owing to the charges made upon their estate in consequence of the late disturbances. In order to pay their debts they desire leave to sell about 120 acres of land, called St. Kathrine's, co. Dublin. We refer the matter to you with direction to settle it according to what is just, and are willing that it should be considered as part of their land under the Act of Qualifications. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid. I.* 76a, p. 51.

Same.

AN ORDER and DECLARATION for COLLECTING the EXCISE in IRELAND.

By the ordinance of 23 June last for the further encouragement of Adventurers for lands in Ireland it was ordained, *inter alia*, that the same subsidy and impost collected upon goods imported into or exported from England and the same Excise as is payable on goods consumed in England should be levied in Ireland. By the 27th article of the Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland it was on 2 Sep. last agreed and declared by the Protector and Council that the cost of national defence should be met by, amongst other things, the duty of Excise and new impost, the rates whereof were settled as hereinafter expressed. The collection of these following imposts is hereby authorised by the Protector and Council.

Long list follows showing the imposts upon beer—"six shillings beer or ale," alum, "coperase," hops, saffron, tin, iron, *aqua vitæ* or strong waters, copper, silver, linseed or whale oil, lead, salt cod, perry, mead, and glass; and also the excise on foreign goods, such as tobacco, wine, soap, drugs, glass, woollens, bone and silk lace, &c.

A "tun" of liquid shall be deemed to contain two pipes, four hogsheads of what sort soever, six tearses, three puncheons or tertions and eight quarter casks.

The Lord Deputy shall appoint Commissioners of the new Excise, who shall hear all appeals concerning it. They are given very full powers, for imposing fines, summoning offenders, levying and improving the Excise, &c. *In all*, pp. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* pp. 52-6.

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18 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President and seven others.

Lord Lambert's report from the Committee on Irish Affairs agreed with. It should be offered to His Highness to nominate judges for the four courts of Ireland—the Chancery, Upper Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer.

The blank in the instructions for letting lands in Ireland should be filled up with the words "not exceeding seven years," and all leases of land let by the Commissioners of the Commonwealth in Ireland by authority, and since fallen by lot, should be transferred to the adventurers upon such terms and conditions of improvement and advantage to them as have been made or given upon the State's account. Where the condition to be performed by the tenant does not refer to his private advantage, but to public concernment, the Lord Deputy and Council may have power to agree the same in such an equitable way as they shall think fit. Where the lessees have not performed their part in planting and improving the lands, or otherwise where leases have been obtained upon terms other than by the authority and instructions given to the Commissioners for the Revenue, the adventurers may be put into possession by the sheriff of the county where those lands lie upon order for that purpose to be directed from such persons as are appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to hear such cases. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, p. 83.*

22 May. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Same and four more.

The letters dated 16 May in the cases of Sir Robert King and Sir Nicholas White were signed to-day by the Lord President. *Three lines. Ibid. 86.*

23 May. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Lord President and ten others.

The petition of Tobias Norris, Commissary of the Victuals of Ulster [*above, p. 574, S.P. Ireland 286, 40*] is referred to the Committee on Irish Affairs for consideration and report. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 89.*

24 May. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The President and five others.

On Colonel Montagu's report, the case of Elizabeth, widow of Col. John Kinaston, late Deputy-Governor of Dublin, was considered. A pension of £3 a week was formerly granted her and charged on Goldsmiths' Hall by order of the Council of State. It has not been paid since 24 June, 1654.

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It is recommended that the Protector order her payment of her arrears, deducting one-third, and payment to her in the future at the same rate. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, *p.* 94.

31 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The President and six others.

Samuel Desbrow's petition was considered. He asks for Ir. 1,500 acres of land in Ireland, inasmuch as it has not been possible to satisfy his claim out of the barony of Ballybrit, in which his lot has fallen. His claim is in right of his wife on account of sums advanced by Samuel Pennoyer, of London, merchant. The matter should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, with order to do what they think right in the matter. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 109.

The case of the London companies [*see above, p.* 595, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 85, *et sq.*] is referred to a Sub-Committee. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 112.

7 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The President and seven others.

Order regarding expenses of ministers sent to Ireland, recommending the Protector to order payment of £500 for the charges of sending those ministers with whom Lord Henry Cromwell has treated for preaching the Gospel in Ireland.

The motto encompassing the Great Seal of Ireland to be "Magnum Sigillum Hiberniæ." Mr. Symons, engraver of the Mint and seals, to proceed accordingly, and to provide a seal manual for Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid. p.* 124.

8 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

In
His Highness' Chamber. Present:—The Protector, President and nine others.

The order of 31 May concerning Samuel Desbrow was approved by His Highness, and letter sent accordingly: with draft of letter. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 126.

9 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The President and seven others.

The petition of the merchants, citizens and inhabitants of Dublin was this day read.

The Protector approved the order for £500 to Lord Henry Cromwell for ten ministers for Ireland, and for the Great Seal of Ireland. *In all, five lines. Ibid. p.* 128 *and p.* 130.

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12 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eight others.

The petitions of Burniston, Tuttel and Bowles [*see above*, pp. 617-619] and that of the Commissioners and General Register appointed under the Act of 25 Aug., 1652, for stating the accounts of the army in Ireland, together with letters thereon from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, dated Sept. — and 9 Oct., 1654, are referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, pp. 131-3.

13 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

In
His Highness' Chamber. Present :—The Protector, President, and eleven more.

His Highness approved the order that seals be made for the Courts of Exchequer, Upper Bench, and Common Pleas in Ireland. Mr. Symon, chief graver, is to prepare them, and the Lord Deputy and Council to be consulted as to mottoes and models. P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.* 134.

Additional instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, as reported by Lord Lambert, and letter therewith, were approved by the Protector and Council to be sent. *Five lines.* *Ibid.* p. 135.

15 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

In
His Highness' Chamber. Present :—Same.

On report by Lord Lambert from the Committee on Irish Affairs it is ordered that the blank in the instructions given to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland regarding the letting of lands be filled up with the words "not exceeding seven years." P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.* p. 136.

26 June. SAME.

Present :—President and eleven others.

The case of Tobias Norris [*see above*, p. 574, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 40] considered on report. The petitioner is indemnified from all suits for debts incurred on the State's behalf until the State shall take order for satisfying him for the same. P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 146.

27 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and twelve others.

Capt. Robert Gookin's petition, on reference from the Protector, was read [*see above*, p. 623, *et seq.* *S.P. Ireland* 287, 5, &c]. It appears therefrom that the buildings which the petitioner is erecting at Rosscarbery cannot be finished and preserved without an outlay of £400; and he offers to lay out £500 more and prays the

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tenancy of these lands for three lives with power to grant leases for three lives [&c., for details see above p. 625, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 7]. The petitioner is referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, who shall do what they think just. *P.* 2. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, p. 148; and letter accordingly dated 3 July. *Ibid.* p. 149.

10 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

The Great Seal of Ireland to be sent to Ireland in the care of Sir John Temple. *Three lines.* *Ibid.* p. 172.

20 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and eight others.

Recommendation that the Protector write to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland recommending the reduction of the Irish forces till the expenses thereof come to no more than £27,000 a month. *Four lines.* *Ibid.* p. 196.

26 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same and one more.

The seals of the several Courts of Justice in Ireland shall have engraven on them “*Sigillum Curiae superioris Banci in Hibernia*”; “*Sigillum Curiae communis Banci in Hibernia*”; “*Sigillum Curiae Secarii [sic] in Hibernia.*”

Thomas Symon to prepare seals with these mottoes which shall be as much smaller than the Great Seal of Ireland as the seals of the English Courts are less than the Great Seal of England. A seal in same proportion to be prepared for the Council of Ireland bearing the motto “*Sigillum Consilii Hiberniae.*” *P.* 1. *Ibid.* pp. 205, 206.

27 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord President and nine others.

A letter to go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland was read and referred to the Protector [*see* 31 July, *below*].

In the matter of the Council's orders of 22 Aug. and 2 Sep., 1654, in Lord Loftus' case [*see above*, p. 578, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 54] and of Lord Loftus' petition [*above*, p. 578, *ibid.* 57 and 58] it is ordered that the Lord Chief Baron, in the place of Mr. Justice Hales, stand as referee with the Attorney and Solicitor-General as to all matters in those orders. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* 209.

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31 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

The Protector signed the following letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland:—

We have decided to reduce the forces in Ireland as is being done in England and Scotland, in order that there may be more certainty of regular pay. £17,000 a month is all that can be allowed from here for the Irish army, which, with the local revenue, must suffice for the government and army of Ireland. You shall call the Council together and such officers of the army as you please, and consider how the needs of the army may best be adapted to this charge. We shall pay the £17,000 hence regularly and think it well that there be established in Ireland a militia of horse similar to that established here, consisting of disbanded persons and of other loyal inhabitants. We propose to assign for the support of this force a competent proportion of the land which remains to us in Ireland, and send you a copy of instructions given in England whereby you may learn the method adopted for raising this force here. You shall consider this matter and promptly send in a report on its advantages and practicability. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 212-3.*

1 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and eight others.

Lord Lambert presents a paper containing several proposals touching the troops of horse commanded by Major Redman, vizt:—

Four troops to be sent to Portpatrick for transport to Ireland. Letters to be sent to General Monke to provide ships or open boats about Kilboulray [Kirkeudbright?], Ballantry [Ballantrae], "Pyrwyn" and Ayre [Ayr] fit for transporting these horses to Portpatrick and Lough Ryan. Orders to be sent to the Governor of Carrickfergus to prepare necessaries in Ireland and send them to these places in Scotland.

Three shillings and fourpence to be allowed for the transportation of each man and horse, with £5 over for contingencies. Two troops to be sent to Chester, and a letter to be written to Major Redman and Mr. Charles Walley to provide shipping and necessaries. £150 to be allowed on account for that service, which is 12s. 6d. for each horse, besides ferriage.

One month's pay to be advanced as part of their pay; and the Lord Deputy to be informed of the arrival of the horses, in order that he may provide for their accommodation.

The Protector and Council approve the report and order Lord Lambert to see to its execution. A medal of gold, and chain, value £40, is bestowed on Major Redman in reward for his service. *P. ½. Ibid. 215, with order amending the same, in details, dated 2 Aug. Ibid. p. 217.*

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3 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and nine others.

£71 13s. 4d. to be paid to Mr. ——— for the four troops which are to go from Portpatrick for Ireland, in accordance with Major Redman's proposal. £150 to be paid to ——— for transporting the two of the said troops from Chester.

The Commissioners of the Army to pay one month's advance of pay to these troops for the month of September. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 218-9.*

24 Aug. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and five others.

The petition of Ulick Earl of Clanricarde [for facts, *see above, p. 650 S.P. Ireland 287, 70*] was referred to a Committee of the Council. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 246-7.*

17 Oct. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and nine others.

The Protector approved a letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland concerning the pay of the Major-General of the forces in Ireland, and the order was sent; *but see orders of 5 Sep., 1655, par. 8, as given in Domestic Calendar for that date. Terms of order not given. Four lines. Ibid. p. 336.*

31 Oct. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and nine others.

The Lord Deputy to be told that the letters from the Council of Ireland of 10th and 11th Oct. will not be considered until the Council can have the assistance of the Lord Deputy's presence in person. *Seven lines. Ibid. p. 353-4.*

2 Nov. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

The proposals concerning Ireland presented to His Highness by a report from Sir Charles Wolsley, Commissary-General Whalley, Col. Hill and Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, and to-day delivered by His Highness to the Council, are referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. *Six lines. Ibid. p. 366.*

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9 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Protector, President and seven others.

The report from the Committee appointed to consider Viscount Montgomery of Ards' case was received from Col. Jones and will be read. The Earl of Clanricarde's case to be considered on Wednesday next. *Five lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 371-2.*

14 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Same and three more.

The Earl of Clanricarde's leave to stay in England is prolonged for three months.

The petition of James Shaen to the Protector is referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. The case of Viscount Montgomery of Ards to be considered to-morrow. *In all, p. $\frac{1}{8}$. Ibid. p. 377.*

21 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Protector, President and eight others.

Postponement of the cases of Viscount Montgomery and the Earl of Clanricarde. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 390.*

30 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eight others.

Sir Charles Wolseley reports from the Committee for Irish Affairs that "in regard of the multitude of Scots that are in the province of Ulster in Ireland . . . it will be requisite, and for the securing of the English interest there," that the Company of London to which a grant of Londonderry is being given should be compelled, by a condition in their grant, to plant the places, &c., in the grant within three years with English inhabitants only. The Attorney-General shall insert a condition in the patents to that effect. *P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Ibid. p. 403.*

The petition of the Committee for claims in Ireland, and report thereon, to be considered when the Lord Deputy is present. *Three lines. Ibid. p. 405.*

5 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—The Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The Protector and Council, on hearing the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Earl of Clanricarde's petition and the paper entitled "the Answer of Anne Throgmorton," decided to take no action to stay Mrs. Throgmorton. They ordered that £4 a

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week be paid out of the Protector's Treasury to the Earl for his maintenance. It was further ordered that Colonel Barkstead, Major-General for Middlesex, forbear to take of the Earl the security directed by the instructions to be taken of persons of the late King's party. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, p. 411. [See above p. 650 at S.P. Ireland 287, 70 et seq.]*

11 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord Commissioner Fiennes and seven others.

Lord Ards' case postponed.

The Committee for the Affairs of Ireland reports a draft patent empowering the Lord Deputy and Council to lease lands belonging to the Commonwealth for 21 years or three lives. Ordered that [discussion upon] it be resumed when the instructions are brought in. *Five lines. Ibid. pp. 412 and 413.*

13 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The Committee for Irish Affairs was authorised to receive from the Lord Deputy of Ireland such letters or papers concerning the public as he shall think fit to offer them, and to represent the same to the Council with their sense thereon. *Five lines. Ibid. p. 420.*

21 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President and eight others.

A letter to be written to the Council of Ireland informing them that the Protector and Council have passed an ordinance on behalf of John Grace, Esq., for admitting him to a composition for his estate in Ireland, and that hearing that the matter is not yet concluded they recommend it to the Council for despatch. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 431.*

31 Dec. Note that Col. Edward Clarke asks leave to raise and transport 5,000 Irish.

Order. It may be done as to parts beyond the seas in amity. *Two lines. Interregnum I. 92 p. 94.*

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1 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Lord President, Lord Deputy and eight others.

The substance of the petition of James Shaen [*see above, p. 600, at S.P. Ireland 286, 98*] is granted and the Committee for Irish Affairs are to prepare a means to make this order effectual. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 445.*

1656.

2 Jan. ABSTRACT of the PETITION of CAPT. JOHN JESSOP.

Was forced from his estate in Ireland by the rebellion. Has served in England and has lost much. Prays for restoration to his estate in Ireland.

Recommendation (dated as above) that the Council in Ireland reward him by giving him employment wherever they can. *P.* $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, *p.* 101.

Same.

Note that the Adventurers for lands in Ireland desire that their proposals be considered. The Irish Committee to hear them next Tuesday. *Ibid.* *p.* 96.

Same.

FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—The President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

Lord Claneboy's petition [*see above p.* 597 *at S.P. Ireland* 286, 92, *et seq.*] referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. *Three lines.* *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, *p.* 449.

4 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The President and seven others.

Report is made on the petition of Christian, Anstace, Kathrine and John Roche, orphans of Jordan Roche, late of Limerick, alderman, deceased, setting forth their distress and need of relief. Orders to go to the Lord Deputy and Council to allow them £10 a year out of their father's late estate for their maintenance. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$; with letter accordingly, dated 5 Feb. *In all,* *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 469; also abstract of the petition, and of the resolution of the Committee in *I.* 92 *at p.* 118.

The petition of Sir John Barington, Sir Wm. Masham and other adventurers for lands in Ireland referred to the Committee for Irish affairs. *Two lines.* *Interregnum I.* 76, *p.* 469.

18 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Lord President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The business of the Committee for clearing of Claims to lands in Ireland, and of the lands set out to Methusaleh Turner and others of the Committee, was considered on report [*see p.* 827 *below*]. The Lord Deputy and Council are directed to grant to Methusaleh Turner and the rest of the Committee or their assigns so much of the lands of the Bishops in the Counties of Dublin, Cork, Kildare and Carlow, and at such terms, as shall make good to them the sums of £2,621, and to return the same for the Protector's and Council's approbation. A letter to this effect to be written to the Lord Deputy. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 482-3.

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The petition of Edward Roberts, Auditor-General in Ireland, was considered. *Ordered* that he be empowered to contract with any widow[s] of soldiers in Ireland who have debentures for their husbands' arrears for which they are to receive satisfaction out of the baronies of Coolock and Imokilly in Ireland, for such and so many debentures as, at the rate of the full sum due unto them upon such debentures respectively, shall in the whole amount £1,050. For the said sum due upon the several debentures to be by him contracted for as aforesaid, the Lord Deputy and Council hereby are authorised to set out to Edward Roberts so much land in the baronies of Coolock and Imokilly as shall be answerable to the said sum of £1,050 in the case the same had been set out to the respective widows. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, p. 486.*

Latest date
18 Jan. ABSTRACT of PETITION of EDWARD ROBERTS, as in foregoing, with notes thereon.

Left his appointments in England to serve under Ireton in Ireland. Had important employments, but only his bare salary. Has no estate but his wife's, with which he is bound to purchase lands. Prays for so much land assignable to widows in the baronies of Coolock and Imokilly as will answer £1,050 according to the Act.

31 Dec., 1655. A Committee report that he be left to contract with widows, paying them their full debt, for so much land as is desired; and that a letter to this effect be written to the Council.

Order 18 Jan., 1655-[6] [*for which see foregoing entry.*] *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 92, p. 94.*

22 Jan. ABSTRACT of PETITION of the PROTESTANTS of IRELAND.

They pray for a remittal of rents. *Details.* They ask for such remissions as the adventurers and soldiers have. *Four lines.* With note, dated 22 Jan. *Ibid. p. 120.*

Same. SAME of LETTICE COOK.

She is daughter of Sir Edward Fisher, an Irish Privy Councillor. She married Capt. Wm. Cook, who was since convicted of felony and executed. Prays for his estate for relief of herself and her children.

With note of recommendation that one-fifth part of the estate be given to her. *Six lines. Ibid. p. 122.*

Same. SAME of the EARL of CASTLEHAVEN.

Was unhappy in engaging in the Irish wars. Went thence at the time of the cessation, and has not since engaged. Remains disconsolate in Flanders. Prays that he may be permitted to come to England upon security.

Underwritten: 22 Jan.—Submitted. *Four lines. Ibid. p. 124.*

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22 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and thirteen others.

On resuming the debate on the Lord of Ards' case it is ordered that the draft of an order be prepared according to the Council's sense this day delivered, and presented to the Council. *Two lines.* *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, p. 488.

24 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Same, but three fewer members of the Council.

A report from the Committee of Petitions on the case of the children of John Buchanan, Esq., was read, setting forth that their father was murdered by Lord Mayo in the late rebellion in Ireland, that his Highness recommended [them] to the Commissioners in Ireland in February last, and that as Lord Mayo has been executed and his lands lie in Connaught, they pray satisfaction by payment out of his estate, together with something to carry them over. The case should be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 494.

Also abstract of the petition. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, p. 38.

31 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

The case of Col. Wm. Bosseville and Capt. Nicholas Sanderson to be considered on Thursday next.

On the petition of Major Carey Dillon it is ordered that his case be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, to consider of his services and to take order for the stating of his arrears, and setting out lands for payment thereof, such lands to be in the counties assigned to officers "before the year 1649." *P.* $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 75. p. 505.

Also abstract of the petition of Dillon, showing that his father lived and died a Protestant, and praying that he may be allowed to enjoy the £200 per annum in fee farm rents which his father left him. *Details.* Order (31 Dec., 1655) referring the petition to the Deputy and Council of Ireland, who shall set out lands to him for his satisfaction; and note of the final order above of 31 Jan., 1655-[6]. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, p. 47.

31 Jan.

ABSTRACT of the PETITION of THOS. BOYD, of Dublin.

In 1644 he laded at Bordeaux 119 tuns of wine for Carrickfergus. They were seized by C[apt?] Plunkett, and Lord Inchiquin sold them at 22s. a tun for the Parliament's army. He has had no satisfaction, though a Committee of Parliament recommended that he should be paid £1,760 for 110 tuns of it and interest. Prays for payment or for satisfaction in Irish land. *Underwritten with* [date of order] 31 Jan., 1655-[6]. *P.* $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, p. 81.

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31 Jan. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—The same.

The petition of Thomas Boyd, merchant, of Dublin, who prays for payment for wine taken by Lord Inchiquin to be dismissed [*see last entry*].

The petition of Col. Robert Phaire, Major Peter Wallis and Capt. Joseph Deane, setting forth their losses by transporting Irish to Spain, was considered. In pursuance of the Protector's direction for finding out lands to compensate them, certain lands in Muskerry and Barrett's barony, co. Cork, were surveyed by order of the Lord Deputy and Council, and a contract made with the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland for so much thereof as at six years' purchase would amount to £2,933 according to the values in 1640. The Protector to be asked to ratify this contract. A Sub-Committee to draft the proper conveyance. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, p. 510; and abstract of the petition, *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 92, p. 95.

5 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

The order of the Council in the case of Viscount Montgomery of Ards is entered. It declares that the Council is unwilling to interfere in that matter, and leaves Lord Inchiquin and those claiming allotments on his estate to settle their differences by the rules ordinarily enforced in cases of the like nature. *P.* ¼. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 76, p. 519-20. [*See above pp. 580-90 at S.P. Ireland 286, 61, et seq.*]

The Committee for Irish Affairs to settle a means of putting limitations on the leasing of lands in Ireland.

The Lord Deputy and Lord Lambert to report to the Protector what is suggested regarding the transplantation and transportation of some Irish. *P.* ⅙. *Ibid.* p. 521.

8 Feb. Note of the Protector's approval of the order in Edward Roberts' case. *Ibid.* p. 537.

14 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The instructions given to Sir John Reynolds by the Council of Ireland shall be referred to the Committee for Irish affairs. *Three lines.* *Ibid.* p. 543.

Additional instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

1. The lands of the Crown, of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, of the corporate towns and the commons of corporate towns shall be reserved for the State's use, and shall be distinguished from the forfeited lands set apart for the adventurers and soldiers.

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2. The corporate towns which have lost their old charters shall have such privileges as experts from each province (appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council) shall think right, and a board shall be appointed to consider and report on the carrying on and improvement of trade in Ireland.

3. Three-halfpence shall be reserved on each acre of land in Connaught and Clare granted to Irish proprietors, according to their several qualifications contained in the Act of Settlement.

4. The lands in the State's gift and undisposed of in Wicklow, Longford, Donegal and Leitrim, shall be disposed of for satisfying arrears due for service before 5 June, 1649. This shall be given those officers and soldiers who have not yet received satisfaction and who have the right to state their accounts, as provided for in the Act of Parliament for stating and determining accounts of officers and soldiers who have served the Commonwealth in Ireland.

No one shall pay less for any 1,000 acres of profitable land so apportioned than the same is rated at to the adventurers and soldiers of the present army in Ireland in the Act of Parliament of 17 Car. I. and the Act "for speedy and effectual satisfaction," &c.

5. If the lands above mentioned do not suffice to satisfy the soldiers and adventurers as aforesaid, they shall be further satisfied out of such lands as lie in the province of Connaught and co. Clare, within one mile of the River Shannon or of the sea, which [land] is exempted from the transplanted Irish and reserved for the State's use. Where, within a twelvemonth, garrisons shall be erected along the Shannon, or where such garrisons are already in existence, the Deputy and Council may reserve to them so much of this land as they think necessary for the garrison's support, provided that no garrison have allotted to it more than 1,000 acres, except the "City of Limerick, the pass of Killaloe [Killaloe], the Castle Portumnie [Portumna], the town and castle of Athlone and Jamestown, where they are to reserve so much of that land . . . as they think necessary and fit."

6. The officers and soldiers to receive grants under the Great Seal of the lands allotted them for better security.

7. At the request of the officers or soldiers their estates may be created manors [&c., see *par. 19 of the Instructions of 10 Nov., 1657 infra*, p. 852].

8. All church livings in Ulster and elsewhere which fall vacant shall be filled by ministers of the English nation.

9. That "all such of the Scottish nation who are now inhabiting or dwelling in any part of Ulster or in the County of Louth and have at any time been in arms or hostility against the State in England, Scotland or Ireland (not being freeholders or having lands of inheritance or articles whereby they are freed and acquitted of their delinquency) be (by proclamation, or pardon under the Great Seal, if they desire the same) upon the removing of their dwellings out of Ulster and the said County of Louth before the 29th of Sept., 1657, into any other the provinces or counties in Ireland (except the said county of Louth) pardoned their respective offences."

They shall pay such compensation as the Lord Deputy and Council think fit.

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10. Others of the Scottish nation who did not bear arms against the State and who have come into Ulster or Louth since 24 June, 1650, shall be ordered by proclamation to remove their dwellings and stocks out of Ulster and Louth before 29 Sept. 1657, and remove to other parts—town or country—of Ireland upon pain of forfeiting half their estates (of which the State shall take one-half and the informer the other), or—if they have no estates—upon pain of such penalties as the Lord Deputy and Council shall think fit. The Lord Deputy and Council may, however, licence persons to remain without removing.

11. All others of the Scottish nation who hereafter desire to come into Ireland shall be prohibited upon the penalties aforesaid to come into Ulster or Louth.

12. The Courts of Probate of wills and testaments, as also the Courts of Admiralty shall be re-erected in Ireland as follows:—

Detailed instructions follow as to the setting-up of Courts in each diocese for granting letters of administration and probate of wills, and for fees to be settled by the Lord Deputy and Council with the advice of the Judges. The Prerogative Court is to be re-erected in Dublin with its old powers and with jurisdiction covering the city and county of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, Meath, and extending to other parts of Ireland. Regulations are made concerning appeals from the Prerogative Court, and concerning the Court of Admiralty, fees for judges, &c.

13. Licence to be given to all persons within England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to export linen, customs free, from Ireland to other parts of the Commonwealth. Steps to be taken to secure that this free linen really comes to England, Scotland or Wales.

14. Horses may be exported from Ireland to Barbadoes and other English plantations at the charge—20s.—made in England.

15. Six months' delay is granted for settling the claims in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Meath, Westmeath, Louth, Antrim, Down and Armagh, and in the King's and Queen Counties, which have been found or made by the Commissioners of the English Parliament in Ireland or the Lord Deputy and Council within the time limited in the Ordinance of 23 June, 1654.

16. Denization for foreigners [*see infra* p. 853 *instructions of 10 Nov., 1657, par. 22*].

17 and 18. Identical with *pars. 23 and 24 of instructions of 10 Nov., 1657*.

19. The Commission [*mentioned in pars. 17 and 18*] shall have power to enlarge or reduce each parish in Ireland to such limits as may afford a competent livelihood to the minister, and the same shall be of such extent and circuit that the parishioners may with conveniency come to the meeting-place on the Lord's Day; such meeting-place to be in the most convenient place of such parish for that purpose. The Commissioners to work in this matter subject to the approval of the Lord Deputy and Council.

20 and 21. *See pars. 25 and 26 of instructions of 10 Nov., 1657, below regarding apprenticeship of children and fuller's earth. Pp. 6½. S.P. Dom. I. Interregnum I. 76a, pp. 191-197.*

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29 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

The petition of Major John Denison considered. It shows that he is possessed of a dwelling house in Cork City and most part of the following lands, vizt.:—Dugglas [Douglas] and Ardarrig [Arddearg] 100 acres, Monygorme [Moneygorm] joining to Duglas, 50 acres, Ballincurrig [Ballinacurrig] 80 acres, Grainge [Grange] 100 acres, Frizer's [Fraser's] Castle 140 acres, Knock Reagh [Knockrea] 50 acres, and Scartinebeg [Scarteenbeg] 40 acres, making in all 560 acres of Irish measure, situated in the South Liberty of the said city. For these he has yearly paid a great rent and contribution to the State and has been at great charges in improving the same for the State's advantage and he asks for a lease thereof at a fair rent. The Council in Ireland should grant the petition.⁽¹⁾ *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, pp. 571-2.*

6 March. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—Same with three more.

The petition of John Hughs concerning the office of public register for forfeited lands in Ireland to be considered and reported upon by the Committee for Irish Affairs. *Three lines. Ibid. p. 576.*

The report on Lord Claneboy's petition was read [*for facts see the report above at p. 597, S.P. Ireland 286, 92*].

£1,500 shall be remitted on his composition, to be abated proportionately upon the several payments agreed on. *P. ½. Ibid. 583-4.*

7 March. FURTHER ORDERS of SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

Peter Whitty's petition [*above, p. 600, S.P. Ireland 286, 100*] referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs. *Three lines. Ibid. 586.*

Capt. James Shaen's petitions considered [*for facts see above, at p. 600, S.P. Ireland 286, 98*]. Recommended that the Protector pardon petitioner in accordance with the ordinance for Protestants in Munster. *P. ⅔. Ibid. 587-8.*

By an order of the Protector and Council of 2 Sep. 1654, the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland were ordered to set out so much land, &c., to Methusaleh Turner and others [*see the order above, p. 807*]. A further order was made on 18 Jan. of this year [*above, p. 821*]. The Lord Deputy and Council are now, for better satisfaction of Turner and the rest of the Committee for Claims, to set out 3,000 acres of Bishops' lands in Limerick to them, in full discharge of what is due to them, to be held by them for ninety-nine years. *P. 1. Ibid. 588-9.*

(1) The Editor is indebted for many of the identifications in this entry and in that on p. 828-9 below to Mr. Wm. H. Grattan Flood, M.R.I.A.

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13 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Details regarding instructions to the Council in Ireland.

Transportation of 2,000 Irish beyond sea [*see Domestic Calendar of this date*]. *Six lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 76, p. 597.*

14 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Same.

Details regarding further instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

John Hughs' case considered. He is to be specially recommended to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. *P. 1/3; with letter accordingly dated 20 March. In all, p. 2/3. Ibid. 603-4.*

18 March. DRAFT of the COUNCIL of STATE to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Sending proposals which have been submitted to them in regard to Ireland, and asking for a report upon them. *P. 1/3. Ibid. 614.*

10 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President, Earl of Mulgrave and nine others.

Major Wm. Cadogan's petition considered. The Protector and Council order the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to consider the petition, and if they find the facts true, to make to the petitioner the lease of a house, &c., near Dublin, for which he asks. *P. 2/3. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, p. 40; also abstract of this petition and note of this order, with a memorandum that the Lord Deputy and Council should, if an exorbitant rent is asked, use their endeavours to reduce it to what is convenient. P. 1/2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 92, p. 109.*

18 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

A report on the petition of Arthur Hill was considered. The facts are that arrears of £630 8s. 4d. are due to his youngest son, Arthur Hill, being formerly the arrears of Lieut.-Col. James Parsons, deceased. They are partly for service before, and partly for service after June, 1649. Hill showed further that the towns and lands of "Ballytaughblane [Taughblane], Ballylissetully, [Listully] Correran, Ballymurphie, and the quarter of Ballykeele, Edentigowle," [Edenticullo?] held in 1641 by Owen McQuonam, Knogher McQuonam, and John Jennings in fee farm from petitioner; and likewise the towns and lands of "Ballycolcavie, [Camagh *vulgo* Cavagh] Ballycarnereagh [Carnreagh], Ballykeele, Ballydromnitantie,

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Ballyclougher [Clogher?] Le Bally, Ballykeele Edentigoule [Edenticullo, or Ballykeel Edenagonnell?], Le Bally Aughnecloy, the quarter of Ballycarnebane [Carnbane] and the quarter of Ballykeele Edentigoule," then held by leases from the said Arthur Hill, by Con boy Magennis, James Magin, Knockor McQuonam, Neale McQuonam, Murtogh O'Gormeley and Thurlogh O'Gormeley for certain years then and yet to come and unexpired under certain rents payable to the said Hill, are now forfeited to the State as regards the leasehold interest held by those persons. The rents with certain specialties were due to Hill and the acreage was about 3,000; the lands all lying in the territory of Kilwarlin [near Hillsborough] in Lower Iveagh. He prays that these lands may be set out to him as a set off against his arrears, estimated at the value at which such lands are estimated in Ulster: and that the residue of his arrears, if any such there be, may be made good to him by the grant of other forfeited lands adjoining the aforesaid lands in Kilwarlin. The petitioner mentions that the lands cannot well be devoted to paying off charges as they are already encumbered.

The request is a just one, and the Lord Deputy and Council shall, if they find the facts true, grant petitioner the lands, as mentioned above, or so much of them as shall be of the value of £630 8s. 4d. As the debentures are due to Arthur Hill the younger, Arthur Hill the elder shall bind himself in £1,200 either to convey the estate, after it has been conveyed to him, to Arthur the younger, or purchase lands of inheritance within two years of the value of £630 8s. 4d. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, *pp.* 62-3.

8 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and seven others.

Sir Henry Tichborne's petition and case were considered [*for facts see above, p. 604, S.P. Ireland 286, 111 et seqq.; the facts are here given*]. It is ordered that so much land in the co. Wicklow as is proportionable to the debt due to him shall be set out to him.

A letter shall also be written to the Lord Deputy and Council asking them to favour him in the matter of settling his accounts.

Lady Ormond's petition considered [*the facts as stated above, p. 606-7 S.P. Ireland 286, 117-119, are given*]. Her petition [*above, No. 119*] is transmitted to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, who shall do therein as they shall see cause. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 105-6.

5 June. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and ten others.

The order of 7 March last [*q.v.*] is varied so that the lands to be set out to Methusaleh Turner, Esq., shall be set out in the co. Limerick, instead of in the counties mentioned in that order. *P.* $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid.* p. 162.

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8 July. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The petition of Lord Barnewall of Turvy (*see above*, p. 608, *et seq.*) and the report thereon referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their opinion. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, p. 227.

The petition and report in Lieut.-Col. John Nelson's petition was considered. The case is referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, who, if they find the facts true, shall do therein what they think fit. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* p. 230; and draft letter to the Deputy and Council accordingly p. $\frac{1}{4}$; *ibid.* page 909.

Thomas Hooke's petition and case considered [*see above*, p. 643, *et seqq.*]. The matter is referred to the Deputy and Council of Ireland who shall certify how much Hooke has raised from Hore's estate [*see above*, p. 644] and report upon the matter. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* 230-31; and letter accordingly, *ibid.* p. 909.

15 July. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

Luke Gernon, by an order of 12 May, 1654, got a pension of £100 a year in recognition of his services, he having been second Justice of Munster. The pension, which has not yet been paid, shall be paid. Order accordingly to the Lord Deputy. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 247; and letter accordingly, p. $\frac{1}{2}$, *ibid.* pp. 921-2.

26 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Order that £500 be charged on the public revenue of Ireland in the disposal of the King's Council to be paid to Wm. Berry, Esq., in part payment of his fee as one of the Council in Ireland.

Order to the Treasurers-at-War that this sum shall be paid him out of the money collected in England for the forces of Ireland as it cannot conveniently be paid by bills of exchange out of Ireland. The recipient shall in turn give a bill for the amount on the Receiver-General of the Public Revenue in Ireland.

Order for £1,000 to be charged in the public revenue in Ireland, &c., and to be paid to the Lord Chief Baron Wm. Steele, for so much advanced to him of his fee as Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Order similar to last but one, but in execution of foregoing order for Steele. *In all*, pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 350-351; and draft letters in accordance with the above to the Deputy and Council pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ibid.* 925, 926, and 929.

A report from the Commissioners of the Treasury to whom Lord Barnewall's case was referred, was read.

The case is referred again to the Commissioners of the Treasury, who shall consider certain objections made by Lord Barnewall to the papers put in against him. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 352 [*see above*, p. 611].

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9 Sep.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and eight others.

Capt. Harley's case [*see above*, p. 611] considered, and with it the petition of Captains Samuel Jervais, Thos. Burges, Capt.-Lieut. Saml. Daniel, Lieuts. Robert Lock, Robert Cawsey, Wm. Butler, Robert Townsend, Francis Ady, Thos. Lestrang, Ensign Wm. Manley, and George Hardy Marshal, setting forth their loyal service and showing that they have had no satisfaction, as their accounts were not stated. The case of John Pearne and others [*see above*, pp. 611-12] was also considered. It is ordered by⁽¹⁾

and the Council that the Committee sitting at Worcester House state the accounts of the several petitioners. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, p. 377.

Sir John Temple's petition is referred to the Committee of the Council for Irish Affairs. *P.* $\frac{1}{15}$. *Ibid.* 381.

16 Sep.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and six others.

Richard Netheway's case [*above*, p. 612] considered.

The Lord Deputy and Council shall set out the land asked for by him in accordance with the rules set down in the "Act for satisfying the public faith and effectual satisfaction," &c. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 402-3.

26 Sep.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

Draft of letter from the English Privy Council.

Sending notice of the declaration agreed upon by the Protector and Council that a solemn fast shall be held on Oct. 30th and directing that copies of the declaration be sent to the several parishes and congregations in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 411; *with note that the letter was sent on the 30th.*

9 Oct.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and five others.

Major John Disbrowe's [Desborough's] petition considered [*above*, p. 612] and referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, who, if they find the facts true, shall give him a lease of Balleenesloe [Ballinasloe] Castle for 21 years, or else pay him for his improvements thereon. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 433, and letter to same effect p. $\frac{3}{4}$ *ibid.* pp. 933-4.

⁽¹⁾ A note adds "approved [Sep.] 13."

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14 Oct. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY
Whitehall, and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Major George Walters' petition has been considered. Various sums are due to him for service, for provisions supplied, for raising and transporting a regiment of foot to Ireland in 1650, amounting in all to £4,198 0s. 6d. [*details given*]. These sums shall be made good to him by lands in Connaught not assigned to the transplanted Irish. P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, pp. 934-5.

16 Oct. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and eight others.

Order made in the case of Anne Countess of Clanricarde [*for substance see above, p. 654, S.P. Ireland 287, 83, par. 2*]. She shall also have a convenient house and other accommodations. P. 4. *Ibid.* 441.

21 Oct. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Same with seven others.

The cases of Gay, Francklyn, Golborne and Ellis considered [*above, pp. 615-617*] and referred to the Committee of the Council on Irish Affairs. P. 6. *Ibid.* 450.

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.
Whitehall.

Present:—Same.

Draft of the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

"His Highness and the Parliament having passed a narrative of God's gracious dispensations in the success which He was pleased to give to some part of the fleet of this Commonwealth upon the Spanish coast against the King of Spain's West India fleet in its way towards Cadiz, and having appointed the 5th of November next for a thanksgiving day for that mercy," we send you copies of the narrative, and order that they may be dispersed through Ireland to the ministers of the several congregations. P. 4; *with note that the letter was sent by post on Oct. 21. Ibid.* 451.

The petition of Edward Plunkett was considered. It sets forth that he is a younger son of Luke Plunkett, Earl of Fingall, who died in 1635, and who settled on him a small estate called Drumbarah [Drombaragh?] and Catlaghton [Calliaghstown?], co. Meath, with about £100 a year. Petitioner was after his father's death sent by his friends for his education to travel in foreign parts, where he remained nine or ten years, and, when returning, was taken by the Turks and carried to Sallee. He remained there in captivity five years and landed in England about January last. He prays

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that he may not be adjudged liable to forfeiture or sale. The matter is referred to the Lord Deputy and Council, who shall, if they find the facts true, restore him to his estate. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, p. 452; and draft letter to the same effect, *ibid.* pp. 935-6.

4 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—Lord Commissioner Fiennes in the chair, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Two papers were presented and read by the Lord Deputy of Ireland dealing with the settling of the Adventurers in Ireland and the plantation of the country. Both were referred to the Committee of the Council on Irish Affairs for discussion and report. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 473-4.

Sir John Reynolds' petition [*above*, pp. 613-4] referred to the same Committee. *Three lines.* *Ibid.* p. 478.

18 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and ten others.

Henry Whalley's case [*above*, pp. 614-5] considered and referred to a Sub-Committee for discussion and report. They shall interview the petitioner and others. *P.* $\frac{2}{5}$. *Ibid.* p. 501.

Same. DRAFT of the COUNCIL of STATE to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Ordering in the case of Sir John Reynolds [*see above*, pp. 613-614] that there be set out to him so much of the forfeited lands in Ireland lying within six miles and not within three miles of Dublin, as shall be of the value of £200 a year *net*, upon a ninety-nine years' lease. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 935.

25 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The Countess Dowager of Barrymore's petition was considered. Her late husband was entrusted with the post of Commissioner for the government of Munster and died in that post, dying a creditor to the State. Petitioner also furnished the English army with victuals, &c., to the value of £200, for which she received nothing; and she gave up the castle and market of Shandon, which was part of her jointure, for the public use. Her loss in that respect, as certified by Lord Broghill, was £200.

A Sub-Committee shall consider how this sum may best be paid. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* p. 523-4.

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The Committee required on 5 Feb. last to report as to the best means of carrying out the Council's desire to insert limitations into leases of land in Ireland, shall report on Thursday next. *P.* $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, p. 527.

27 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and five others.

The consideration of the Lord Deputy's draft patent for granting estates by lease in Ireland is postponed to next Tuesday, when all the members of the Board shall be present. *Five lines. Ibid.* p. 529.

The Lord Deputy of Ireland is desired to present to Parliament at the first opportunity the case in question between Sir John Barrington, Sir Gilbert Gerrard and others and Edward Dendy, Sergeant-at-Arms, concerning some lands in the barony of Slane, for such order as they shall think fit. *P.* $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid.* p. 535.

4 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

The report on the petition of the Committee for clearing Irish claims was considered. The report states that a survey of 3,000 acres of Church lands in Limerick has been made, and that possession of 1,500 acres thereof has been ordered to the Committee; but that the Committee which reports has not given more than that, pending instructions from the Protector as to the rent to be reserved, which they think should be 12*d.* an acre. Order to go to the Lord Deputy to set out to them the whole 3,000 acres, reserving a rent of 4*d.* an acre. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* 557; and draft letter, p. $\frac{1}{2}$, *ibid.* p. 942.

The cases of Golborne, Ellis, Gay and Francklin were further considered and also the case of John Burniston [*see above*, pp. 615-617]. Golborne and Ellis are kept out of their office by Charles Rives [*see* p. 616, *par.* 2], and Burniston complains that he is kept out of his by John and Robert Kenydy [*above*, p. 618, *S.P. Ireland* 286, 146]. The Lord Deputy and Council shall consider the matter, and pending a decision, see that all prosecutions brought by Rives or the Kenydys under colour of grants by the late King be forborne.

The profits of the post claimed by Burniston shall be deposited in an indifferent hand till that question is settled by the Protector and Council.

The Master of the Rolls claims in the absence of the Chancellor to dispose of the office of First Examiner in the Court of Chancery, and has given it to Mr. Westley, and of the office of Clerk of the Decrees in Chancery, and has given it to Ralph Wallis, who keep petitioners out of it. The matter is reported to the Lord Chancellor, who shall hear the parties and do what he thinks fair in the matter. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.* 558-9.

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The case of Burniston, Tuttle and Bowles considered [*see above*, pp. 617-8 for facts]. Steps shall be taken to pay them as the other Commissioners, to whom they were added, are paid. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, pp. 559-60.

11 Dec.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

Words shall be added to the order of 4 Dec. in the case of Golborne and Ellis, providing that in no case shall persons be permitted, by reason of grants from King James or King Charles, to molest persons who hold similar grants from the Protector, until the Lord Deputy and Council shall have considered the case and given their determination therein.

Words shall be added to the order of 4 Dec. concerning Burniston, Tuttle and Bowles, granting them payment of the second half of their salaries as Commissioners for stating the accounts of the army in Ireland in money, or otherwise as the other Commissioners are paid. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* pp. 562-3; and draft letter accordingly, *p.* $\frac{1}{2}$, *ibid.* *p.* 944.

16 Dec.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

A draft of a Commission for authorising the Deputy and Council to let lands and houses belonging to the Protector in right of the Commonwealth was read and it was ordered:—

That the term be not more than 21 years, with power to renew every seven years upon increase of rent.

That the term in letting of houses, cities, towns corporate or market towns be not more than 31 years.

That the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Wm. Berry, Esq., be added to the Commissioners authorised to let leases.

The patent so amended to be “agreed” and offered to His Highness to be passed by his warrant under the Great Seal. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 575.

Same.

DRAFT of the COMMISSION by the Protector, as mentioned in foregoing.

To the Lord Deputy Fleetwood; Henry Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief; Wm. Steele, Lord Chancellor; Richard Pepys, Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Justice of the Upper Bench; Miles Corbett, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Robert Goodwyn, Mathew Tomlynson, Wm. Berry.

Empowering them or any three of them—of whom the Lord Deputy shall always be one—to let for terms not exceeding 21 years all manors, territories, castles, towns, &c., which shall come into the possession of the State: but not houses in corporate towns or

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places which, in the opinion of three of the Commissioners, should be kept as posts of defence. They shall reserve such rents and other services for defence of the country as they think reasonable. The rents to be paid at the receipt of the Exchequer in Ireland. They may let houses in the corporate towns for terms not exceeding 31 years at a rent to be fixed openly at the Council Board and not elsewhere. They are empowered to renew these leases every seven years at an increased rent. *Details. Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, pp. 945-7.*

Col. Jones' report on the petition of the Countess Dowager of Barrymore considered [*facts stated as above, p. 833*].

It is ordered that she be paid £200 by the Lord Deputy and Council. *P. ¼, with marginal note that the order was approved on Dec. 23rd. Ibid. 575; and letter to same effect, p. ½, ibid. p. 949.*

23 Dec. DRAFT of the LORD PRESIDENT and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Directing them to give to Capt. Peter Whitty a lease of the house and 1,000 acres of Ballitege [Ballyteige, co. Wexford]. His uncle Richard Whitty was seized of this estate and has been deprived of it though, according to petitioner, Captain Peter, he was never in arms. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 948.*

25 Dec. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL OF STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

The Lord Deputy and Council to report what they think should be done in the case of Lady Netterville's children [*see above, p. 629*], and in the meantime to preserve them in the estate which they now enjoy. *P. ⅓. Ibid. p. 598.*

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6 Jan. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL OF STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland ordered to transmit an account of the state of the revenue in Ireland and of the payments charged thereupon and that such accounts be sent half-yearly, dealing with the customs, excise and other branches of the revenue. *P. ⅓. Ibid. pp. 616-7; and letter in same sense dated 12 Jan. Ibid. p. 954.*

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20 Jan.

FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

Present:—The same.

The report on Captain Robert Gookin's case considered [*for facts see above, p. 673 et seqq.*]. The Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland shall inquire upon what grounds the debenture delivered to him was suspended [*see above, p. 624, S.P. Ireland 287; 6*]: and, if there be no reason against it, shall allow him for the debenture as allowance is made to others. *P. ½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, p. 638; and draft letter in same sense, ibid. p. 954-5.*

22 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

The petition of Lady Francis Butler to be referred to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland for consideration and report. *P. 1/10. Ibid. 649.*

27 Jan.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Same.

Elinor Jephson's petition [*see above, p. 626, S.P. Ireland 287, 12*] and the papers therewith referred to the Committee for Irish Affairs for consideration and report. *Three lines. Ibid. p. 660.*

3 Feb.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

Draft of a letter was signed from the Protector and Council to the Lord Deputy and Council. It says that Feb. 20 is appointed to be a day of general thanksgiving. Some copies of the declaration therefor are sent; others to be printed in Dublin and circulated. *P. ¼. Ibid. p. 672.*

5 Feb.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Same and one other.

The case of Lady Jane Spotswood considered [*see above, p. 637*]. Recommended that she be paid a pension of £0 13s. 4d. a week till further order. *P. ⅓. Ibid. p. 682.*

Ambrose Andrewes' [or Andrews'] petition considered [*see above, p. 626*]. The Lord Deputy and Council should be instructed to grant him a lease of the premises in the co. Wexford for such term as they shall think fit. *P. ½. Ibid. 683; and note and letter in same sense, dated respectively 7 Feb. and 7 Ap., two lines, ibid. pp. 691 and p. ½, ibid. p. 962-3.*

The Lord Deputy reports the Protector's approval of the Council's action in the case of Lady Netterville's children. *Two lines. Ibid. p. 689; and letter accordingly, ibid. p. 962 [see next page].*

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10 Feb. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY
Whitehall. and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Refers to them the case of Lady Netterville's children, who need support [*above*, p. 629, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 21-3]. The eldest was not in Ireland between the time when he was eleven years old and the time when the country was quieted. This case shall be considered, and in the meantime they shall be continued in possession of their lands at Dowth and Proudfootstown. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum* I. 77, p. 962.

10 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and nine others.

A letter from the Lord Deputy and Council on Lord Moore's case, dated 24 Dec. last, is referred to the Committee of Council for Irish Affairs. *Four lines.* *Ibid.* p. 692.

The case of the late Col. and of Mrs. Jephson considered. [*Facts stated, see above*, p. 626, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 12.]

The Lord Deputy and Council shall consider the case, and, if they find the alleged facts true, shall take steps to state and satisfy the petitioner's arrears. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* 696-7; and draft letter to same effect, p. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ibid.* p. 964.

10 Feb. DRAFT of the COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of
Whitehall. IRELAND.

Recommending Col. Symon Rugeley. They should give him any civil or military post in Ireland which falls vacant. If there is none vacant now he shall be granted a house and lands in Ireland where he shall be able "to sit down with his family and be in a nearer capacity to receive your favour." *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.* p. 693.

DRAFT of the PROTECTOR to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND.

"Son Harry"—Colonel Symon Rugeley, the bearer hereof, has served the Commonwealth well and has lost by his services. Though his requests are favourably received by us and our Council, we further recommend him for a civil or military post and for lands on which he may settle if there be no vacancy for him [*terms of letter similar to foregoing*]. If you can find a post to give him "I pray you be specially careful of him as one to whom a very good respect is borne by

Your affectionate father,
OLIVER P."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 963.

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12 Feb. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—The same and three others.

Sir Brice "Cockran's" petition referred to the Committee on Irish Affairs for discussion and report. *Three lines. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, p. 704.*

17 Feb. FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

Present:—Same and seven others.

The report on Lady Frances Butler's petition [*above, p. 628, S.P. Ireland 287, 18*] considered, in which it is recommended that the petition shall be granted. Ordered [*with a note—order approved 19 Feb.*] that the Lord Deputy and Council shall be empowered to do in the matter what they think right. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 718; and draft letter from Whitehall to same effect, p. ½, ibid. pp. 964-5.*

10 March. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and five others.

The petition of Dr. Henry Jones and Capt. Wm. Shaw [*above, p. 631, S.P. Ireland 287, 25*], considered. The Lord Deputy and Council are ordered [*a note adds—order approved 12 Feb.*] to grant the petition on reasonable terms. *P. ½. Ibid. 754; and letter in same sense dated Whitehall, 17 March, p. ½, ibid. p. 968.*

17 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The same.

Robert Parkhurst's petition considered. Facts stated [*see above, p. 658, S.P. Ireland 287, 95*]. Ordered [*a note adds—order approved 19 Mar.*] that a letter go to the Lord Deputy and Council directing them to do in the matter as they shall see cause, and to certify the Council what rent they shall see fit to have reserved as to the premises, and for what term. *P. ½. Ibid. 765-6; and letter in same sense, p. ½, ibid. p. 970.*

The report on the petition of John Hughes, public register for lands in Ireland, was considered. For three years past he has been tenant to the State of certain lands in the co. Kildare, formerly belonging to one Breminham [Bermingham] of Dumferth [Dunfert?], deceased, on which he has built a mill of the value of £30, and has had other expenses for improvement. Sir John Bourk and his wife Margaret, formerly the wife of the said Breminham, obtained a decree in the Court of Claims in Dublin to be restored to part of the estate, as part of the said Dame Margaret's jointure. Petitioner caused several informations to be preferred before both the Court of Claims and the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and obtained many witnesses to be examined for making out and preserving his title, and has also obtained a

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suit of Mary Bremingham (one of the daughters of the said Bremingham) for the inheritance of the said estate to be dismissed to his great charge in both. He prays for a continuation of his lease, which expires in May next. It is ordered that the Lord Deputy and Council grant the petition upon fair terms. *P. 3/4. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, pp. 766-7; and draft letter in same sense dated Whitehall, 19 March, ibid. pp. 969-70.*

19 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The Protector, President, and nine others.

The Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland shall let to Robt. Parkhurst several lands extended for debts owing his grandfather. *Other details. Five lines. Ibid. p. 777.*

7 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

The report was read of the Committee of the Council to whom the petition of Denzill Hollis and Francis Pierrepont, Sir Lyonel Tolmach, Bt., and John Milward was referred, the same concerning £6,000, the portion of the Lady Ellinor Hollis, daughter of the late Earl of Clare, and married to Col. Fitzwilliams. He was a delinquent son to the Lord Fitzwilliams in Ireland, the Parliament by ordinance of 16 March, 1642, gave the said £6,000, then in the Earl of Clare's hands, to Denzill Hollis, brother to the said lady, it having been forfeited by the delinquency of Col. Fitzwilliams, to be employed by him for the use and benefit of her and her children. The petition set forth that the said Mr. Hollis joined with himself the said other petitioners as trustees for managing the said portion, and that they found Baggotrath, Glencullen, Cappock, Rath-hallin, Dulleek and other lands of Thos., late Viscount Fitzwilliams of Merrion, to be by him mortgaged before the outbreak of the rebellion in Ireland to persons some of whom proved delinquents, and their interests come to the State, yet so as all the said lands are subject to redemption. The petitioners hope to make the best use of the property with which they are entrusted by re-purchasing the mortgaged lands and by renewing the leases of Cowley, Symons' Court and other lands in the holding of Viscount Fitzwilliams and his son. They pray that the State's interest in these lands may be sold to them; and that they may have allowance for the house at Baggotrath (demolished for the State's service) and so much money as the heirs of the said Lord Fitzwilliams can prove to have been by him lent by the State. It is ordered [*a note adds—order approved 5 May*] that the Lord Deputy and Council, if they find the facts true, shall show the petitioner all just favour and grant the petition, as requested, on reasonable terms. *P. 1. Ibid. 783-4; and draft letter accordingly, dated Whitehall, 7 May, p. 1/3, ibid. p. 972.*

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The report of the Committee on the petition of the widows and orphans of certain officers was considered [*see above*, p. 646]. It sets forth the Act of 25 Aug., 1652, for stating arrears, which made no distinction between arrears for service before 5 June, 1649, and arrears for service after: that of 26 Sep., 1653, which provided for first satisfying the arrears grown due since 5 June, 1649: the action of the council of officers in April, 1654, in laying aside the counties of Wicklow, Longford and Donegal towards securing the debt of petitioners, and engaging that, in the event of these counties not sufficing, they themselves would limit their claims so that themselves and petitioners should have an equal justice: the setting aside of Leitrim as additional security in March, 165 $\frac{3}{8}$, and the setting aside of forfeited lands within a mile of the Shannon in Connaught and Clare and not given to transplanted Irish for the same purpose. The Lord Deputy and Council were empowered to set aside lots up to 1,000 acres about the garrisons erected then, or within twelve months, and a larger lot about the City of Limerick. The Council of Ireland, however, hesitate to set out to petitioners the lands in Leitrim and within the mile line as aforesaid. *Ordered* that this Council advise the Protector that an Act be passed confirming the lands in Leitrim and within the mile line of the Shannon to petitioners. *Other details.* Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum* I. 77, pp. 786-7.

28 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

Lord Barrymore's petition to the Protector is sent to the Committee of Council for Irish Affairs. *Four lines.* *Ibid.* p. 795.

30 April. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Same.

The petition of Lady Spotswood's children considered [*above*, p. 638, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 41]. £20 to be paid them. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* 803.

6 May. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and ten others.

The Committee of Council for Irish Affairs to consider what may be offered to His Highness as an additional instruction to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland for the improvement of the lands belonging to the Commonwealth in Ireland to the State's best advantage. *Four lines.* *Ibid.* p. 818.

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26 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and seven others.

In the case of Messrs. Halsey, Wilson and Frost, clerks of the Hanaper in Ireland [*see above*, p. 636, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 36-8] ordered [*a note adds—approved June 13*] that Halsey, Wilson and Frost be allowed to enjoy the peaceable execution of the said office without interruption. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 77, 829-30; and letter to same effect, dated Whitehall, 13 June, p. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ibid.* pp. 972-3.

7 July. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and
Whitehall. COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Sending a proclamation, and the Petition and Advice therein mentioned, that they may be published with all due solemnity. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* p. 973.

14 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—Protector, President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Report of a Committee on a petition of Capt. Robert Saunders considered. The facts are [*facts as stated on pages 641-643 above, q.v.*]. The Protector, taking them into consideration, orders, with the consent of his Council, that the report of the Committee [*i.e.*, Fleetwood and Strickland, *see above*, pp. 642-3] be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, who shall consider the facts and do therein, according to the report, what they think just. *Pp.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 8-9.

28 July. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY
Whitehall. and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Sending the petition of Oliver Viscount Fitzwilliams, and asking for information concerning the petitioner. *Five lines.* *Ibid.* 77, p. 975.

28 July. FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Report of a Committee on Vincent Gooking's [Gookin's] petition considered. The petition showed that certain lands in Barrymore, co. Cork, then in petitioner's possession, together with two plough-lands in Ahada, were ordered to be granted to petitioner by order of His Highness' Council dated 23 June, 1654, at such rates, &c., as the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland should judge them to be worth. The lands were accordingly surveyed and were found to be worth £233 18s. a year, and he prayed that a surrender might be taken from him of his lease, and a grant made to him of a new lease

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for 99 years at £44 a year *plus* taxes. After deduction of taxes and a chief rent payable to the Earl of Barrymore, this property will be worth only £116 a year, and with the rent discounted, but £40 a year. The purchase value of this for 99 years is in Ireland only £380, as is shown in the petition. *Ordered* that directions shall go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to pay £380 to Gookin in compensation for the advantage propounded by a lease for 90 years. They shall grant Mr. Gookin a lease upon the terms most favourable to himself and the State and shall consider the annexed papers. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 43-4.*

6 Aug.
Whitehall.

The PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL
of IRELAND.

Mrs. Martha Arundell petitioned Parliament, stating that upon her coming to Dublin she had been robbed of a considerable quantity of plate by one Major David Shorne. It appears that her husband, George Arundell, sued Shorne in the court for the administration of justice in Dublin, and, in July, 1655, obtained a decree against him for £86 3s. 6d. The cause being removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Chancery in Ireland, a writ of *scire facias* was issued to Shorne to show cause why this writ should not be put into execution against him. To this he appealed, and pleaded articles given by Col. Sir Theophilus Jones, bearing date 12 June, 1651, which, he claims, protect him from all actions in respect of acts (except murder and massacre) done since the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland. This protection being produced in the Court of Chancery in 1655, Shorne was, after consultation with some officers of the army, dismissed from the action of the petitioner. Against that dismissal the petitioner now appeals. The Council are not satisfied that this protection avails to protect Shorne against a private action for personal wrong done, and order that you see that he pay petitioner £86 3s. 6d. for the plate, and damages and costs. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 77, pp. 976-7.*

6 Aug.

FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

The petition of Samuel Dawson, John Campsy and John Nevin considered. They shew that in 1655, upon the conclusion of peace between the Protector and France, they were encouraged to send a cargo to Bordeaux, and freighted a vessel called the *Speedwell*, John Keer master, thence from Londonderry. After discharging her cargo she was, when returning home with a cargo of wines, seized by two French men-of-war of Brest commanded by Capt. Adrian Vindiman Swart, and Capt. Jacob Johnson Governor. She was brought to Brest, condemned as prize, and sold by auction for £1,100. Petitioners also suffered £1,000 damage. They have done

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their best to recover from the authority and government of that place, and have had a process out of the High Court of Admiralty to call in the seizers and all that justify the seizure. This process has been executed and returned, and duly intimated to the Ambassador of France.

Ordered that, as the ships were seized in time of peace, Mr. Secretary Thurloe request the French Ambassador to get reparation for petitioners. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 60-61.*

The petition of Thomas Hooke is referred to the Committee of the Council for Irish Affairs, who are to inquire and report how the account with him stands. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 63 [see above, pp. 643-645, S.P. Ireland 287, 55].*

Circ.
12 Aug.

ABSTRACT of PETITION of WM. STUART.

His petition was formerly referred by the Protector to Major Bridge and Col. White. They certify that by an ordinance of 1646 the manors of Coltan and Fairborne, belonging to Sir George Ratcliffe, in the City of Cork, were given to Henry Stuart, his father, and James Grey, until they should have £1,900 out of them in compensation for their sufferings owing to a decree of the Star Chamber in Ireland, vizt.: Henry Stuart £1,500 and James Grey £400. After Henry died petitioner was by decree of 21 July, 1648, to receive remainder, but owing to a false report that he was in arms against the Commonwealth, he could not obtain it. He prays for it. *P. 1. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 93, p. 4.*

12 Aug.

ABSTRACT of PETITION of MAJOR WM. WALKER.

He claims the fee of several lands descended to him from his mother. Thomas, the bastard son of Pierce Hovenden, also claims them, pretending a lease of 61 years and a patent from the Crown. *Other details.*

Ordered that the Lord Deputy and Council do the petitioner justice. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 3.*

Same.

SAME of PETITION of GENTLEMEN and others who have Lost their FORTUNES in IRELAND.

They lived plentifully in Ireland and held offices under the Crown. They are now in great want and pray for relief out of the monies which they formerly collected by them, but converted to other uses, or by some proportion of land in a remote part of Ireland.

Ordered that the petition be offered to the Council. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 6.*

Same.

SAME of the PETITION of COL. SANKEY and of the TRUSTEES for the ESTATE of COL. WILLIAM MOORE.

Col. Moore served the Parliament under Sir Charles Coote and went to the West Indies, having £1,200 due to him for his Irish

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service. He was given possession of 2,000 acres in the barony of Dunboyne. It appears that the whole forfeited lands were formerly leased to Capt. Pierce for seven years, (whereof three are in being) at a small rent; and of this "£100 is to be deducted for keeping a huntsman, hounds and wolf dogs."

He prays for as much of the £100 as is assessed on Col. Moore's estate and for other relief.

Ordered that the petition go to the Council of Ireland, who shall give petitioner reprisals according to justice. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 93, *p.* 7.

Circ.
12 Aug.

SAME of JOHN BURNISTON, Swordbearer in Ireland.

He went over with the Lord Deputy, and transported his family. Was a Commissioner for stating accounts; that failing, was necessitated to farm some lands from the Commonwealth called Sutton upon Hoath [Howth]—belonging formerly to one Chr[istopher] Gough, a rebel.

Prays he may be admitted tenant to that, and some other lands of Fitzgerald, a transplanted person, for a long term at a reasonable rent. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *No order recorded. Ibid.* *p.* 7.

12 Aug.

SAME of CAPT. CHARLES HOLCROFT.

Praying for continuance in possession of a farm on the Bishop of Tuam's land, which the Commissioners awarded him. Served in Ireland from outbreak of the war till settlement.

Order. The Lord Deputy and Council to give him a lease for 21 years at what rent they think fit. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 8.

Same.

SAME of COL. PETER STUBBER.

Nearly £2,000 was due to him, Capt. John Gray and Col. Henry Gray, for service done in Ireland before 1649: in satisfaction for which the petitioner, on the revolt of Lord Inchiquin, obtained an order out of rebels' lands in Ireland. Other sums are due to him as the purchaser of debentures for service in England, but he could not receive them as he was serving in Ireland.

Prays for satisfaction out of the town and lands of Loughrea in Ireland—which are now in his possession—or out of concealed lands in England, or otherwise. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *No order recorded. Ibid.* *p.* 9.

Same.

SAME of SIR EDWARD DODDESWORTH.

Recites his services as Commissary-General for Musters, at which post he served four years; his losses in Tipperary, Cork and Dublin, and his present penury. Asks for some weekly allowance for self, wife and children.

Ordered to be presented to the Council. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* *p.* 10.

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12 Aug. SAME of GEO. JAMESON, late Provost of "Carpe."⁽¹⁾

In 1640, 1641 and 1645 petitioner furnished provisions for the army in Ireland, value £3,000. He had several precepts and orders therefor, with an assignment to the "Shire" of Fife. Prays for the estate of one John Dougall. It has come to his Highness by escheat and bastardy. *Ordered*: "Fittest for the Parliament." *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 93, p. 13.

Circ.

12 Aug.

SAME of JOHN PATTERSON.

Sets out his services and losses in the cause. Is going to Ireland, as he has got a reference to the Deputy and Council. Prays for help from the Irish Exchequer to transport himself. *No order recorded.* *P.* $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.* p. 14.

14 Aug.

FURTHER ORDER of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

Referring Sir George Wentworth's petition to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to do therein as they shall see cause. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 79-80, and see above, pp. 643-644.

Same.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Being the draft of a letter from the Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland in the case of Vincent Gookin, Esq. The letter is in the terms described in the order of 28 July, 1657, for which see above, p. 843. *P.* 1. *Ibid.* p. 81-82.

18 Aug.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and five others.

A report was considered from the Committee to whom the petition of Richard Eccleston and James Rand was referred.

The petitioners, on behalf of themselves and others "desirous in some measure of the good of this nation," proposed to buy so many debentures due for arrears to officers and soldiers before 5 June, 1649, and of certificates from the Committee at Grocers' Hall for provisions, &c., for the army in 1641 and 1642, as would amount to £10,000 or £12,000, "and to dispose of the profits thereof solely for the promoting and advancement of all sorts of learning, and to settle the same in the hands of faithful and public-minded persons (such as His Highness shall approve) as trustees: the said Committee likewise representing that they have considered of the said petition and proposals annexed; and, upon conference with the said persons and others, do find that the particulars wherein it is likely the said trustees may bestow the proceeds of the said purchase are, among others, these following, vizt.:—entertainment of an agent to find out men of parts and abilities, to tender their several proposals for the advancement of learning to

(1) Probably Cupar. George Jameson was Provost of Cupar in 1652.

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the trustees and to keep up correspondence with such of them as reside in remote and foreign places, and soliciting of all other business subordinate thereunto: entertainment of a learned society for Latin and other vulgar languages, one or more, to assist the said trustees in those affairs; rewards for some professed intelligencers in foreign countries, residing in the best and most central places, employing themselves to give notice of anything singular in the place for learning or art; defraying the postage of intelligencers and correspondents; the maintenance of some other scholars of greater abilities to be employed by way of translations, collections, epitomizing and methodizing, defraying the charges of paper and printing for public and private informations; the purchasing and making of natural experiments, the purchasing and making of mechanical models and works of rarities, and representation of all common, natural and artificial things; for donations and gratuities for learned men in want, and for rewards for painting and drawing designs upon all occasions." The said Committee have viewed the Acts of Parliament which appeared to them to be considerable in this case, and find that the forfeited houses in cities and walled towns in Ireland are liable to satisfaction of the arrears and certificates whereof the petitioners desire to be purchasers; and [report] that the setting-out of houses and cities in walled towns will not do injustice to any who seek satisfaction. The petitioners are further ready, though they asked to have the houses at five years' present value, to pay six years' value as the Act requires; and ask, for their advantage, to have their purchase set out in houses in Ross, Kilkenny, or Drogheda, or one or more of them, but particularly in Ross.

The petitioners ask that they may be at liberty to purchase with such debentures, or any of them, unless the Council make some rule in this matter; and to the end that the donors may have the honour of the first grant and that yet there may be upon them an obligation to the public ends and uses propounded, the Referees suggest that the debentures may be purchased and the grants passed in the name of the donors, and yet that a clause may be inserted in the grant taking notice of the intent to which the purchase is designed, and obliging the donors to dispose thereof accordingly.

The Protector and Council order that the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland be empowered to contract with the petitioners Eccleston and Rand or their agents on the terms above stated, selling them forfeited houses at six years' purchase up to £12,000, and by themselves or their agents "to admit and accept in satisfaction of the purchase for the said agents such true and original debentures due for arrears to officers and soldiers in Ireland for their service before the 5th of June, 1649, and such true and original certificates from the Committee at Grocers' Hall for provisions sent for the army in Ireland in or about 1641 and 1642," as shall be assigned to the contractors by those who hold them. Grants shall then be made to the contractors containing a recital of the intentions of the grantees and a covenant to execute such intentions. Pp. 3. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 88-91.

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27 Aug. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

The report on the petition of Thomas Hook, Alderman of Dublin, was considered. Upon consideration of the facts [*as stated above, pp. 643-5, and especially in the Lord Deputy and Council's letter to the English Council, dated 10 June, 1657, q.v.*] the Lord Protector and Council order that directions go to the Lord Deputy and Council of England to see that Hooke is paid the whole of his principal debt and reasonable "damages for forbearance." *Pp. 1½. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 111 and 112.*

28 Aug. Note that the Protector to-day approved of the contract for houses in Ireland to be employed on a public work for advancement of learning. 2 lines. *Ibid. p. 124.*

15 Sep. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eight others.

The petition of the officers, soldiers, widows, &c., concerned in arrears of the army of Ireland before 5 June, 1649, referred to a Committee for report [*see above, p. 647, par. 1*]. *Ibid. p. 145.*

18 Sep. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and six others.

The report of the Lord Deputy on the petition [*see foregoing*] was read. The Protector by and with the consent of his Council orders that it be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to let to the petitioners, or their assigns, as tenants under the State, all the forfeited lands in the co. Leitrim and the mile line within the Shannon and the sea, at such rates and for such a term as they think fit. *P. ¾. Ibid. pp. 157 and 158 [and see the papers in this case, at p. 646 above].*

15 Oct. FURTHER ORDER by the SAME.

Present :—President and six others.

The petition of Anne Countess of Clanricarde (*see above, p. 654, S.P. Ireland 287, 83*) and the copy of the order of His Highness' Council in Ireland, dated 23 June last, were considered. The petition was referred to the Committee of the Council for Irish Affairs, and Lord Lisle was desired to take care of it. *P. ⅓. Ibid. p. 218.*

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22 Oct.

FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—President and six others.

A lease to be granted to Col. John Fiennes and Col. Edmond Temple of concealed lands in Ireland in payment of their arrears. [*This entry is calendared in the Domestic Calendar at this date and therefore not given here.*]

The Lord Deputy's report on Lord Barrymore's petition was read. The petition shows that Lord Barrymore's unsatisfied arrears amount to £928, due for personal service in Ireland, and that he raised a troop of horse when Lord Broghill and Lord Inchiquin declared for the Parliament in 1644, for which he received no entertainment; and that petitioner's father, at the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland, raised, paid and fed a troop of horse and 200 foot for near twelve months. He prays for certain lands in payment of his arrears, and, in payment of his father's charges, for a lease for a reasonable time of certain ploughlands in the co. Cork. He shall be allowed one moiety of the concealed lands discovered by himself and others in Ireland, so that such moiety do not exceed £928, he receiving a lease for 99 years.

The Lord Deputy and Council shall consider what payment may be justly made to him in respect of his father's and his own employ in raising and paying the horse and foot as above, and shall act accordingly. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 228-9.

Same.

FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

As the orders passed to-day [*see foregoing two entries*] for allowing to the Earl of Barrymore, Col. Fiennes and Col. Temple certain proportions of discovered lands may be prejudicial to the State, the Lord Deputy and Council shall consider and report whether such means of making payment are so prejudicial. P. 1. *Ibid.* 229-30.

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Whitehall

INSTRUCTIONS by the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND and to such as are hereinafter named to be of his Council with the Lord Deputy.

A Council is necessary for the good government of Ireland. Reposing great trust in the wisdom of . . . [*names not filled in*] we appoint them to be of our Council, and the Lord Deputy shall consult them as shall be hereinafter directed.

1. "The principal and first care that we commit unto our Deputy and Council is that as well of their own example as by such other means as they shall judge best they shall endeavour the promulgation of the Gospel of Christ and the power of true religion and holiness of life, and the suppression of idolatry, Popery, superstition and profaneness in that land."

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2. Our Lord Deputy, with the advice of the Council, "shall give all encouragement to the preaching of the Gospel and instructing the people there in godliness and honesty," and shall encourage them by carrying out the ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the further encouragement of adventurers for lands in Ireland."

3. He shall, with the Council, consider means for bringing up the youth in "piety and literature," and shall to that end "settle a convenient maintenance upon fit persons to be employed therein."

4. He shall, with same, endeavour to keep the peace, and may imprison those who threaten to disturb it till they are set free by course of law.

5. He shall, with same, take care that justice and equity be properly administered, and to that end shall settle all, or as many as he thinks right, of the Courts of Justice and equity, which ceased to sit at the time of the late war, shall appoint judges, &c. (subject to a qualification hereinafter mentioned) to sit in them, and appoint salaries for these officers; provided that officers appointed by the late Lord Deputy shall not be displaced.

6. "Our said Deputy, with the advice aforesaid, shall take care that no Papists or disaffected persons be entrusted with, or any way employed in, the administration of justice or in any office of place or trust." Nor shall any persons be allowed to hold such office who are debarred from holding it according to the humble petition and advice and the additional petition and advice presented unto us by the knights, citizens, and burgesses assembled in Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, 17 Sept., 1656, whereunto we have consented "and that no Papists be permitted to practice there as serjeants or councillors at law, or as attorneys or solicitors, nor to keep any schools for the training up of youth."

7. He, with same, shall take special care of the revenue, and shall:—

a. Certify as to what the whole revenue of the country is, and how it was paid and collected in 1638, or since that date: what additional revenues are now coming in to the State and have been so paid in since 1640 by forfeitures, confiscations, escheats, excise, customs, assessments, yearly rents or other profits or advantages. A report on these facts shall be made to us and shall be made in each year: and the Lord Deputy and Council shall send us their views as to how the revenue may be increased.

b. He shall, with same, use all lawful means to recover such part of the revenues as has been detained or concealed from us.

c. He shall, with same, take an account of what has been done on the instructions given to the Commissioners of Ireland bearing date 2 June, 1653, for surveying the honours, castles, manors, &c., belonging to the Crown or to any Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, or other officer belonging to "the late hierarchy in Ireland." Surveys shall be made of all forests and forfeited lands in Ireland which yet remain undisposed of in the same way as the Crown's and Bishops' lands are surveyed.

d. He shall, with same, cause all acts and ordinances given to the Commissioners for ordering the affairs of Ireland, and now in

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force touching the estates of delinquent Papists, Archbishops, Bishops, &c., to be put in execution in Ireland, and also all the ordinances, &c., for levying and receiving Excise and Customs in Ireland.

e. He shall, with same, have power to let any of our lands, to Protestants only, according to the purport of our letters patent or commission for that purpose granted in Feb., 1656.

f. He shall, with same, inquire how the Treasury in Ireland has been managed, and shall take an account of all persons who have been entrusted with its management, shall consider how for the future there may be one central and Grand Treasury in Ireland and by whom it may best be managed, and shall give such directions or instructions concerning the duties of Customs and Excise and concerning fisheries, assignations, or other matters appertaining to the public revenue there as shall be necessary, and shall have power to appoint receivers, officers, &c., and to allow them fitting salaries.

8. He is authorised "by his own warrant from time to time to charge the Treasury and our public revenue in Ireland for payment of our armies and garrisons there, either in moneys or provisions, as also for incident charges necessary for the armies; and all other payments to be made for carrying on and effecting of any of these instructions, or in pursuance thereof, shall be made by warrant by our Deputy with the advice of our said Council, there to be signed by our said Deputy and five of our said Council at the least." The same with regard to issue of stores from the magazine.

9. He shall, with same, consider of the most suitable means of reducing the charge for the army and garrisons by demolishing castles or garrisons. This shall be done as soon as it is safe to do it.

10. He shall, with same, execute all the laws against the statutes, against "clipping, washing, filing, rounding, counterfeiting or debasing the coin of this Commonwealth," and may publish proclamations for that purpose.

11. He shall, with same, take care to prevent timber from being wasted by excessive cutting, especially that belonging to the Protector and Commonwealth, and shall inform the Council of places in which good ship timber grows close to the good havens or navigable rivers.

12. He shall, with same, execute the powers given to the Commander-in-chief or the Commissioners for settling the affairs of Ireland under the "Act for Settling of Ireland" and the "Act for speedy and effectual satisfaction of adventurers for lands in Ireland and of arrears due to the soldiers there and of other public debts" and under other commissions [*details given*].

13. He shall, with same, appoint fitting salaries to be paid to all judges and officers employed in putting in execution all or any of these instructions in view of the ease which they will bring to the Commonwealth, and may administer an oath to any persons charged with the execution thereof.

14. He shall have in his gift all temporal posts except those of Presidents of the Provinces, Chancellor, Treasurer, Under-Treasurer,

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Master of the Ordnance, Chief Justice and other Justices of the Upper Bench, Chief or other Justice of the Common Bench, Chief or other Baron (except second Baron) of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, Protector's Sergeant at law, Attorney or Solicitor-General, Treasurers at War, Marshal and Clerk of the Cheque. These officers we reserve to our own disposition.

15. The Crown lands, Bishops', Deans' and Chapters' lands, commons of pasture and other hereditaments, heretofore belonging to such [*sic*] cities and corporate towns and within the liberties thereof not already particularly disposed of, shall be reserved for the State's use and carefully distinguished from the forfeited lands in each county and barony set apart for the satisfaction of adventurers and soldiers. The Lord Deputy, with the advice of the Council, shall take care that they be improved as well as possible and also that the forfeited lands in cos. Dublin, Cork, Kildare and Carlow shall be improved for the best advantage of the Commonwealth, and shall give an account of his actions therein to the Privy Council here.

16. Such charters, liberties and privileges shall be granted to the cities and corporate towns in Ireland which have forfeited their ancient charters and liberties as shall be found, by the advice of experienced persons of each province in that nation (to be nominated by our Deputy and Council for the purpose) to be most conducing to the well-governing of the inhabitants there and the carrying on of trade. The Deputy and Council shall have power to appoint persons under the Great Seal to offer them advice upon the promotion of trade in Ireland.

17. The Irish proprietors and their heirs and assignees shall pay us $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ an acre on all profitable land assigned to them in Connaught or Clare, and letters patents under the Great Seal of Ireland shall be accordingly granted to them if they desire it; but this $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ shall not begin to be paid until a full year after they get possession.

18. Letters patents shall be granted to any of the adventurers or soldiers who desire them for the better corroborating of their titles.

19. On application of any of the officers, soldiers or adventurers their estates may be created into one or more manors, provided that each such manor contain not less than 1,000 or more than 6,000 acres of profitable land. Fairs, markets, and courts leet, courts baron, &c., for the trial of personal actions not exceeding £200 shall be held in every market town: and all other royalties, privileges and immunities formerly and usually granted to planters in that country shall be granted by the Lord Deputy with the consent of the Council, to the persons so applying and their heirs, reserving to the Protector and his heirs such moderate rents as shall encourage the grantees to plant and settle with English.

20. The Lord Deputy and the Council shall tell us what has been done under articles 9 and 10 of the additional instructions given to the Deputy and Council on the 27th of March, 1656, and also upon art. 12 of the said instructions, to the end such further instructions may be given therein as is necessary.

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21. That "all of the Scottish nation who have not now habitations in Ireland, and who shall at any time hereafter desire to come and dwell in Ireland, be by proclamation prohibited upon the penalties expressed in the said ninth and tenth additional instructions to come and dwell or inhabit in any place within the province of Ulster or county of Louth."

22. For the encouragement of foreigners who desire to come and live and trade in Ireland, all foreigners who shall so come shall be granted, if they desire it, letters patents of denization.

23. Whereas the estates of diverse rebels (upon good and valuable considerations) have been granted by lease or in mortgage to Protestants, before the rebellion in Ireland begun, or otherwise made liable to the just satisfaction of any debt due unto the said rebels or any other just encumbrance: in all and every of the cases aforesaid the Deputy and Council "shall, by commission under the Great Seal there to be directed to such persons as they shall appoint for that purpose or otherwise, either sell the State's interest to the said Protestants or purchase the said Protestants' interest for the State's use as either of them shall be found most conducing to the public advantage: provided always that such encumbrances be duly adjudged and allowed according to the powers given in those cases, and that, where any of the said encumbrances fall upon any lands that are assigned either to the adventurer or soldier, that [*sic*] the consent of such adventurer or soldier be first obtained before sale be made thereof."

24. The Lord Deputy, with consent of the Council, shall enquire, by similar commissions directed to selected persons in each county, what free school or schools were formerly erected in each city, town corporate or county within Ireland, what yearly maintenance was formerly belonging to the said school or schools within each county, from whence it issued and by whom paid: how much the same amounted to yearly in 1640 and 1641, and what the same may be now set for yearly. He shall enquire by how much the sum so devoted to schools falls short of £100 a year, and, where there is a deficiency, shall make the sum up to £100 from the lands of Bishops, Deans and Chapters. Where there has not in the past been any endowment, they may allow one up to £100 a year.

25. "Whereas the poorer sort of Irish in Ireland do (as well as the rich) abound in children, and have for the most part no means to support them and their said children, by which means they not only prove very burthensome, but also unnecessary members of the Commonwealth; and whereas the said children would no doubt in time prove of excellent use if there were some course laid down whereby they might at the age of ten years and upwards be taken from their parents and bound apprentices to religious and honest people in England or Ireland that would not only make it their business to breed them as well principally in the fear of God as in such honest callings whereby they might be enabled (when they come out of their apprenticeships) to get their livings by their own industry: and whereas it is likewise found by daily experience there is a great want in England of labourers and servants of all

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sorts, occasioned partly by the late war; as also for that, no doubt, it would be a work most acceptable unto the Lord to have the said children bred and brought up as aforesaid:—that for the effecting and carrying on of a work of so great piety and charity and [*sic*] [a] public collection be appointed to be made upon a certain day once every year in all the respective parishes within Ireland in such manner as you shall think meet.” The money shall be spent by competent persons.

26. The Lord Deputy and Council shall use their powers by proclamation or otherwise to prevent the “exempting” of fuller’s earth, which has lately been discovered in valuable quantities in Ireland, out of the country.

27. He and the Council there shall inform the Privy Council here of their actions in carrying out these instructions and shall observe future instructions.

28. The Lord Deputy and five or more Council, or, in the event of the Deputy’s absence or death, five or more of the Council may execute these instructions at all times.

29. These instructions shall, unless renewed, expire in three years’ time. *Pp. 10. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 828-837.*

10 Nov. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy and nine others.

The Committee to whom it was referred to prepare new instructions for the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland have reported draft instructions.

At the end of the first article a proviso shall be added saving the the interests of officers to whom grants were made by our late Lord Deputy.

At the end of article 15 a clause to be added requiring the Deputy and Council to see that the best improvements is made of the forfeited lands in Dublin, Cork, Kildare and Carlow, for the advantage of the Commonwealth and that they shall report what they do.

The 20th and 21st articles to be omitted.

In the 18th article the word “adventurers” to be inserted before “officers and soldiers” and the words to be added “where it doth not appear that they are put into possession of more than their just proportions.”⁽¹⁾

Other details. The debate was adjourned till the afternoon. *P. ½. Ibid. p. 261.*

Same. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—The above, with Col. Sydenham.

The Lord Deputy’s report upon the petition of Isaac Dobson and James Morley was considered [*see above, p. 664, S.P. Ireland 287, 106, for facts*]. The petitioners to have £20 a year as well as

(1) These alterations appear in the entry of Instructions immediately preceding, *q.v.*

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the fines which come to them as filezers, exigenters and clerks of the warrants in the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 262 and 263.

The Council proceeded to debate the rest of the instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

Certain words [*details given*] to be added to the 23rd clause. The whole instructions were then ordered to be tendered to the Protector as the advice of the Council. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* p. 264.

12 Nov. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Deputy of Ireland and eight others.

Instructions sent to the Lord Deputy and Commander-in-chief and General Monke [*calendared in Domestic Calendar*].

A report from the Committee which is considering the petition of Anne, Countess of Clanricarde was considered. It represents that by an order of the Lord Protector and Council of 16 October, 1656, made in concurrence with an order of the Protector's Council in Ireland of 10 Aug., 1656, the Commissioners sitting at Loughrea were directed to reserve 4,000 acres of profitable land out of the Earl of Clanricarde's estate, with a convenient house, for the Countess, till further order. The Commissioners, however, could only give her possession of 3,004 acres, but reserved certain other lands for her, subject to the approval of the Lord Deputy and Council [*details as in S.P. Ireland 287, 83-87, above pp. 654 and 655*]. The Lord Deputy and Council approved of this [*see above, p. 655, par. 1*]. Their approval is now confirmed, and they shall put the Countess in possession of all the lands mentioned, unless there be some good objection, during her husband's life. *P.* $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* pp. 275-6.

17 Nov. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Directing them to retrench the forces in Ireland in accordance with certain proposals recently settled by the Committee of the English Privy Council, to whom the matter was referred. If they wish to vary the proposals sent them, they shall report their reasons for doing so. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.* p. 839.

22 Dec. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—Viscount Lisle and seven others.

The petition of Col. Daniel Axtell was considered. [*The facts are given as stated in the petition on pp. 656-657, S.P. Ireland 287, 90, above, q.v.*] The Protector, by and with, &c., orders that the matter be referred to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland who shall settle it according to justice, or else certify the whole case, with their opinion thereon, to the Council. The Protector is asked by

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the Council to suspend the order referring the matter to the Judges in Ireland till a return is made on the case from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland. *P.* $\frac{4}{5}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, p. 361.

29 Dec. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present :—Viscount Lisle and eight others.

Col. Daniel Abbott's petition considered. [*Facts stated as above, p. 657, in S.P. Ireland 287, 92, q.v.*] It is suggested as the advice of the Council to the Protector that when the reducement in Ireland is settled, provision be made for pay of Col. Abbott's regiment at the proportion of a regiment of horse.

It is further resolved to suggest to His Highness that the business of reducing the forces in Ireland be put in execution with all conveniency. *In all, p.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid. pp.* 371-2.

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16 Feb. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and seven others.

The petition of Sir Brice Cochrane and Col. Hugh Cochrane considered [*see above, p. 662, S.P. Ireland 287, 101, et seq.*]. A draft order is prepared ordering that the Commissioners for taking and stating accounts shall take and state theirs, and that they be paid as the other officers are paid for their service before 5 June, 1649, notwithstanding their actings before the 3rd of September, 1650. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$, with note that the order was approved on 6 Mar. *Ibid. p.* 442.

John Southey's petition, praying a lease of some lands in Ireland in respect of the services therein mentioned, shall be referred to the Committee of Council for Affairs of Ireland for consideration and report. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid. p.* 445.

25 March. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President Laurence, Lord Richard Cromwell and eight others.

The Committee of Council for the affairs of Ireland shall receive from Mr. Standish his proposals for Ireland and consider and report thereon. The Treasurers at Wars shall meet Mr. Standish, and draw up a "state" of the account for the pay of the forces in Ireland, comparing their former "state" with that now drawn up in Ireland. They shall endeavour a reconciliation and deliver it to the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid. pp.* 520-21.

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30 March. DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

States the case of Col. Richard Lawrence. He served the Commonwealth for between seven and eight years, and has not been able to get his account stated or to have his arrears paid, except as to about two years thereof, for which he has a debenture amounting to about £230. According to this proportion his arrears would amount to £920. He has also arrears due to him for service in Ireland. He asks for the prolongation of a lease of certain lands and a house in Ireland, which he holds from the State, for seven years. In discharge of his arrears for service in England and so much of his arrears for service in Ireland as shall make up the £230 to £600, there shall be set out to him lands in Dublin, Kildare and Cork, of the value of £100 a year above the rent reserved, according to the computation of 1640. He shall have a lease for 99 years. *P. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, p. 868.*

22 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present:—President, Richard Cromwell and ten others.

The petition of Viscount Moore of Drogheda [*above, p. 669*] referred to the Committee for Affairs of Ireland. *P. 16. Ibid. p. 572.*

27 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and twelve others.

Mr. Comptroller made a report from the Committee to which the letter from the Lord Deputy and Council concerning arrears due to the army was referred.

The matter is again referred to them to see what can be done in the way of supply therein, and to prepare a draft letter to the Lord Deputy. Report to be made to the Council thereon on Thursday afternoon next [29 April]. *P. 1. Ibid. p. 579.*

29 April. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and ten others.

The draft of a letter to the Commissioners of the several counties, cities and places [in England] regarding the collection of assessments for Ireland was read and directed to be sent. A copy thereof is entered in the book [*given in Domestic Calendar for this date*]. Other entries in regard to sending supplies to Ireland [*given in same*].

The following letter, with slight alterations, to be sent, having been prepared by a Committee of the Council, to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland:—

My Lords:—The Protector and Council have considered your appeals for present pay and payment of the arrears of the army. Though they cannot do all they wish they have taken course that

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the proportion for Ireland of the three months' assessment here, payable on June 1, shall be despatched to Dublin as soon as possible. They have taken care that the six months' assessment, beginning 24 June next and ending 25 Dec., be brought in, vizt.:—three months on July 6th and three on Oct. 6th; and the Irish proportion of these sums shall be sent over at once. If you take the same course in Ireland for this time, His Highness and the Council hope that all the necessities preliminary to the present reduction may be met. In the debate about means of supplying the money desired by you it was considered whether the quit-rents payable out of the forfeited lands allotted to the adventurers and soldiers might not be used, “for that by the Ordinance of the 23rd of June, 1654, in respect of the ascertaining the assessments of Ireland at the rates therein set for the five years then to come (which would have been £13,000 by the month for this year, and £14,000 by the month for the next year), the said quit-rents were abated for the same term of five years ending 24 June, 1659, from and after which time it is thereby ordained the assessments in Ireland should be in like proportion with the assessments in England, and when that should be done the quit-rents were to be paid; which Ordinance is by Act of Parliament confirmed with all the branches and clauses therein. And there being by another Act made in the same Parliament a tax of £9,000 by the month imposed upon Ireland for three years, which the said Parliament do judge to be a fit proportion to the monthly assessment upon England, and there being no words in the said last mentioned Act for taking off the assessment imposed by the said Ordinance, it must necessarily follow that either both the said assessments must be paid, as well that payable by the ordinance so confirmed as that by the said Act, or (which is the most favourable construction that may be given on the behalf of the Adventurers and soldiers) that since the £13,000 and £14,000 by the month for the two remaining years is now reduced to £9,000 a month, and so the assessment of Ireland is brought into an even proportion with England, therefore from that time the quit-rents ought to be paid, the ground and reason of the respiting them being taken away; against which, although His Highness' Council here doth not see what [can] rationally be objected, yet they have forborne to proceed to any final resolution therein until they had communicated the same to your lordships.” You shall consider and reply on the matter. In the meantime we shall do all we can for payment of the arrears—which now amount to £120,000. You will receive a more full account from Mr. Standish, whom we commend to you for his energy in this matter. *Pp. 1½. Dated Whitehall, 4 April. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 585-6.*

18 May. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Richard Cromwell, Earl of Mulgrave, Lords Fleetwood, Lisle, Desborough, Montague, Sydenham, Strickland, Wolseley, Jones, Rous and Mr. Secretary.

1658.

Copies of the contract for the farm of the Customs and Excise in Ireland to be sent to the Lord Deputy in Ireland.

Further order regarding the despatch of money to Ireland [*see Domestic Calendar for this date, par. 10.*] *P.* $\frac{1}{15}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, p. 622.*

1 June

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and seven others.

Robert Harding's petition, with the report of Lord Jones and others on it, is referred to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland. *P.* $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid. p. 656.*

15 June.

FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present :—President and eight others.

Viscount Moore's petition [*see above, p. 669, S.P. Ireland 287, 123, the facts wherein are stated here*] was considered and the letter of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland of 24 Dec. last [*above, S.P. Ireland 287, 122*] was read. It is ordered that direction go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to hear the case and to allow such further time for payment of the remainder of Lord Moore's composition as they shall think fit. *P.* $\frac{7}{8}$. *Ibid. pp. 688-9.*

Same.
Whitehall.

DRAFT of the PROTECTOR and COUNCIL to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

Dealing with Lord Moore's case [*see above, S.P. Ireland 287, 120, et. sq., p. 669*]. Mentions the Deputy and Council's letter of 24 Dec., 1656 [*above, S.P. Ireland 287, 122*]. He shall have such further time allowed him for the payment of the residue of his composition as is fair. *P.* $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid. pp. 893-4.*

17 June.

FURTHER ORDERS of the COUNCIL of STATE.

Present :—President and nine others.

The report of the Committee to which the case of Robert Parkhurst was referred was considered [*see above, p. 658*]. The facts are that the petitioner having several Statutes, in all amounting to £3,850, chargeable upon the estate of Sir Phelim O'Neale, the Court of Claims (in regard the County of Armagh, where a great part of the said estate lies, was set out to soldiers), limited him to take his satisfaction out of "Kinnard *alias* Muntarburne,"⁽¹⁾ co. Tyrone, which he extended at the value of £68 5s. yearly. A moiety of the premises were in extent upon a judgment of £400 obtained by one Bowyer, and the petitioner bought it in; but he finds the premises further charged with these encumbrances, vizt. :—A lease of six of the towns to Major Carroll Bolton for about 40 years to come at a rent of £29 yearly; a grant of four of the towns in fee farm to the children of Thomas Parkins; a mortgage

(1) Identified by Mr. Gratton Flood as Caledon, co. Tyrone.

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of one of the said towns to the widow Fullerton for £400 at a pepper-corn rent; a mortgage of one town to Mr. Enlin for £200; and a lease of four of the towns to George Rawden [Rawdon] for about eighty years at a yearly rent of £100. Upon an award made by Arthur Annesley and Arthur Hill, Esqrs., as between Rawdon and petitioner touching O'Neale's estate, it is [see above, p. 659, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 95] arranged that if the premises be granted to petitioner and his heirs, he shall pay the said George Rawdon £1,163 if the Lord Deputy asks him to do so, and a rent of £40 a year to His Highness, and yet must take the same charged with all the encumbrances so far as they are by law or equity chargeable; so that, if the same be not granted to him, the whole estate will be swallowed up, and not be able to satisfy these encumbrances in many years; during which time nothing will accrue to the State.

If the same be granted to him a debt of £1,163 due by the State will be paid, and a present addition of rent of £40 a year made to the revenue. Upon a former petition of Parkhurst, which asked for a considerable term in the premises, and also for certain lands of John Finglas, of Toberton, extended by him, and for certain lands of Neale Mackenna, whereof he is in possession, at the rent they are now returned [at], or reversion of the premises after satisfaction of his debts upon a reasonable consideration, His Highness and the Council referred his case to the Lord Deputy and Council, to take into consideration the petitioner's desires and to do therein as they should see cause, or certify what rent should be reserved and what terms asked for the present purchase of the reversion. In answer to this the Lord Deputy and Council by their letter of Jan. 11 last [*terms given as in letter above, p. 659, S.P. Ireland* 287, 95]. It is ordered by ⁽¹⁾—— and the Council that the Lord Deputy and Council be empowered, upon receiving the sum of £1,163 from Parkhurst, to grant to him "Kinnard *alias* Mounterbarne," charged with the incumbrances as aforesaid, so far as they are or shall be chargeable upon the premises or any part thereof either in law or equity. Letter to go to the Lord Deputy and Council accordingly. *Pp. 2. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 78, pp. 698-700.*

1 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President, Lord Commissioner Fiennes, the Lord Chamberlain, Lords Fleetwood and Lisle; Sydenham, Wolseley, Strickland and Skippon; Mr. Secretary and Mr. Comptroller.

It is ordered, on consideration of Mr. Parkhurst's case, that when the said Mr. Parkhurst's payment of £1,163 is thereby directed to be into the Treasury in Ireland, these words in the said order, vizt.:—"into the Treasury there" be omitted and that the following be added—"To grant the reversion of the said lands to John Finglas, of Toberton and Neal Mackenna" upon just terms. *P. 3. Ibid. p. 726.*

⁽¹⁾ A blank is left here, but there is a note that the order was approved on the 29th of the month.

1658.

20 July. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—As before, with Richard Cromwell and without Fiennes.

A letter of 14 July from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland was read, asking for about twelve nimble frigates and two ships “of greater force” be ordered for the summer guard of the Irish seas, to protect the coasts from pirates, describing the dangers to trade which exist on the coast, and giving reasons why Kinsale is conceived to be a more convenient place for victualling ships than Milford. It is ordered, &c. [*see above*, p. 671, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 128, *for the order*]. P. 1. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, pp. 760-1.

3 Aug. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—President and seven others.

For details see above, p. 672, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 130. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 771.

5 Aug. FURTHER ORDER of the SAME.

Present:—Same and three more.

The petition of John Clarke was read [*facts stated, for which see above*, p. 672, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 131]. As this is the first of these cases—though the lands have been allotted for some time—the Lord Deputy and Council shall inform themselves whether a determination be made of claims for encumbrances in Ireland, what encumbrances upon such are allowed, and what the total charge by such encumbrances may amount unto; they shall consider what should be done in this and such like cases and report. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.* p. 780.

12 Aug. FURTHER ORDER of SAME.

Present:—As foregoing, with Lord Wolseley.

Lieut.-Col. John Nelson's petition read. It shows that in 1652 he transported about 1,000 Irish soldiers beyond seas, he being then in command of the forces of Kerry and Desmond. The King of Spain having failed to perform the conditions on which these men were to enter his service, and as they were likely to break into rebellion, the petitioner took them beyond seas, not as a merchant, but on a public account. Lord Fleetwood's report thereon was considered [*see above*, p. 672, *S.P. Ireland* 287, 129 *for details*] and it was ordered by ¹ ——— and Council that the Lord Deputy and Council give the petitioner satisfaction out of the estates of such delinquent Protestants in Ireland discovered by petitioner as have not compounded, or been compounded for. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.* pp. 788-9.

(1) A marginal note adds: “Approved 3 Nov.—to be then dated.”

1658.

A letter to go to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland in the case of John Clarke [*see* last page] and concerning encumbrances on lands set out to adventurers and soldiers. The letter shall be sent, but as a general statement and without recital of the petition. *P.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 78, p. 789.

14 Aug. FURTHER ORDERS of the SAME.

Present:—President and six others.

A Committee to consider the report of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy concerning the erection of lighthouses on the Irish coast, to discuss it with merchants and others, and to report.

The Lord Deputy and Council's letter of 30 June concerning the difficulty of assessment of quit-rents was read and referred to the Committee on Irish Affairs. *P.* $\frac{1}{4}$ and p. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid.* pp. 804 and 805.

1659.

1659.

14 June. DRAFT of the PARLIAMENT to MILES CORBETT and WILLIAM STEELE.
Westminster.

The Parliament have summoned Col. Henry Cromwell to England to give an account of the present condition of affairs in Ireland. They have committed the administration of Irish affairs to your special care and trust. You shall do what you think right for the government of the country until the arrival of one or more of the Commissioners named for that affair from England, who with yourselves will have power to carry out instructions given from hence. *P.* $\frac{1}{3}$ (*underwritten—signed by the Speaker*). *S.P. Dom. Interregnum I.* 98, p. 17.

Same. SAME to COL. HENRY CROMWELL.

Directing him to come to London. *Four lines. Signed by the Speaker. Ibid.*

1660.

1660.

8 March. The COUNCIL of STATE to LORD BROGHILL, SIR CHARLES COOTE,
Whitehall. SIR JOHN "CLATWORTH" [CLOTWORTHY], "or any of them, to be communicated to the rest" [of the Irish Council of State].

Parliament, since the restoration of its liberties has thought fit, and has empowered the Council of State, to settle the government

1660.

of Ireland. The Council think right that yourselves, amongst others, be Commissioners for managing and governing affairs there. Commissions will soon reach you, and other competent persons will be sent over to assure the nation's peace. In the meantime you shall do your best to advance the welfare of the nation. *P. ½ (in letter book). S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 99, p. 226.*

NOTE.

The volume which appears in the "List of State Papers, &c., preserved in the Public Record Office" as *S.P. Domestic Interregnum I. Vol. 125*: "Accounts of the Committee for raising £50,000 for Ireland," has not been calendared in the Domestic Calendar. It is, however, impossible to place it logically in an Irish Calendar, as its subject matter is entirely English. It is entitled—"A certificate declaring how the estates of Francis Lord Cottington, Sir George Strode, Wm. Sheldon of Beeley, Esq., Arthur late Lord Capell," and several others, "vested in the Trustees by the Ordinances of the 13th of January, 1647[8] and the 5th of June, 1648 . . . have been managed by these trustees during the time they were in their disposal."

The volume consists of 186 pages, of which half (the right-hand pages) are merely accounts. The other half (the left-hand pages) show how the sequestered estates were managed, in order to arrive at the figures given in the accounts. At the end is an account by Sir Adam Loftus, who was appointed Treasurer and Receiver of the monies which came in under these ordinances, showing:—

(1) A particular of all such warrants and orders of Parliament, of the late Committee for Irish Affairs of Ireland at Derby House and of the Council of State as are charged to be paid out of those receipts with their particular sums; and what and to whom sums have been advanced on the said Ordinances, and by whom.

(2) All such of the said warrants as remain unpaid in their course as they are charged.

(3) What Sir Adam has received out of each of those estates mentioned in the Ordinances, and particularly how much out of each county wherein they are.

(5) What has been issued and paid by him in pursuance of the proviso in the ordinance of 5 June, 1648, as also what has been paid by him for salaries and other necessary charges in bringing in the said monies; what has been issued in pursuance of several orders of Parliament and warrants of the late Committee for the Affairs of Ireland at Derby House and of the Council of State: certified to the Council of State in obedience to their desires the 6 Feb., 1648.

The report is 6 pp. long with details and figures. S.P. Dom. Interregnum I. 125, pp. 191-96.

END OF VOLUME.



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- INQUISITIONS AND ASSESSMENTS relating to FEUDAL AIDS. Vol. III. Kent to Norfolk.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* HORATIO F. BROWN. Vol. XI.
- CALENDAR of entries in the PAPAL REGISTERS, illustrating the History of Great Britain and Ireland. *Edited by* W. H. BLISS, B.C.L., and J. A. TWEMLOW, B.A. Papal Letters. Vols. V. and VI. 1404, &c.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III. Vol. IV. *Edited by* W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES. Vol. XV. *Edited by* the Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; HENRY VIII. Vol. XIX. Part II.
- CALENDAR OF TREASURY BOOKS. Vols. I. and II.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN. Vol. XIV.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II. Vol. XVI.
-

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

LISTS AND INDEXES.

The object of these publications is to make the contents of the Public Record Office more easily available. In conjunction with the Calendars, they will, in course of time, form a catalogue of the National Archives, as explained in the Fifty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records (page 10).

- No. I. Index of ANCIENT PETITIONS of the Chancery and the Exchequer. 1892. Price 9s. 6d.
- No. II. List and Index of DECLARED ACCOUNTS from the Pipe Office and the Audit Office. 1893. Price 15s.
- No. III. List of volumes of STATE PAPERS (Great Britain and Ireland). Part I., A.D. 1547-1760. 1894. Price 6s. 6d.
- No. IV. List of PLEA ROLLS. 1894. Price 7s.
- No. V. List of MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS preserved in the Public Record Office. Part I. 1894. Price 16s.
- No. VI. List and Index of COURT ROLLS preserved in the Public Record Office. Part I. 1896. Price 15s.
- No. VII. Index of CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, Series II. A.D. 1558-1579. 1896. Price 14s.
- No. VIII. List and Index of MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. Appendix, Corrigenda and Index to Part I. 1897. Price 3s.
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- No. XV. List of ANCIENT CORRESPONDENCE of the Chancery and Exchequer 1902. Price 12s.

In the Press.

- No. XVI. List of EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Vol. II.
- No. XVII. List of INQUISITIONS AD QUOD DAMNUM. Part I.
- List of ADMIRALTY RECORDS.

In Progress.

- List of ANCIENT ACCOUNTS.
- List of SURVEYS, RENTALS, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo. Price 10s. each Volume or Part.]

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A.* 1858.

Capgrave's Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. Being written in English, it is of value as a record of the language spoken in Norfolk.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEPHENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.* 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the monastery from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I. The author incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom.

3. LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—*La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei.* II.—*Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris.* III.—*Vita Æduardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit.* *Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 1858.

The first is a poem in French, probably written in 1245. The second is an anonymous poem, written between 1440 and 1450, which is mainly valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written between 1066 and 1074.

4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA.

Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.*

Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by RICHARD HOWLETT, Barrister-at-Law.* 1858, 1882.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.* 1858.

This work gives the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards.

6. THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by W. B. TURNBULL, Barrister-at-Law.* 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version.

7. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A.* 1858.

The first part relates only to the history of the Empire from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

8. *HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS* by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191.

9. *EULOGIUM (HISTORIARIUM SIVE TEMPORIS): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I.-III. Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., with a continuation to the year 1413.

10. *MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH; Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem Spectantia. Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. *MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE. 1858.

12. *MUNIMENTÆ GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati.*

Vol. I., Liber Albus.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum.

Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. *CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OKENEDES. Edited by* SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.

14. *A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1859-1861.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c. of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

16. *BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298; necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1859.

17. *BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Cædwalla at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.
19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECKOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and has great value for the philologist.

20. ANNALES CAMBRIÆ. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster.

21. THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V.-VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. Vol. VIII. *Edited by* GEORGE F. WARNER, M.A., of the Department of MSS., British Museum. 1861-1891.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1185, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Cambriæ et Descriptio Cambriæ*; and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Treatise *De Principum Instructione*, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.

22. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND, Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.
23. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.

24. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GARDINER, 1861-1863.

The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV of Scotland.

25. LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE. *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. (*Out of print.*) Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862-1871.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I. 1216-1235. Vol. II. 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

28. *CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI*:—

1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381
Vol. II., 1381-1422.
2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307.
3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA
ET ANNALES 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406.
4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM,
REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE PRÆCENTORE,
COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III.,
1349-1411.
5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT
VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II.
6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI
SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIE JOHANNIS
WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM
SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM AD-
SCRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE,
WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALLINGFORDE, ABBATUM
MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE CONTINENTE
QUASDAM EPISTOLAS A JOHANNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS.
7. YPODIGMA NRUSTRIÆ A THOMA WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO
MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blanford: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle probably of John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V. and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. *CHRONICON ABBATIE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.* *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. *RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ.* Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. *YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD THE FIRST AND EDWARD THE THIRD.* Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I.; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, 14-15, 15, 16, 17, and 17-18, Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1903.

32. *NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.*—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A.* 1863.
33. *HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ.* Vols. I.-III. *Edited by W. H. HART, F.S.A., Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.* 1863-1867.
34. *ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ.* *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A.* 1863.
35. *LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest.* Vols. I.-III. *Collected and edited by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.* 1864-1866.
36. *ANNALES MONASTICI.*
 Vol. 1.:—*Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263.*
 Vol. II.:—*Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291.*
 Vol. III.:—*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432.*
 Vol. IV.:—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377.*
 Vol. V.:—*Index and Glossary.*
Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARDS, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.
37. *MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS.* *Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.* 1864.
38. *CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.*
 Vol. I.:—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI.*
 Vol. II.:—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199.*
Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.
 The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.
 The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.
39. *RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN.* Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A.* 1864-1879. Vol. IV., 1431-1447. Vol. V., 1447-1471. *Edited by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A.* 1884-1891.
40. *A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAURIN.* Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III.) *Edited and translated by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A.* 1864-1891.

41. *POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation.* Vols. I and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. *LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.* *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. *CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406,* Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

44. *MATHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE UT VULGO DICITUR HISTORIA MINOR.* Vols. I.-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. *LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023.* *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. *CHRONICON SCOTORUM. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the earliest times to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the events from 1141 to 1150.* *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. *THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.* Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. *THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.* *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

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